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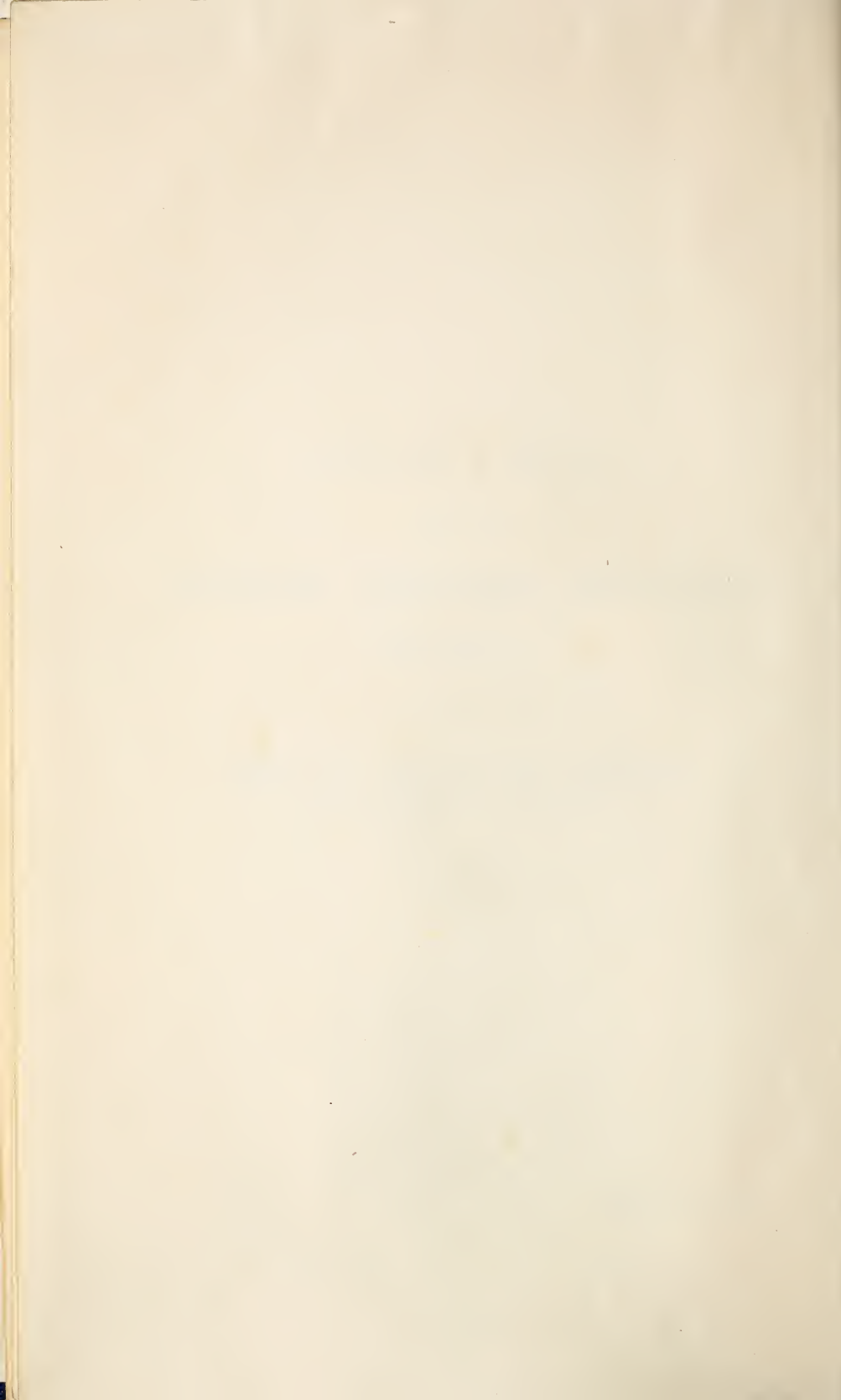


PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY
VOLUME LIX



PAPERS RELATING TO THE
SCOTS IN POLAND

NOVEMBER 1915



PAPERS
RELATING TO THE
SCOTS IN POLAND

1576-1793

Edited with an Introduction by

A. FRANCIS STEUART

ADVOCATE



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P R E F A C E

It is very necessary to present to the members of the Scottish History Society, in an apologetic vein, the disastrously chequered history of this very much belated book. The original intention of the Council was to issue *Papers relating to the Scots in Poland*, a collection made by and in part edited by Miss Beatrice Baskerville, and, as it was expected that this volume would be ready in 1907-1908, its title was accordingly placed among the Society's publications for that year. Many and serious delays occurred, however: some were caused by the awkward climatic conditions of Poland, which render the transcribing of original documents by copyists almost impossible for many months of each year, other delays were caused by the difficulty of printing exactly (as was originally intended) the Manuscripts sent in Polish or Polish Latin transcriptions by not too accurate archivists. Losses of letters in the post, and changes in the secretariat of the Society further protracted matters. Then, as could not have been anticipated, the Balkan War arose, which distracted Miss Baskerville's attention from her book to a more active Slavonic field. Lastly, the Polish and German literati engaged later to translate portions of this unlucky work were suddenly called off to fight in the great International War of 1914, and their places were only filled eventually by gracious volunteers, who bridged over by their kindness and labour yet another difficulty which could not have been foreseen. The form of presentation of this work as it is now issued was therefore greatly changed from its original arrangement, although the material used is almost the same.

To the present volume is now prefaced an elementary introductory essay, a supplementary sketch of the history of the Scots in Poland, a general introduction, which is an addition to the documents in this book rather than a close examination of them, by Mr. A. Francis Steuart, Advocate, the late Joint-Honorary Secretary of the Scottish History Society, who has been obliged by the force of circumstances to see the volume through the press. Miss Baskerville's short introduction, dealing a little with the same information, but using it very differently, is now given as a preface to the papers concerning the Scottish 'Brotherhood' of Lublin. The rest of her collection is printed, as we see here, without much attempt at arrangement, and with few comments, but as fully as possible; for no one knows, after a war like the present, waged fiercely in Poland, how many of the originals may remain extant. All this is designed for the future historian interested in the subject to draw on and excavate from by his own labour as he might from a wealthy mine.

The Scottish History Society owes a special debt of gratitude to Mr. J. Mackay Thomson, M.A. Edin., B.A. Oxon., whose kindness in undertaking the recensions and translations of the difficult Polish-Latin transcriptions has made the presentation of some part of the original Latin text, corrupt and incorrectly copied, possible. Without his help the book would with difficulty have been issued.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

IN the English Parliament of 1606, when a union between England and the inhabitants of Scotland was proposed the proposal met with indignant opposition. 'The party opposing said, "If we admit them into our liberties, we shall be overrun with them, as cattle (naturally) pent up by a slight hedge will over it into a better soyl, and a tree taken from a barren place will thrive to excessive and exuberant branches in a better, witness the multiplicities of the Scots in Polonia."¹

These 'multiplicities' were certainly considerable, and were it not otherwise proved, indeed almost incredible. The indefatigable Clydesdale traveller, William Lithgow, who visited Poland in 1616, gives a short account of them. He comments thus on his experience in Poland in that year:—

'Being arrived in Crocko or Crocavia, the capitall city of Polland (though but of small importance), I met with diverse Scottish Merchants, who were wonderfull glade of mine arrival there, especially the two brothers Dicksones, men of singular note of honesty and Wealth. It was my lucke here, to bee acquainted with Count du Torne (Graf von Thorn) the first Nobleman of Boheme, who had newly broake out of Prison in Prage and fled hither from Bohemia for safety. Mathias then being Emperour, against whom hee had highly offended in boasting him in his Bed Chamber with hard and intollerable speeches. . . .

'This Fugitive Earle stayed me with him ten dayes. . . .

¹ Arthur Wilson, p. 34, '*The History of Great Britain*, being the Life and Reign of King James the First, relating to what passed from his first access to the Crown till his death.' London, 1653.

At last his trayne and treasure comming with many other Bohemian Barons and Gentlemen his friends, I humbly left him, and touching at Lubilinia where the Judges of Polland sit for halfe the yeare, I arrived at Warsaw, the resident place for the King Sigismond, who had newly married the other sister of his former wife, being both Sisters to this Ferdinando now Emperour. . . . ?

He continues after an interval: 'Polland is a large and mighty Kingdome, puissant in Horsemen and populous of strangers; being charged with a proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry, and a ruvidous Vulgarity.' Between Cracow, Warsaw, and Lublin, he met many compatriots. 'Here I found abundance of gallant, rich Merchants, my Countrey-men, who were all very kind to me, and so were they by the way in every place where I came, the conclusion being ever sealed with deepe draughts, and God be with you.'¹

He continues to praise the Land of Poland—which suited the Scottish adventurer—in an oft-quoted passage: 'And for auspiciousness, I may rather tearme it to be a Mother and Nurse, for the youth and younglings of Scotland, who are yearly sent hither in great numbers, than a proper Dame for her owne birth; in cloathing, feeding, and enriching them with the fatnesse of her best things; besides thirty thousand Scots families, that live incorporate in her bowells. And certainly Polland may be tearmed in this kind to be the mother of our Commons, and the first commencement of all our best Merchants' wealth, or at least most part of them.'

This handsome tribute to the Poles as the source of wealth is at least more complimentary than the constant comparison later, almost the only allusion to the Poles one finds in British sources, being that Parliament, when a Parliamentary debate became unseemly, was becoming a mere 'Polish diet';² and this

¹ *The Totall Discoveries of the Rare Adventures and Painefull Perigrinations*, by Wm. Lithgow, pp. 367-368. Glasgow, 1906.

² e.g., *News Letters of 1715-16*, edited by A. Francis Steuart, p. 21.

one could only have come from a Scot who knew the conditions of his own country and his countryman's adopted country.

But that we can know these conditions, we had, until the present volume could be issued, to rely to a great extent upon the works of a German *savant* who was by good fortune known to the writer of these pages, Dr. Th. A. Fischer. He, luckily for those interested in foreign parts where the Scot penetrated, in past ages, wrote two monographs, *The Scots in Germany*,¹ and *The Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia*,² both of which shed much light on Scottish travellers of the trading class in Poland. The present writer feels less scruple in referring the curious reader to them for details, and also for quoting very largely from them, for three reasons. First, they are not as well known as, from their learning and information, they ought to be; secondly, he was 'at the biggin' of both; and thirdly, that the books are difficult to understand, as they are chronologically rather confused, written in German-English, and have meagre indices, so that although all essential information is there waiting a discoverer, possibly their usefulness will be increased, through the assistance of this present volume, for a future historian of the Scots in Poland.

Somehow, from poverty or love of adventure, one reason or another, the Scottish nation were forced to go abroad as traders from an early period. That they did so in such quantities seems to the writer to show that in early ages the population was by no means so sparse as is now generally supposed. At any rate, as far back as the end of the fifteenth century the Scots were firmly established in wealth and prosperity in the Hanse city of Dantzic, and thence were very numerous in Poland, an alien country, with scarcely any settled rule as we understand it, and very far distant from their own. At that time many things favoured them. The Government of Poland—such as it was—was wholly military. There were

¹ Edinburgh, 1902.

² Edinburgh, 1903.

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but two classes: the nobles, who had all the power; and the peasants, who had none. All commerce was left, failing the Scots, Dutch, or German, or whatever foreigner chose to meddle in it, to the despised Jews, who had colonised Poland in the thirteenth century, if not much earlier,¹ and were by this time settled there in vast numbers and whose descendants were to be (as it has proved) the sole traders as soon as the foreign merchants were ousted. The Scots, seeking to benefit an unexploited country, and, incidentally, as usual, themselves, simply swarmed on East Prussia and Poland *via* the city of Dantzic.² They came mainly from the class of small laird or town trader as hucksters, and were called Krämers, Krahmers, Cramers, and *revenditores* in the different deeds relating to their merchandise. 'A Scots pedlar's pack in Poland,' which, we are told, became a proverbial expression, usually consisted of cloths³ and some kind of woollen goods called 'Scottish,' and linen kerchiefs (often, it is said, decorated with pictures of the Turkish wars). They sold tin-ware, iron-ware, such as scissors and knives. In addition to this they kept booths and small shops in the towns (*institue Scotorum*), attached themselves to the powerful Polish princes, to whom they lent money and acted as bankers; and, finally, eight of their chief merchants were made *Mercatores aulici* or *curiales*, purveyors to the Court, a life appointment of great

¹ Cf. Miss Beatrice Baskerville, *The Jew in Poland*.

² The Hanse town of Dantzic, the chief home of the Scots in Northern Europe, although it became Polish in 1454, and although it was represented in the Polish Diet and helped to elect the Polish kings, remained a free city. No notice of its history is therefore contained in this sketch. Dr. Fischer supplies this want, however, and moreover gives a list of those Scots who became burgesses, and mentions innumerable Scots who were connected with the town in his *Scots in East and West Prussia*, p. 193 *et seq.* The list of burgesses begins in 1531 and ends in 1710.

³ General Patrick Gordon mentions meeting at an inn near Elving 'a fellow standing befor a pack, measuring off lawn; and haveing heard in Braunsberg that there were diverse Scottishmen who used this kind of trade in Prussia, I began to suspect this was a countreyman.'—*Diary of Patrick Gordon* (Spalding Club), p. 10.

importance. From 1576, as we will see from his Royal Grants, until 1585, we find King Stephen (Bathory) protecting 'the Scots who always follow our Court,' on the ground that they alone of all the merchants would follow it into Lithuania. 'Our Court cannot be without them, that supply us with all that is necessary,' and it is stated that they had supplied the king well during former times of war. He, therefore, commanded (dating from Niplomice on 7th May¹) that a certain district in Cracow might be assigned to them. That they were established there earlier is certain, for it is interesting to find that in 1569 Sir George Skene in his tract '*De Verborum Significatione*,' under the word 'Pedlar,' mentions that he had met a vast multitude of his countrymen in that condition at Cracow; many suffered great privations and dangers, and they were not by any means all prosperous. Fynes Moryson writing in 1598 recognised this. He wrote that the Scots 'flocke in greate numbers into *Poland*, abounding in all things for foode, and yielding many commodities. And in these [Northern] kingdomes they lived at this time in great multitudes, rather for the poverty of their owne kingdome, then for any great trafficke they exercised there, dealing rather for small fardels, then for great quantities of rich wares.' The Merchant Guilds were very hostile to the huckster Scots, and to the Scots who did not gain admission to them, and they were by no means favoured by the Polish laws. In 1564 they were taxed along with the Jews and Gipsies. In 1566 a universal decree was promulgated forbidding Scottish pedlars to roam about the country, and King Stephen in 1567 issued orders that the unpropertied Scots must be forced to remove from his domains in Posen. Yet they could not become burgesses of the towns without much difficulty and submitting to many condi-

¹ Fischer, *The Scots in Germany*, pp. 49-50. In this book the first faculty to John Gibson to 'follow the Court' is dated at Warsaw, 1576.

tions. Poor Scots as well as more wealthy crammers continued to swarm into East Prussia and Poland, and often died of hunger: hucksters were forbidden to settle in Bromberg in 1568; and we have evidence that they were still legislated against, sometimes coupled with the hated Jews, which galled them greatly, and even occasionally with Gipsies and beggars.¹ Sigismund III., at the request of the town of Kcyna, issued a mandate against 'Jews, Scots, and other vagabonds,' and later we shall see how the Scots objected to have to pay a capitation tax along with the Jews. The hostile measure of the trading communities forced the Scots also into a union or Brüderschaft regulating their traffic. We are told this was recommended by King James VI.—no bad man of affairs—and agreed to by their German, Prussian, and Polish suzerains. In 1603 the Polish Government, says Dr. Fischer, commissioned Abraham Young (Jung), a captain in the King of Scots' army, to inquire into the governing laws of his compatriots in Poland.² The evidence of a witness, Richard Tamson, a merchant in Posen³ shows that the Scottish Brotherhood in Poland had twelve branches with their own elders and judges. The latter could not only fine, but could prosecute, proscribe, and, with the consent of the elders, banish. Their meetings took place every fair day, and there was a general Court of Appeal on the Feast of the Epiphany at Thorn. This was the ultimate resort, there was no appeal to the king at home. The 'decreta' were kept in a special book, and the elders had special duties to protect the guild and its privileges. They had to receive every new Scotsman into the Brotherhood, and the clergy who collected a tax for the upkeep of the Presbyterian churches were *ex officio* elders. Some of the Guild books show hostility to the Catholics. William Forbes, Gilbert Orem, William Henderson, and John Forbes, all mer-

¹ These laws are given in Fischer's *The Scots in Germany*, p. 35.

² *The Scots in Germany*, pp. 39, 40; cf. this volume, pp. 5-7.

³ See also this volume, pp. 76, 79, and also p. 33.

chants in Cracow, and rich, were for many years judges. The highest judge they acknowledged was the Royal Marshal according to a privilege granted them by King Stephen Bathory. They disputed even Captain Young's right to meddle in their affairs until King Sigismund III., 20th March 1604, made him chief merchant of all the Scots in Poland, and they were forced to enter their names in his register 'in order that they might be found easier if required for the defence of the country.' From this blow, Dr. Fischer adds, 'the Scottish autonomy never recovered.'

And yet it was at this time they were very powerful. The connection between Scotland and Poland was, considering the distance and interval of nations, wonderfully intimate.¹ Mr. Robert Abercromby, the intriguing priest, when he thought it wise to leave Scotland for a time, went to Poland in 1607.² Another evidence of the intimate knowledge of what happened in Poland is shown by the incident of the unfortunate John Stercovius.³ This German inhabitant of Poland had (apparently a rare experience) visited Scotland, where his Polish costume had made him laughed at in the streets. On his return to Poland he published a tract on his journey very detrimental to the Scottish people. This came into the hands of King James VI., who felt it necessary that he must show great irritation at this 'libel' on the nation from which he sprung. Therefore, through his 'famulus' Patrick Gordon, the Scottish 'factor'⁴ at Dantzic, and one David Gray, born in Prussia, he prosecuted the unhappy writer of this *famosus libellus*; and brought so much weight to bear upon the Polish government that the wretched

¹ I have not called special attention to the Polish story that the daughter born to Bothwell and Mary Queen of Scots died in a convent in Warsaw.

² *Register of the Scottish Privy Council*, vol. xiv., Addenda, p. 487.

³ See *Register of the Scottish Privy Council*, vol. ix. pp. 540-543, and vol. x. pp. 100 n, 164, 191-193, 251.

⁴ In a note to the king's letters, in *Letters and State Papers of the Reign of James VI.* (Abbotsford Club), pp. 211-212, he is called 'Author of *The Bruce*.'

Stercovius was apprehended, convicted, sentenced, and beheaded 'by the sword,' at Rastenburg in 1611. Nor was this all. The King was still unsatisfied. The 'Chronicle of Rastenburg' has an entry, 15th February 1612, that an order was issued at the request of the King of Great Britain that all extant copies of the libel were to be sent, well wrapped up and sealed, to the magistrates by the owners, under a penalty in the case of disobedience.¹

But the king, though anxious to vindicate the honour of his people, was by no means anxious to pay the expenses of the prosecution in Poland set afoot by Gordon. He proposed instead to obtain it by taxing the Scottish burghs. The magistrates were unwilling, and the Lords of the Secret Council, to whom he wished to refer his refractory subjects, refused to proceed on the ground that they had no jurisdiction. The king then wrote a letter to John Spermannus and all the other magistrates and officials of Dantzic, proposing to raise the money by a tax on all his subjects resident there, in Poland, and in Prussia.²

After Mr. Patrick Gordon's success in the matter of the unfortunate Stercovius, it is interesting to find that he too had evil days. He returned to Scotland, and there, on 3rd July 1617, was called upon to answer before the Privy Council in Edinburgh a complaint lodged against him by Gilbert Wilson, Merchant, in Peterco, for gross neglect of his duties in his Polish agency. The complaint begins by showing that the Polish Parliament at Warsaw had passed an edict which imposed on every Scot residing in Poland a capitation tax of two gulden yearly. This tax caused great dissatisfaction among the Scots in Poland, as it was also 'layd upon the Jewis,' and on no other Christian strangers in the kingdom. The Scots agitated so much by their nominees, the complainer,

¹ *The Scots in Germany*, p. 256.

² *Letters and State Papers of the Reign of James VI.*, No. CXVII, Note 2.

John Wynrahame and James Broun, that they obtained from their delegates (after they had met at Lanschoittis) to the Polish Court, the complainer and Alexander Narne, a suspension of the Edict. The complainer then went to England, and begged the king for a letter of remonstrance to the King of Poland, and in doing so told the king that Gordon had done nothing in the matter. Royal remonstrances were sent. The edict was modified by being made a 'personal' tax, and not a capitation tax like that which the Jews endured; but we are told that this was by private agitation, and 'nawyse be the procurement of the said Mr. Patrick.' Other complaints in regard to the property of one Thomas Forbes, a Scottish merchant in Poland, whose estate on his reported death became escheated to the Polish Crown, were made also; and it appeared that Gordon had not come clean handed out of this matter either, and during the dispute 'avowit and protestit to caus cut the luggis out' from Gilbert Wilson's head. The case can be read in full,¹ and ended in the triumph—with seven hundred merks to the good—of Wilson over Patrick Gordon.²

The position of the mercantile Scot abroad, and indeed of the Scot in Poland especially, was not improved after the death of James VI. by the Parliamentary wars. When Parliament had overcome the king they were worse off owing to the uncertainty in which the Scots stood in regard to the Commonwealth, and the opposing claim of Charles II. The latter thought—during his wandering—that his subjects in Poland ought, having been duly and officially told of his Royal father's execution, to contribute to his maintenance. Desirable although the object may have been for himself, his subjects at Dantzic and in Poland proper did not like it

¹ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. xi. pp. cxli-v, 174-178, 357-362. Some letters of King James I. and VI. to Patrick Gordon exist among the Denmyln MSS. in the Advocates' Library.

² A letter of Patrick Gordon to King James VI. will be found, pp. 103-104.

much, and eventually it raised so much difficulty that King John Casimir of Poland threatened in 1651 to expel all the Scots on account of their 'forged Royal letters,' which were in reality but too real. We have to note that when the forced subsidy was collected for the king there were only nine trading Scots families left in Posen. These were Edward Hebron (Hepburn), James Heyt, William Huyson (Hewison), James Farquhar, James Lindsay, Daniel Mackalroy, Jacob and Andrew Watson and Albert Schmart (Smart). These were all 'new names' since 1605, and, as Dr. Fischer points out, prove the fluctuating nature of the Scottish settlements.¹ Eventually some £10,000 was raised, and, as was supposed, transmitted to His Majesty, but of the sum collected in Poland and Prussia one is afraid only £800 or £600 reached him.²

It is very interesting for us to see how during this period the Scots traders had remained established in their Polish El Dorado. The usual estimate in the first half of the seventeenth century of the number of Scots who were in Poland was the same as that Lithgow the traveller had made, as we saw, in 1616. The Englishman Chamberlain wrote in 1621 to his friend Carlton: 'The Polish Ambassador had an audience of the King . . . there are about 30,000 Scots in Poland,'³ and this is corroborated by the statement of Sir James Cochrane, the English Ambassador to Poland, that there were in 1652 many thousand Scots in the country besides women, children, and servants.⁴

II

After all these weary *tracasseries* of the crammers, it is refreshing, if only by way of contrast, to come to the military Scot in Poland, who was, if not more noble by birth than many of the merchants, yet considerably more interesting. Dr.

¹ *The Scots in Germany*, p. 258. Eleven are noted but only nine are named.

² Clarendon, *History of the Rebellion*, vol. v. p. 255.

³ *Cal. State Papers, Dom.*, p. 33.

⁴ Thurloe, *State Papers*.

Fischer tells us much less about them. He gives, however, the sad case of Colonel Alexander Ruthven, whose widow, Margaret Munro, in 1605, petitioned the town of Dantzic for help for herself and her poor children, inasmuch as her husband had lost his life in the service of King Sigismund III., whose Chancellor and Field-Marshal, John Zamoyski (Zamoscius) had promised, 'when he was about to meet his death at the siege of Volmer,' to see them provided for. George Bruce, George Smyth, George Hepburn, all Scots in Poland, appear in the documents.¹

In 1615, Patrick Gordon, tutor to the Swede Count Gustaf Stenbock, returned from Poland to Sweden, and reported that wicked, abominable people had been writing more libels there, printed *cum privilegio regali*, not, moreover, only against the Protestant Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, but against all the House of Stuart. Trouble was evidently brewing against Sweden or Britain; and we find that some time afterwards, in 1623, it burst.

In that year King Gustavus Adolphus wrote (on the 23rd September) an indignant letter in excellent latinity to King James I. and VI., informing him there was a Scottish renegade in his service who had gone over to the King of Poland and had made a bargain to bring eight thousand Scots into that of the Polish King for the invasion of Sweden and the ruin of the reformed faith. This Scot was Lord Robert Stuart of Middleton, 'Son of the Earl of Orkney,'² and once secretary to the Vice-Chancellor of Poland, and with him was another, Sir John Vizard, a 'gilded Knight.' The Swedish envoy, the Scot, James Spens of Wormistoun, younger (whose father James Spens had served the Swedish crown so faithfully, and won such encomiums), received a 'counterblast' from King James (4th March 1624) in the form of a counter-warrant³

¹ Fischer, *Scots in Eastern and Western Prussia*, pp. 129, 130.

² Bastard brother to Queen Mary and uncle to King James VI.

³ *Register Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. xiii. pp. lvii, 364-365.

to levy twelve hundred Scots for service in Sweden. It is said Spens moved every stone, and (perhaps for his Scottish audience) hinted that money was not forthcoming from Poland, which news was most comforting to his British and Swedish masters, 'and of the 9000 Scots raised for the King of Denmark in 1627, many, dazzled by the brilliance of Your [Swedish] Majesty's renown, prefer serving under Your victorious banner, with all the chances of war, to good pay in Denmark.'¹

That there was (in spite of this) much favour to the Scots is shown to us by the fact that in one case the King of Poland granted in 1618 to Robert Cunningham the property (the fourth part of the property of a stranger invariably was confiscated to the Crown) of John Tullidaf ('Tullidelph). Whether he was in the army is not stated.² That other Scotsmen were in the Polish army is demonstrated by (in 1619) a grant by the King of Poland to Peter Learmonth, 'nobilis,' to whom the Crown renounced a heritage fallen to it by the *jus caducum*. The deed says, 'He showed himself a brave and active soldier, not only against the Duke of Sudermania, but also during the whole of the Russian war when we were besieging Smolensk.'³ We know later that he became chief captain over three companies of German soldiers, nine hundred in all, and that King Sigismund III. gave a letter⁴ of recommendation and a free pass to him and to his captain William Keitz (Keith),⁵ dated at

¹ Horace Marryat, *One Year in Sweden*, vol. ii. pp. 466-467. London, 1862.

² Fischer, *East and West Prussia*, p. 88.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 131. It is there suggested that he may have been ancestor of the Russian poet Lermontoff, whose ancestors came to Russia from Poland, by way of Tula.

⁴ *Penes* Patrick Keith-Murray, Esq. A translation of the letter is printed in the *Scottish Historical Review*, vol. iii. (1906), pp. 524-552.

⁵ Perhaps this was the William Kyth who died in 1636 on his way to Jaroslave. If so, he had a brother, Jacob Keith.—*The Scots in East and West Prussia*, p. 109. The head of the Keith family, William, 5th Earl Marischal (died 28th October 1635), member of the Scottish Privy Council under King Charles I., it is said, fitted out a fleet which he sent to King Vladislav of Poland.

Warsaw, 17th January 1621. There was also Thomas Fergusson, 'egregius,' who had served with Jacob Wilson and Captain Kirkpatrick as a sergeant against the Russians. To him King Vladislav iv. granted permission in 1624 to return to his native country, characterising his service as brave and honourable.¹ Colonel James Murray was also a Scottish officer of the Poles. In 1627 he commissioned one Jacob Rowan (the persecuted Ruthvens sometimes took that name) at Dantzic to collect his pension,² and we find him still in Poland in 1632 petitioning for a belated birth-brieve.³ We also discover the names of Captain Reay and of Major-General Count von Johnston, a colonel of a regiment of cuirassiers.⁴ We have a curious instance also, in February 1639, of the cosmopolitanism of the Scot when, in the Roll of the Vassals called by the Earl of Mar in his actions, we notice one in Denmark cheek by jowl with ' . . . Fentoun in Swaden, and . . . Norie in Pole.'⁵

In 1656 we find that some Scottish Highlanders, dissatisfied with Cromwell's government, went to Poland in the service of the King of Sweden. Mr. James Fraser's account of this levy is as follows: ⁶ 'This yeare the Lord Cranston haveing gotten a Cornells Commission levyes a new regiment of voluntiers for the King of Poles [really Sweden's] service, and it trusted well for his incurragement and advantage; for the royalists chused rather to goe abroad, though in a very meane condition, than live at home under a yoke of slavery. The Collonel sent one Captain Montgomery north in June, and had very good luck, listing many for the service; and himselfe followed after in August, and, reseeding at Invernes, sallied out to visit the

¹ Fischer, *East and West Prussia*, iv. p. 129.

² *Ibid.*, p. 129.

³ *Reg. Privy Council* (2nd Series), pp. 480, 481. See this book, pp. 10, 11 also.

⁴ See Note 3.

⁵ *Hist. MSS. Commission Report*, 'The Earl of Mar and Kellie's MSS.,' p. 9.

⁶ *Chronicle of the Frasers*, the 'Wardlaw MS.,' p. 417. Edited by Wm. Mackay. Scottish History Society, 1905.

Master of Lovat, and in 3 dayes got 43 of the Frasers to take on. Among the rest Captain James Fraser, my Lord Lovats son, engages, and without degradation Cranston gives him a Captains commission. Hugh Fraser, young Clunvacky, takes on as lieutenant. William Fraser¹ sone to Mr. William Fraser of Phoppachy, an ensign; James Fraser, sone to Foyer, a corporall. The Lord Lovats son, Captain James, had 22 young gentlemen with the rest, who ingaged be themselves out of Stratharick, Abertarph, Aird, and Strathglass, that I heard the Collonel say he was vain of them for gallantry. I saw them march out of Invernes, and most of the English regiment lookeing on with no small commendation as well as emulation of their bravery.' This levy would, as it was really Swedish, of course concern us little, were it not for the fact that some of the officers remained in Poland after leaving their regiment. The same writer tells us their tale.² 'That same summer [1659] Captain James Fraser, my Lord Lovat's sone, who had gone abroad with the Lord Cranston, 1656, died up at Torn in Pomer, and three more of his name with him; and onely Lieutenant Hugh Fraser, Clunvacky, returnd home alive.' And later,³ in 1670: 'This October came to the country my brother germain, William Fraser. He went abroad with Captain James Fraser, my Lord Lovat sone, *anno* 1656, in the qualety of an Ensign in the Lord Cranstons regiment, for the service of Carolus Gustavus, King of Sweden; and after the peace he went up to Pole with other Scotchmen, and settled at Torn, where he married, as a marchant . .' This is interesting because, as Dr. Fischer has pointed out, Scottish merchants of pure Celtic origin are comparatively rare. 'He had given trust and long delay to the Aberdeens men, and was necessitat to take the occasion of a ship and come to Scotland to crave

¹ Brother of the author, Mr. James Fraser.

² *Chronicle of the Frasers*, the 'Wardlaw MS.,' p. 424. Edited by Wm. Mackay. Scottish History Society, 1905.

³ *Ibid.* p. 491.

his own. He and yong Clunvaky, Hugh, are the only surviving two of the gallant crew who ventered over seas with their cheefes sone, Captain James, and he is glad of this happy occasion . . . continued here among his friends all the winter, and returned back in the spring, never to see his native country again. 'Two of his foster brothers ventered with him, Farqhar and Rory, very pretty boyes.'

Another levy brought (unwillingly enough) into the Polish service, General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, who later gained great fame in Russia as 'Patrick Ivanovitch,' the friend and collaborator of Peter the Great. He entered the Swedish army in 1655, seduced thereto at Hamburg by a Ruit-master Gardin, of his own nation; was captured after the siege of Cracow next year by the Poles. He was compelled to take service in their army, in a company of dragoons under Constantine Lubomirsky, Starosta of Sandets, being released for the purpose, through the intervention of his countryman, 'P. Innes, Provincial of the Franciscans.' It was not the first time that Patrick Gordon had been in Poland, however, as we learn from his *Diary*,¹ which is delightful in itself, and invaluable to all students of Russian and Polish history.

The son of the laird of Auchleuchries in Aberdeen, and his wife, Mary Ogilvy, he was born in 1635, and educated at the school of Ellon and other local schools till 1651, when, he says, 'staying at home, did wait upon my father.' Anxious to make his fortune as 'the younger son of a younger brother of a younger house,' he determined to go abroad to seek his fortune with—although a Catholic—no particular choice of country 'seing I had no knowne friend in any foreigne place.' He shipped to Dantzic, found Scottish friends there, and then thought of the Jesuit college of Bromberg, 'yet could not my humor endure such a still and strict way of liveing.' Slipping

¹ *Passages from the Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries*, A.D. 1635-A.D. 1699 (Spalding Club), 1859.

away, he had many adventures of the poor traveller in Prussia until, in 1653, 'falling into acquaintance with one John Dick, who was prentice to a merchant called Robert Sleich, I was perswaded by him to travell further up into Polland, and, because I was much inclined to be a souldier, he told me that Duke Ian Radzewill had a lyfe company, all or most Scottis-men, where wee would without doubt be accommodated.' His journal in Poland chiefly shows the ubiquity of the Scots. The first night (1654) in a village they 'lodged by a Skotsman who lived there.' They went on to Warsaw and lodged 'in the suburb Lesczinsky, so called from a pallace-like house hard by, built by noblemen of the family of Leczinskyes. The seym or parliament was sitting at this time in Varsaw,' but 'Duke Radzivell was not there.' His 'comerad' was of use, as he 'had been two or three years in the countrey, could speak Polls and Dutch, had some skill in merchandising, and so, for getting a livelyhood had many wayes the advantage of me.' Nor was his companion alone in this. 'Here were many merchants of our countrey-men, into whose acquaintance I was ashamed to intrude myself, and they showed but very little countenance to me, haveing heard of my intention to turne souldier, and fearing lest I should be burthensome or troublesome to them.' So, anxious to get back to Scotland, he pushed on (with but eight or nine florins left) to a big city and soon 'had a sight of the fair citty of Posna.' (Posen) . . . 'Of all the cities of Polland . . . the most pleasant, being very well situated, haveing a wholesome aire, and a most fertile countrey round about it . . . But that which surpasseth all, is the civility of the inhabitants, which is occasioned by its vicinity to Germany, and the frequent resorting of strangers to the two annual faires, and every day allmost; the Polls also, in emulation of the strangers dwelling amongst them, strive to transcend one another in civility.' Here he met more compatriots. 'The gentleman who brought me along, had his house or lodging' (this is very significant of the confusion of the Poles

of Jews and Scots, to the detriment of the latter) 'in the Jewes Street, where I dined with him; and after dinner he took me along to a Skotsman, called James Lindesay,¹ to whom I had a commendatory letter. At first, he was imperiously inquisitive of my parents, education, travells, and intentions. I answered to all his demands, with an observant ingenuity. One passage I cannot forgett, which was this. When, upon his enquiry, I had told him what my parents names were, he said in a disdainful manner: Gordon and Ogilvie! These are two great clannes, sure you must be a gentleman! To which, albeit I knew it to be spoken in derision, I answered nothing, but that I was not the worse for that. However afterwards he was kind enough to me,' as were Robert Farquhar, James White, James Watson, and other Scots. They recommended Gordon, a passionate Royalist, to accompany a young nobleman Opalinsky, who was 'going to visit foreign countreys,' furnishing him liberally with money, and he travelled with him until (being warmed with wine) he entered the Swedish army.

After his capture by the Poles in 1656, his adhesion to their service did not last very long. When captured again by the Swedes he pleaded that he had been forced into the Polish ranks, and his statement was accepted.² With them, driving cattle and getting booty employed him well, until, in 1657, he

¹ A family of Lindsay, apparently descendants of the family of Fesdo, had their noblesse recognised by the National Diet of 1764 under the name of Lindesin.—*Lives of the Lindsays*, vol. ii. p. 281 n.

² We see a case of 'treason' by a Scot going over from the Polish to the Swedish side on pp. 87-91. Since this was written I have discovered a Scottish officer in the army of John Sobieski, George Guthry. He was a colonel in the Polish service, and there still exists in his family a silver cup out of which King John drank just before he saved Vienna. This George Guthrie, who organised at his own expense a regiment of Hussars, part of the victorious host at Vienna in 1683, is described as a descendant of Guthrie of Guthrie in Scotland, and was, for causes examined in 1672, granted a Diploma of Polish Nobility by King John Sobieski. His descendant Baron de Guttry lived at Pariz, near Posen, in 1914, and it is to his eldest son that I am indebted for the family history.

was again taken prisoner by the troops of Poland. One of these who pressed him unsuccessfully to quit the allegiance of Sweden for Poland was Patrick Gordon 'of the Steel Hand,'¹ an excommunicated Royalist who had taken flight from Scotland into the service of the King of Poland, and was now a captain in the Polish cavalry. On 22nd November 1658, after many vicissitudes such as capture by the Imperial forces, he again fell into the hands of the Poles, and the latter, wishing his service, now refused to release him, holding him as a valuable asset. Probably as a Catholic he was quite glad to serve under their banner, but he was politic enough to show reluctance. John Sobieski offered him the command of a dragoon company on his own estates, but he declined the offer of one whom he described as 'a hard bargainer but courteous.' One wonders what a Royalist like Patrick Gordon would have done had he known that John Sobieski's grand-daughter, Clementina Sobieska, was to marry the Chevalier de St. George, the son of his revered sovereign, more revered because deposed, James II. and VII.

In his next campaign, in 1659, he, now quartermaster, met two more compatriots, James Burnett of Leys,² in the train of the 'Waywode of Kiew,' and Dr. William Davidson, then physician to Field-Marshal Lubomirski, but afterwards, for he made Poland his home, premier physician to King John Casimir of Poland.

We see Gordon's good sense. When he was offered a company of a regiment of dragoons, his first care was for the health of his men, and he repaired to Posen to consult a Jew

¹ The reader will find much information about 'Steelhand,' and many of the many Gordons in the Polish service in Mr. J. M. Bulloch's invaluable *House of Gordon* (New Spalding Club), vol. iii. Lieutenant Adam Gordon and Ensign John Kennedy, both dying in the Polish service, gave Patrick Gordon some trouble in recovering their properties.

² Grandson of Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, first baronet. He borrowed money from Gordon in 1667. — *The Family of Burnett of Leys* (New Spalding Club), p. 66.

doctor reputed wise in treatment of the plague. We are also told he avoided marching his troops to one town whose prince protected foreigners and whose 'provost' was a Scot; but he afterwards repented this generosity. In June 1660 Gordon took part in the Polish victory over the Russians at Czudno (Chudново). Yet we find that, in 1661, after coquetting with the service of the Emperor,¹ he determined to enter that of the Tsar of Russia, Aleksei Mikhaelovitch, and went with Paul Menzies (of the Pitfoddels family, a Catholic, in the Polish service), Colonel Crawford (in the Russian service, but a Polish prisoner of Lord Henry Gordon, who 'not only maintained him at a plentiful table at Varso, but dismissed him ransome free, and gave him a pass as a Captaine of horse'), when he left for Moscow. Gordon's success there can be read in other books,² for it was continuous and certain, and he died at Moscow full of honours on the 29th November 1699.

On his journey to Moscow, Gordon mentions that at Znín they 'were merry with Captaine Portes and Ensigne Martine,' Scots, no doubt; and it is interesting to note that he describes another halting-place, Kiadany, in this way: 'This towne belongeth to the family of the Radzivils,³ where is the public exercise of the Protestant religion, and because of that many Scotsmen were liveing, by one whereof wee lodged,' and there, or near there, he met one 'Maior Karstares.'

The Lord Henry Gordon mentioned above deserves a word, and his twin-sister a few words more. Lord Henry Gordon⁴ was the youngest son of George, second Marquis of Huntly.

¹ In the proposed levy of eight hundred horse he mentions Lieutenant-Colonel John Watson, Major Davidson. His sureties were Steelhand, James Birney, George Gordon, and James Wenton, all merchants in Zamosk.

² Cf. *Scottish Influences in Russian History*, by A. Francis Steuart. Glasgow, 1913.

³ The Radzivil family were for long the chief supporters of the Calvinists in Poland. (See Miss Baskerville's Introduction also.) They were patrons of John Johnston, who dedicated his book, *Thaumatographia Naturalis* (Amsterdam 1665), to Prince Janus and his son Prince Boguslas Radzivil.

⁴ Miss Baskerville has another note on the Gordon family on pp. 104-105.

Though 'hare-brained,' we are told he was 'very courageous,' a good attribute. He is said to have come to Poland after his sister's marriage and, any way, became a Polish noble in 1658. He got from King Charles II. a life annuity of six thousand merks Scots from the Huntly estates in 1667. He died in Scotland at Strathbogie.

His twin-sister, Lady Catherine Gordon, had a very different career. A Catholic, she was carried to France, and was, as her high birth entitled her, attached to the Court. When Cardinal Mazarin, in order to remove her influence from French politics, married the Princess Marie Louise de Gonzaga-Nevers to King Vladislav of Poland in 1645, Lady Catherine was one of her 'train,' as was the child Marie de la Grange d'Arquien, who became later the wife of King John Sobieski. Lady Catherine Gordon married in Poland the poet-noble, Andrew John, Count Morsztyn, the 'exiled' Grand Treasurer of Poland (who 'haveing more regard to his own private interest than the public benefitt, sent all the riches of the thesaurary into France, quhairunto he retired himself, *anno* 1683, to prevent the Diet's calling him to account'). His wife, 'an active woman,' had very considerable political influence, and 'much credite' during the reigns of the last of the Vasa kings and during the promotion of John Sobieski,¹ and also influenced the election of the Prince de Conti. She had a son, the Comte de Chateau Villain, killed at Namur, who married the daughter of the Duc de Chevreuse, by whom he had two daughters; and (at least) two daughters. The one married the Polish Grand-Chamberlain, Count Bielinski, the other, Isabelle de Morsztyn,² married Casimir Czartoriski, Palatine

¹ See K. Waliczewskis 'Marysieńka.' She had a birth-brieve under the Great Seal of Scotland, 21st August 1687.

² She had also a birth-brieve granted by the Privy Council of Scotland, 6th March 1700.—*Hist. MSS. Commission Report*, the 'Duke of Roxburgh's Papers,' p. 82. The portraits of these ladies, which I had hoped to reproduce as illustrations to this volume, from the originals in the Czartoriski Collection, have, unfortunately, owing to the war, never reached me.

of Wilna. Her son was ancestor of the later Czartoriskis, while her daughter, Constance Czartoriska, married (14th September 1720) Stanilas Poniatowski, and was mother of the last King of Poland. Nor was this great alliance forgotten by her relations in Britain. They remembered it, and were proud of it. We find that *Grande Dame*, Lady Mary Coke (*née* Campbell), a daughter of the powerful Highland Chief, John, Duke of Argyll, writing in 1768: 'The Polish Prince [Czartoriski you mention is our cousin. His Grand Mother or great Grand-Mother, was a daughter of the Marquis of Argyll's. The King of Poland is the same relation to Us.'¹

III

Dr. Fischer's books contain many interesting details and names of Scots settled in Poland and Prussia. Of the former he printed lists of the burgesses and of those who merely dwelt in Posen² (1585-1713), in Cracow (1573-1687),³ and in Warsaw⁴ (1576-1697), and all those who settled (first or last) at Dantzig. Incident on these he gave us, in spite of the general denial by King Vladislas in 1633 of civil rights to the Scots, except in exceptional circumstances, the Charter of Privileges the Scots in Bromberg received on 7th October 1568, which was confirmed by King Stephen in 1581, and confirmed (with alterations) by King Sigismund III. in 1622, and King Vladislas IV. in 1636.⁵ In addition to these towns we find Scots established in Lithuania, and Catholic Scots in Ermeland. The birth-briefs that are printed in full⁶ show that the Scots of good family came in hordes from Dundee,

¹ *The Journal of Lady Mary Coke*, vol. ii. p. 361.

² *The Scots in East and West Prussia*, p. 204, *et seq.*

³ *The Scots in Germany*, pp. 256-257. This supplements the information contained in this volume, pp. 39-58, on the 'Scots admitted to the citizenship of Cracow, with evidence regarding their parentage.'

⁴ *Ibid.*, 257.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 264-265.

⁶ *Miscellany* (New Spalding Club), vol. v. pp. 325-368.

from Aberdeen, and the surrounding counties, whether for merchandise or for war, and are found in very many Polish towns, the names of which are strangely written. We find them in 'Zakroczim, Malsak, Posnay, Pitercow, Crosna, Pultuskie, Creta, Tarnova, Varsa, Lublin (they had a congregation there for long),¹ Lisnae, Samosche, Wratslaffsko, Columin, Wisigrad, Cracow, and Presneets,' and this from the years 1637 to 1705. The Aberdeenshire draft being either highflying Episcopalians or Catholics probably adapted themselves best to their adopted country, but the Calvinists also existed in large contingents, and not only in Lublin (as we have seen), but also in the chief settlement of Dantzic. There was, happily for them, comparatively little religious persecution as such in Poland; still the Catholic party became stronger and stronger and helped to weaken the status of the Scot, to make his position as a 'Disident' intolerable, and ultimately, with the constant political turmoils, to put an end to his superiority as a trader. In 1630 Posen imposed a religious test on its citizen. As we shall see in this book, Protestants, confused with Arians and classed with Jews, were often in trouble. We can follow their continuous persecutions in Lublin, and also at Cracow in 1647.² In 1635, James Paull petitioned for help in Scotland, having with his Polish wife—a convert to Protestantism—fled from Lublin, and described his persecution and hers by the Jesuits.³ We have seen how some of the Scottish confraternities legislated against Catholics. In 1652 a drunken riot in Posen, in which a Scot played an important part, turned the Catholics against the Protestants there. This persecution, and the hardships endured by the Polish 'Dissidents' evoked much sympathy in Scotland. We find that collections for the 'distressed Protestants' in Poland had been made, but when the delegate, Paul Hartmann, came

¹ Cf. pp. 108-289 of this volume.

² *Vide* Appendix III.

³ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (2nd Series), vol. v. p. 470.

to receive them, he found that the relief fund had been 'intrrometed with' and 'misemployed by diverse persons.'¹ In 1638 an inquiry into this was ordered from the Sheriffs of each shire. The Council's order effected little and, eight months later, 'Mr. John Elsener, Pollander,' who had arrived had to complain that, instead of receiving the collection for his fellow-Protestants as he had been commissioned to do, he himself was in poverty living on 'some honest people,' and could not get away. The Council 'recommended' the magistrates of Aberdeen, where the collection had been raised, to 'relieve his distress and transport him to his own country.' The magistrates seem to have done little in the matter, as the order is repeated in June 1665,² and a letter in the name of King Charles, in response to a petition of an agent of the distressed churches, was sent to the Council. It was prompted by the churches' 'calamitous condition and increasing miseries by reason of the Turks invasion and warr,' and ordered the Council to make a 'speedy order' for a national voluntary collection in the royal burghs and parish churches. The money this time was, to prevent decrease, to be sent direct either to Sir John Frederick in London, or to Sir William Davidson, official resident in Amsterdam. This was dated from Whitehall, 30th November 1664. No result is known, yet in 1665 we find a collection for 'two Pollonian students' at Banff.³

We now perhaps notice more Catholics, or pseudo-Catholics, coming to Poland than heretofore. In 1664,⁴ Ludovic Sinclair, son of the late Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, who had been in the military service of Sweden and Denmark, and 'last under the King of Poland, in whose dominions he intends to reside,'

¹ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (3rd Series), vol. i. pp. 447-471, 483, 597-598.

² *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (3rd Series), vol. ii. pp. xlvii-xlviii, 104-105.

³ *Annals of Banff* (New Spalding Club), p. 46.

⁴ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (3rd Series), vol. i. p. 560.

applied for and obtained a birth-brieve.¹ Three years later three Scots, James Joachim Watson, George Edislay, and William Abercrombie, were enrolled as burgesses of Posen, after procuring birth-brieves, but under the condition that they are to embrace the Catholic faith within the year.²

In 1671, we find a Scot, George Bennet, applying for a birth-brieve, as he has for 'severall weightie affairs' to reside in 'the Great dukdome of Lituania,' holding the high office of Secretary to the King of Poland. He had 'purchased a testifical thereof under the hands of the Laird of Moncreiffe and diverse uther Gentlemen,' so the Privy Council accorded his request.³ Near this time (1673) members of the Scottish family of Chalmers were added to the list of Polish nobles.⁴ Others on the list were Forseit (Forsyth), Fraser, Gordon, Halyburton, Karkettle, Lindesay, Macfarlant, Mackay, Miller, Murison, Ogilvy, Patterson with the surname of Hayna, Stodart, Watson, and Bonar (old settlers), of whom we are given in Burke's 'Landed Gentry of 1848' an account which we can only cite 'without prejudice.'

'Of all the Continental branches, the most illustrious were the Polish lines, which rose to great importance, and filled the highest offices in that kingdom, holding the dignities of Lord High Chancellor—of Earl Seneschal—or Burgrave Palatin of Cracow—of Prime Minister of the Crown—of Premier Lay Senator of Poland—of Lord Chief Governor—or Magnus Gubernator—of Lord High Treasurer—of Lord President of the States—of Tavernicorum Regalium Magister—of Grand

¹ Father Augustin Hay calls him Lewis, 'Captain of Horse in General Duncan's Regiment,' and says he was 'killed at the Siedge of Hallingsted in the County of Hall.'—*Genealogie of the Sainte Claires of Rosshyn*, pp. 153-154. It is one of the representatives of his family, Mr. Bower St. Clair, whom Miss Baskerville mentions on p. 115.

² *The Scots in East and West Prussia*, p. 59.

³ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* (3rd Series), vol. iii. p. 374.

⁴ This ennoblement was probably qualified. Cf. Miss Baskerville's note, p. 223 of this volume. Papers about the families of Chalmers and Ross will be found in Appendix II.

Master of the Mint and Mines; they were also invested with the rank and title of Starosts, or Earls of the kingdom of Poland, and of Barons of the Holy Roman Empire (which last dignity was possessed by all the other Continental branches of this family), and produced several prelates, eminent both by their learning and piety, of whom the two most conspicuous were Theobald, of the Silesian branch (issued from a younger son of John, Lord High Treasurer of Poland, *temp.* King Sigismund I.) who was General of the Franciscans; and still greater lustre has been shed on the name by the virtues and piety of St. John-Isajah de Bonare, patron-saint of Casimirowna, who, dying in odour of sanctity in 1473, was canonised, and is recorded in the calendar on the 8th of February, as appears in the Acts of the Bollandists. This eminent personage was brother to John de Bonare, Lord High Chancellor of Poland, *temp.* King Casimir IV., and his exemplary piety and Christian virtues are treated of at length by Simplicianus, Elsius, Herrera; Szembeck, and Aligamba; and Bazil Skalsky, who published a biography of St. John-Isajah de Bonare, whose life was also written again at a later period by the Rev. Dom Fulgentius de Dryasky Ordin. Sanct. Augustin, who states that, at the time he wrote, the splendid mausoleum erected over the ashes of St. John-Isajah by his family was still in good preservation, and was magnificently sculptured in white marble, and adorned at each angle with a scutcheon bearing the arms of the family of Bonare. The four most illustrious descendants of this family on the Continent, and all descended from John of Laindes, were: '1. Jehan de Bonare . . . 1337. 2. St. John Isajah de Bonare, Patron-saint of Casimirowna, and canonised, *d.* in 1473. 3. John de Bonare, Starost of Zator, Rabzstym, and Oczwycin, Baron de Biécin, and of the Holy Roman Empire, Premier Lay Senator of Poland, Burgrave Palatin of Cracow, and Magnus Gubernator in 1550, who *m.* his dau. to John de Firley, Heritable Grand Marshal and

Palatine of Poland, elected king in 1572, but resigned in favour of King Henry de Valois. This lady is said by Mismiez to have carried a considerable portion of the possessions of the family of Bonar into the house of Firley, by her marriage; 4. John de Baner (of the Swedish Line), Field Marshal and Generalissimo of the Northern League in 1640.' As we have said, this is given for what it may be worth.

The Scots were now becoming more fused with the Poles and, though of a very different nationality, should have been far less strangers. In this book we can see the wealth they acquired and to a certain degree reconstruct their lives and their influence in Poland. Yet even as late as 1675, in Posen, the Pursemakers' Guild chose to include them with the Jews, and prohibited them to sell by retail, and the Shoemakers' Guild were ordered by the magistrates to prohibit them equally with the Jews, Armenians, and Lithuanians to bring in boots to sell in the town.¹ Still, rich Scots merchants had done well by their adopted country. Robert Porcyus (Porteus) 'de Lanxeth,' a great merchant in Poland and Lithuania, who died in 1661, became 'secundus fundator,' after his conversion to Catholicism, to the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Krosna.² The Scots benefited many charitable institutions and acted generously in Poland.³ Nor did they forget their connection with their own land.⁴ In 1693 a bursary was founded for a Polish student at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1701, when collections were made for the Restoration fund of Marischal College, Aberdeen, the Scottish settlers in Poland, not counting Dantzig, which subscribed largely, gave (by J. Robertson) at least £957. Their day as the chief foreign merchants in Poland was passing, however, with that of the

¹ *The Scots in Germany*, p. 55.

² For his career, see the *Scots in East and West Prussia*, pp. 101, *et seq.*

³ Cf. Caspar Kin's will, p. 64, and p. 125 *u* on Alexander Chalmers.

⁴ See pp. 290, 322 of this work.

unhappy kingdom itself. King Augustus II., in 1699, could still refer to the old laws against the Scots in Kosten, forbidding them to hold heritable property as heretics, but their reasons for being in Poland were fast vanishing. The appointment of one of the last Scottish 'Purveyors to the Court'¹ was made in 1697, and though we can see in this book the Scots receiving privileges as late as 1729, after that date the Scot remaining in Poland merged gradually into the native Polish population, although the Scottish Brotherhood at Lublin, whose history is also contained in this volume, continued at least until 1732.

We have this description of the economic wretchedness of Poland in the eighteenth century. 'Long before 1763 the Estate of Burgesses had virtually disappeared, and all but a very few of the larger towns were the private property of the magnates. The few native merchants still surviving were to be found in the semi-German cities of Dantzic and Thorn, or in the half-dozen or so royal boroughs which had contrived to save some small fragments of their ancient privileges. But all the old cities were phantoms of their former selves. Cracow, once one of the most populous and prosperous cities in Central Europe, had sunk to the miserable level of a decayed provincial town. Grass grew in the streets of the once flourishing city of Lemberg. . . . The magistrates and the nobility encouraged the Jews at the expense of the native traders, because they could get more out of them, and the Jews, in their turn, sucked the few remaining burgesses dry.'² The great Tepper Bank³ which had become the bank of the Scots Fergusons, and the Court bank, failed disastrously owing to the bankruptcy of King Stanislas Poniatowsky. There was, therefore, no alternative for any Scots who remained except to become Polish subjects with a doomed political

¹ *The Scots in Germany*, p. 49. See also pp. 23-34 of this book.

² R. Nisbet Bain, *The Last King of Poland*, pp. 39, 40.

³ Cf. Miss Baskerville's note, p. 223 of this volume.

future, to withdraw to Scotland, or else at least to leave the country. By so doing they left the trade of the fading kingdom just as it had been before their arrival some centuries back, and until some happy revival should come, to the tender mercies of as well as in the mercantile hands of the Jews.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

NOTE BY THE LATIN TRANSLATOR

THE first four sections of this book (pp. 1-107) and the second and third Appendices, except where footnotes indicate otherwise, consist of translations from Latin originals; any other passages translated from Latin are specially indicated by note. In accepting responsibility for these, and craving indulgence for their shortcomings, the Translator would like the circumstances under which they were made to be known.

The time spent on actual translation has been slight compared with that devoted to critical work in preparing the text for translation. Owing partly to the copyist's ignorance of Latin, and partly, perhaps, to illegibility of originals, many of the documents as transcribed had no punctuation at all, others, more unfortunately, had a spurious punctuation achieving, on more than one occasion, the division of a word by a full stop and the commencement of a fresh sentence with the truncated member, but frequently responsible for difficulties much more elusive and mystifying. Errors in transcription have been so numerous that constant emendation has been necessary, some lines requiring the alteration of as many as twelve letters before elucidation became possible. In no cases, however, have proper names been tampered with, and variant spellings of surnames will be found even in short extracts.

In view of the problematical value of the text as reconstructed, only a few Latin passages, and these the most sound, have been printed as specimens (*vide* pp. 3, 7, 290-2, 343-5). Literal translations of the remaining documents are given, except in a few cases (indicated by note) where considerations

of space or corruptness of text make it advisable to give an abstract only.

To aid the serious student of Polish history in the accurate identification of the various officials and tribunals in Poland, the Latin terms for the English equivalents adopted in the translations may prove useful :

Mayor : *praeconsul, proconsul*.

Councillor : *consul*.

Magistrate : *magistratus*.

Chief Assessor : *archiscabinus*.

Assessor : *scabinus*.

Board of Twenty : *vigintiviratus*.

Advocate : *advocatus*.

Ordinary : *ordinarius*.

Minister-General of the Realm : *ministerialis generalis Regni*.

Palatine : *palatinus*.

Marshal : *mareschalcus*.

Captain : *capitaneus*.

Castellan : *castellanus*.

Steward : *tenutarius*.

Greater Chancery of the Realm : *acta praesentia Matricis Regni Cancellariae maioris*.

General Council of the Realm : *comitia Regni generalia*.

General Convention : *conventus generalis*.

Ordinary Court-general of the Tribunal of the Realm at Lublin : *iudicium ordinarium generale Tribunalis Regni Lublinense*.

Council of Cracow, Warsaw, etc. : *officium Consulare Cracoviense, Varsaviense, etc.*

Of the courtesy-epithets used with such punctiliousness whenever a name occurs, the commonest are *famatus* (well-famed) and *generosus* (well-born). The Eight Scots Merchants are *honesti* (honest), one Merchant to the Court is *honoratus* (honourable), certain officials are *nobiles* (noble), and all

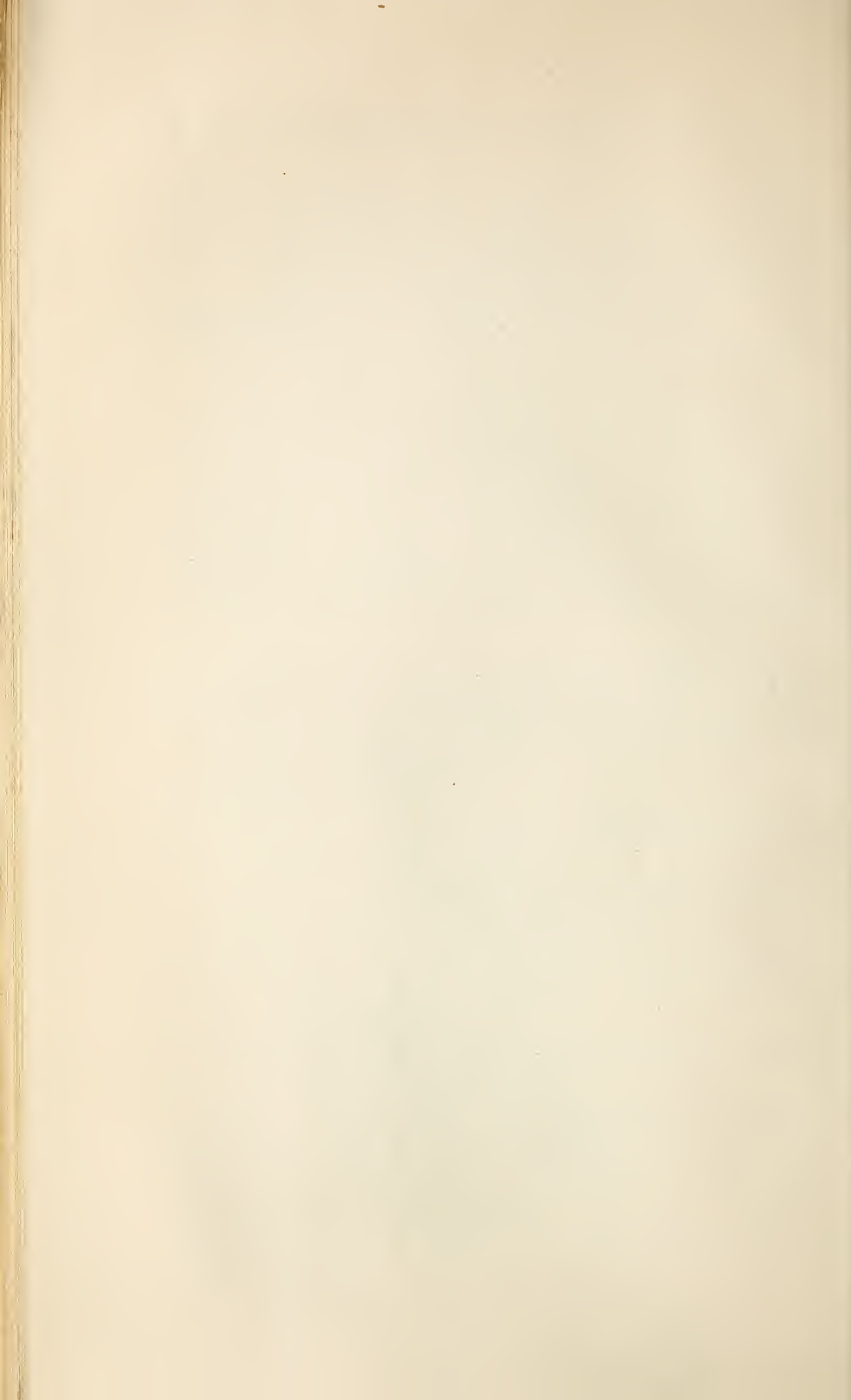
magistrates are *spectabiles* (worshipful). These epithets are chosen with some propriety, *e.g.* a soldier is *strenuus* (strenuous), a student *ingeniosus* (talented), a Jew *perfidus* (unbelieving), a serving-maid *laboriosa* (industrious).

The words *mercator* and *negociator* were not, apparently, used as synonyms, and are rendered 'merchant' and 'trader' respectively.

Many of the charters and letters are written in excellent Latin, diverging surprisingly little either in vocabulary or syntax from the Latin of classical times. Some enormous periods are handled with admirable skill; and there is everywhere sustained a regular and carefully balanced style which, more perhaps than anything else, has made possible such success in repairing the damages of transmission as has been achieved.

The Translator feels that he owes a special debt of gratitude to Dr. J. Maitland Thomson for the valuable help he was always ready to give when consulted on points of difficulty.

J. MACKAY THOMSON.



ROYAL GRANTS AND PRIVILEGES TO THE SCOTS MERCHANTS

I

Faculty granted to John Gipson, a Scots merchant,
to retail his goods to the Court of His Royal
Majesty wherever situate.

STEPHEN, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known by these presents to all whom it may concern, etc., That at the prayer of certain of our Counsellors on behalf of the Honest John Gipson, a Scots merchant, we accord him free faculty to follow our Court whithersoever we may proceed; and in all places whereinsoever we may reside, as also outside our Court, without let or hindrance from anyone to display his goods and sell or exchange them, and carry on his business in any equitable and lawful manner, as all the other merchants who follow our Court and natives of this our Realm are wont to do. Moreover, that he may display his merchandise and wares, we grant him also a general licence to set and build shops or merchant booths (*institae sive camerae mercatoriae*) in public places, and therein, convenient to the public needs, to sell his merchandise and wares as prescribed, and to apply them to the use that seems to him best; and further, we permit him and his wife, on their own premises, to provide for consumption wine, must, ale (*cerevisia*), and other liquors of the sort for their own profit and advantage without hindrance or prevention from anyone at all, whether our own or other officials or persons of any rank or condition whatsoever; which faculty and licence we allow him and his wife to use until the end of their lives or the life of either of them.

This we direct to the notice of all, especially our Marshals and other officials, and men of all ranks and conditions, commanding that they preserve the said John Gipson, Scot, in the possession of the aforementioned liberties and conces-

sions granted by us, to the end of their lives, as they hope for our favour.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered our seal to be appended.

Given at Warsaw on the 8th day of August A.D. 1576, the first year of our reign.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 114, f. 162.

II

King Stephen presents to the Honest John Maknil, a Scot, his subject dwelling in the town of Cowalow in the province of Kulm, all the property which reverted to the King and to the Treasury on the death of John Lenze, a Scot, a citizen of Rogozno of illegitimate birth.

STEPHEN, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, that at the prayer of certain of our Counsellors made to us on behalf of the Honest John Maknil, a Scot, our subject dwelling in our town of Cowalow in the province of Kulm, we have thought fit to give and convey to the same each and all of the loans, ascertained and unascertained, which have fallen due to us and to our Treasury on the death of the late John Lenze, a Scot, a citizen of Rogozno of illegitimate birth, in whatever places and by whatever persons and by debtors of whatever rank these sums were received and are retained after his death, which do not exceed the amount of 100 Polish florins, and are divided up and held in loan in the hands of different debtors. All these loans we have given and gifted, and do give and gift by these our Letters to the foresaid John Maknil, who is known to have been in partnership with the foresaid Scot deceased, that he may be able and have the power to claim from any debtors of the said John Lenze what is owing, whether in securities or in money, and according to their liability and debts contracted strictly to exact and demand repayment, and to keep what is exacted on the strength of this our gift graciously accorded to him, to

possess it, and to use it for his own purposes; of which loans, exacted to the amount foresaid, he shall be bound to return one-half to our Treasury, but to keep the other for himself.

This we make known to each and all of the magistrates and officials both military and civil, commanding them that where-soever the foresaid John Maknil may discover or find debtors of the said John Lenze deceased, they shall exercise the summary jurisdiction proper in the case of debtors of this kind, and shall urge and compel them, by the authority of their offices, to make adequate payment, and shall deliver up and consign their real and actual property.

In witness whereof, we have ordered these presents to be fortified with our seal, and have signed them with our own hand.

Given in Camp at the Lighthouse¹ on the 8th day of August A.D. 1577, the second year of our reign. STEPHANUS REX.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 115, f. 283.

III

Stephanus Rex Octo Scotis Liberam Mercandi Facultatem concedit.

STEPHANUS, Dei gratia Rex Poloniae, etc.

Significamus, etc. Quia nos intercessione quorundam consiliariorum nostrorum adducti, tum etiam habentes rationem eorum Scotorum qui per totum hoc tempus, quo in expeditionibus bellicis contra hostem nostrum Moschoviae Ducem susceptis versati sumus, aulam et castra nostra cum suis mercibus sequebantur, aulamque et exercitum nostrum res necessarias eidem suppeditando pro sua copia juvarunt, dandam et concedendam illis existimavimus libertatem et immunitatem, damusque et concedimus hisce nostris literis Scotis hisce qui sequuntur, Thomae Roplandtt, Tomae Dixon, Alberto Killo, Alberto Tullitaff, Andreae Dortse, Henrico Foster, Ricardo Atman, Bartholomo Erzmiek, liberam facultatem et potestatem aulam nostram sequendi ibique res et merces suas quasvis in omnibus civitatibus, oppidis, pagis et locis et quocumque iter facimus et quibus-

¹ Ad Laternam. Near Dantzig, which King Stephen was then besieging.

cumque in locis morati fuerimus sine quarumvis personalium impedimento venum exponendi, vendendique et distrahendi, institasque suas in loco per Marshalcum Regni vel Curiae nostrae aut alium quemcumque eius munere apud aulam nostram fungentem assignato habere et struere, juribus consuetis nostris eorumque quorum interest salvis. Quamquidem libertatem praedictis Scotis firmam et ratam ad id temporis spatium quo aulam nostram comitati fuerint manere volumus. Quod omnibus quorum interest † interitis † Palatinis, Castellanis, Capitaneis, Tenutarijs, Civitatis oppidorumque Magistratibus villarumque Rectoribus et Dominis eorumque locatenentibus notum facimus, mandantes eos ipsos Scotos in libertatibus et praerogativis suprascriptis conservent conservareque curent nec quisquam in contrarium eorum facere audeat. In cuius rei fidem, etc. Datum Cracoviae Die Secunda Mensis Januarij Anno Domini 1583, Regni vero Nostri Anno Septimo. STEPHANUS REX.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 129, f. 263.

[*Translation of the above.*]

King Stephen grants to Eight Scots Free Faculty to Trade.

STEPHEN, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That moved by the prayer of certain of our Counsellors, and moreover taking account of those Scots who, throughout this period in which we have been occupied with hostile campaigns undertaken against our enemy the Duke of Muscovy, followed our Court and Camp with their merchandise, and aided our Court and our Army to the best of their power by supplying necessities to the same, we have resolved to grant and accord them liberty and immunity; and we do grant and accord by these our Letters to these Eight Scots hereafter named, Thomas Roplandtt, Tomas Dixon, Albert Killus, Albert Tullitaff, Andrew Dortse, Henry Foster, Richard Atman, Bartholomew Erzmiek, free faculty and power to follow our Court, and therewith in all cities, towns, villages, and places whithersoever we proceed and whereinsoever we may reside, without hindrance from any

persons to display for sale such goods as they may please, and sell them and retail them, and to own and build their shops in a place assigned by the Marshal of the Realm or of our Court, or anyone else performing his duties in our Household, provided that our accustomed rights and the rights of all concerned be not impaired.

This licence for the foresaid Scots we wish to remain secure and valid for so long a time as they may accompany our Court. And we commend it to the notice of all whom it may concern, Palatines, Castellans, Captains, Stewards, Magistrates of the city and the towns, Governors of the villages, Lords and their deputies, directing them to preserve and be careful to preserve these same Scots in the possession of the foresaid licences and privileges, and forbidding anyone to oppose them.

In witness whereof, etc.

Given at Cracow on the 2nd day of January A.D. 1583, the seventh year of our reign.

STEPHANUS REX.

IV

Engrossment of Privileges in favour of the Well-born Abraham Yung, Captain of the Scots.

Done on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Florian,¹ 1604 A.D.

SIGISMUND THE THIRD, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia, and Samogitia; Hereditary King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals.

We make known by our present Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, that, Whereas we understand that it is of the utmost importance to us and the State that in our Realm and Dominions there should be not only natives and our subjects but also foreigners, of whom no small number out of various nations has been wont to travel hither and dwell in various places, cities, and towns of ours for the sake of trading; and it is known to us that among others there

¹ 4th May.

is here a large number of men of the Scottish nation, most of whom, we are informed, live licentiously, recognising neither judges nor jurisdiction nor laws nor any superior, whence it comes that, impunity being so complete, they not only often offend seriously against the laws of our Realm, but also cause great loss to our customs and public dues;

Therefore we have thought fit to deal promptly with this inconvenience, and to subject them to a Conservator, Director and Informer, prudently after the example of other foreign nations resolving to set over them one of the servants of our Court, that he may restrain them by virtue of his office, or hand over the recalcitrant to us and to our officials, and, what we desire to rank not least in importance, that under the same Conservator, Director, and Informer they may live piously and honestly, and inscribe their names and surnames in his book, that they may be the more easily available and led to the defence of this our Realm and State, which in time of necessity they are bound to aid no less than their own country. Having commended to us the industry in war and skill in affairs of the Well-born Abraham Yung, commander of our Scottish Foot, we have thought this duty fit to be committed to him above all; and we give him by these our present Letters full faculty and all power for life to exercise the offices of Conservator, Director, and Informer universally over all men of the Scottish nation in our Realm, to see that rule and good order be preserved among them, to keep them in obedience and faithful to us and the State, and to inquire and examine into excesses and crimes, and to hand over delinquents to us and our officials. We will also that he faithfully bring in goods fallen to our right and devolved to the treasury of the Realm, and do not allow them to be suppressed and concealed, and that he diligently perform and do all other things becoming a man good and faithful to us and the State, and a Conservator, Director, and Informer of the men of his own nation.

This we bring to the notice of all men universally of our Realm, of whatever rank and condition, but especially of those who hold any office as magistrates, and command them to allow the above-named Abraham Yung freely to use, exercise,

and perform his duty as Elder of Scotland committed to him by us, and neither offer him hindrance or difficulties in its exercise nor permit them to be offered by anyone, but rather give him help and assistance, seeking out, trying, and punishing offenders when required by him; also we command all men of the Scottish nation dwelling in our Realm to hold and recognise the said Abraham Yung as their true and lawful Elder, Conservator, Director and Informer, and obey his authority in all things, as they hope for our favour.

In witness whereof we have ordered these presents, signed with our hand, to be sealed with the Seal of our Realm.

Given at Cracow on the 20th day of March 1604, the seventeenth year of our reign over Poland, and the eleventh over Sweden.—*Acta Consularia Cracoviensia*, A.D. 1604, f. 519.

V

Facultas concessa Mercandi certis Scotis in Regno.

SIGISMUNDUS TERTIUS, Dei Gratia Rex Poloniae, etc.

Significamus praesentibus literis nostris, quorum interest, universis et singulis, Cum maximam necessitatem esse videamus mercatorum qui aulam nostram suis cum mercibus sequantur, resque diversi generis tam nostro usui quam universae aulae suppeditent, atque ea in parte nationis Scotiae cives et incolae Regni nostri in praesenti Moscovitica expeditione alacrem nobis et assiduam operam potissimum concrendis pro milite nostro mercibus praestiterint, ad supplicationem quorundam consiliariorum nostrorum pro Honestis Petro Makalienski, Petro Orem, Jacobo Gorski, Jacobo Orem, Thoma Orem, Andrea Fraser, Stephano Orem, Andrea Jantson Mercatoribus Scotis ad nos factam, ipsis et cuilibet eorum libertatem mercandi in Regno et Dominijs nostris ac sequendi Aulam nostram ubivis locorum et Castra mercesque quasvis suas consuetas tam nundinarum et mercatorum temporibus quam etiam quovis tempore in curia nostra venum exponendi, officinas suas in foris publicis extruendi permittendam et concedendam esse duximus; quem ad modum quidem concedimus et permittimus hisce literis nostris ad extrema vitae eorum

tempora, idque inhaerendo usui antiquo et privilegio priori nostro nonnullis eiusdem nationis hominibus ad praemissa concesso. Quocirca omnibus Palatinis, Castellanis, Capitaneis, Dignitarijs, Officialibus quibusvis tam Regni quam Curiae nostrae, tum et Magistratibus civitatum quarumlibet Regni nostri alijsque universis quorum interest denunciamus et mandamus, omnino cavere volentes ut praesentem concessionem nostram mercandi in Regno et Ditionibus nostris ac comitandi aulam nostram ipsis Petro Makalienski, Petro Orem, Jacobo Gorski, Jacobo Orem, Thomae Orem, Andreae Fraser, Stephano Orem, Andreae Jantson Scotis eorumque cuilibet non impediunt, immo eosdem et quemcunque concessionem nostram praesenti gaudere, uti et frui patiantur ac ab alijs, si qui eos forte impedire in ea facultate a nobis concessa conarentur, pro autoritate officiorum suorum eos tueantur et defendant, pro gratia nostra. In cuius rei fidem praesentes manu nostra subscriptas Sigillo Regni communiri mandavimus. Datum Varsaviae in Comitijs Regni Generalibus Die Vigesima Sexta Mensis Martij Anno Domini M.D.C. XIII, Regnorum Nostrorum Poloniae XXVI. SIGISMUNDUS REX.

[*Translation of the above.*]

Faculty to Trade granted to certain Scots within
the Realm.

SIGISMUND THE THIRD, by the Grace of God King of Poland,
etc.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern that, Whereas we observe that there is a very great necessity to have merchants following our Court with their wares, supplying goods of various kinds both for our own use and that of the whole Court, also that in this matter citizens of Scottish nationality inhabiting our realm have offered us ready and constant support in the present Muscovite campaign, especially in advancing wares for our soldiery; at the petition of certain of our Counsellors made to us on behalf of the honest Peter Makalienski, Peter Orem, James Gorski, James Orem, Thomas Orem, Andrew Fraser, Stephen Orem, and Andrew Jantson, Scots merchants, we have

resolved to grant and accord to any and all of them licence to trade in our realm and dominions, and follow our Court wherever situate and our Camp, also to display for sale at our Court any of their customary wares on market-days and sale-days as also at any time they please, and to erect their shops in public places, even as we do accord and grant it by these our presents, until the end of their lives, in pursuance of ancient usage and our former privilege accorded to certain men of the same nation with regard to the premises.

Wherefore we give this charge and instruction to all Palatines, Castellans, Captains, Dignitaries, all Officers of the Realm and of the Court, also Magistrates of all the cities of our Realm and all others whom it may concern, being desirous in every way to ensure that they refrain from impeding the exercise of this present licence to trade in our Realm and Dominions and to follow our Court conceded to [the Scots above named] or any one of them, but rather to suffer the same or any of them to use with enjoyment and profit our present grant, and by virtue of their official authority to protect and defend them from others who, if so it chance, may attempt to hinder them in the exercise of this faculty granted by us, as they hope for our favour.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered that they be fortified with the seal of the Realm.

Given at Warsaw in the General Council of the Realm on the 26th day of March A.D. 1613, the twenty-sixth year of our reign in Poland.

SIGISMUNDUS REX.

VI

Grant to the Noble Felix Bachowski, Clerk to the Chancery of His Sacred Majesty the King, of a right lapsed to the Crown upon the death of John, a Scot dwelling in Casimirs.

SIGISMUND THE THIRD, King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That we have resolved to give and convey to the Noble Felix Bachowski, Clerk to our

Chancery, by right lapsed to the Crown, all the property moveable and immoveable and any sums of money whether ready to hand or in any way invested, with whatever persons and in whatever places in our Realm and Dominions they be lying, which have devolved to us for our disposal consequent on the death of John, a Scot dwelling in Casimirs; and we do give and convey them in these presents, that so he may legally have access to them all and search for them, and hold, keep, and possess them when found, and convert them to the perpetual uses of himself and his successors.

This we desire to be made known to all magistrates whom it may concern, both military and civil, under whose jurisdiction any of the foresaid property lies; instructing them that on the request of the foresaid Grantee or his mandatary all the property under their jurisdiction, etc.

In witness whereof, etc.

Given at Warsaw on the 26th day of March A.D. 1629.

VII

Copy of His Royal Majesty's Letters on behalf of Colonel James Mori, given to him for the raising of Infantry.

Done in the Castle of Cracow.

[*Translated from the Polish.*]

VLADISLAS THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Zmudzia, Masovia, and Infantia; Hereditary King of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals; Elected Grand Tsar of Muscovy.

To the Noble James Mory, our faithful Colonel, welcome to us by our grace, noble, faithful, and agreeable, being much recommended to us by our Counsellors and Courtiers for his knightly valour and victories in the present Muscovite expedition.

We and the Republic have been witnesses of your bravery under the walls of Smolensk during the whole time of the siege, so that we not only gave our approval of your command over 200 Dragoons by our private letter,

but have chosen you as our Colonel, so that, in addition to the above-mentioned 200 Dragoons, you may collect, by virtue of this present letter, Eight Hundred Foot of foreigners. Over these, for Captains you shall have the Noble Abraham Zalko, Jacob Heykin, Hedda Hernek, and Thomas Lipin, whose energy, courage, and daring are well known to us. They shall be under your command, so that you may present yourself at Smolensk by the first day of the month of June in the year 1634. By which time the Well-born Alexander Korvin Gonewski, Wojewoda of Smolensk, as Field-Scrivener of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, shall summon these foot-men together and also make a list of those 200 Dragoons. According to your old list and according as you sign shall our Treasury pay them, that is, inasmuch as you shall draw up new Cavalry. The pay of the foreign soldiers shall be according to that of other Infantry. Pay ought to be in three months' time, and if the Treasury can pay quicker, then you must show your accounts every month. And if their number does not reach the sum mentioned, the amount they would be paid shall be defaulted to the Colonel—the amount to be paid to the wounded and those who have died. If likewise, the Colonel or Captains gave to a wounded soldier or to one who has since died, for his needs, then this sum, upon his showing proofs, shall be rewarded to him. We likewise allow you for your rations as to other Colonels, by the month, for every squadron, at the rate of 100 zloty. The Infantry must give us and the Republic the ordinary oath, and at times dig trenches and help the Polish army to make earth-works. If, also, one of the officers of foot were wounded or bulleted then he must be cured and set free from looking after his work. If, after the formation of this regiment, it happened they were not needed, we shall have a mind for their costs and trouble. This also we add, that you, sir, and your regiment shall be under the command and jurisdiction of the Well-born Wojewoda of Smolensk, who has our confidence. This our letter we sign with our own hand, and set thereto the Seal of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.

Given in copy at Smolensk on the 19th day of October 1633.—*Castr. Crac.*, t. 58, f. 249.

VIII

Copy of the Approbation by King John the Third at Cracow on 20th February 1676, of the confirmations of the privileges and rights belonging to the Eight Scots Merchants attached to the Court.

Done at Cracow on the Tuesday following the Third Sunday after Easter (*Dominica Jubilate*), 28th April A.D. 1676, at the request of the Most Illustrious Lord High Chancellor.

JOHN THE THIRD, King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That compearing in person before the present Session of the Greater Chancery of our Realm the Well-famed Andrew Tamson, merchant of Warsaw, presented for engrossment in their Acts the following Letters on parchment, signed by our Royal hand, and fortified with the Greater Seal of our Realm impressed on red wax in an iron box appended thereto, containing the confirmation granted by us of all the rights and privileges graciously conferred upon the Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court by our Most Serene Predecessors the late Kings of Poland, sound, safe, intact, and free from all mark of suspicion, craving that the same be entered in these Acts. Of these Letters the terms are as follows :—

JOHN THE THIRD, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Mazovia, Samogitia, Livonia, Kieff, Volhynia, Podolia, Podlachia, Smolensk, Severia, and Czernihoff. We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern that there have been exhibited to us by certain of our Counsellors Letters on parchment containing the confirmation of the rights and privileges possessed by the Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court, signed by the hand of Michael our Most Serene Predecessor of divine memory, and fortified with the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm appended thereto, sound, safe, intact, and free from all mark of suspicion. Of these Letters the terms are to this effect :—

MICHAEL, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Mazovia, Samogitia, Kieff, Volhynia, Podolia, Podlachia, Livonia, Smolensk, Severia, and Czernihoff. We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, That although at the time of our most august Coronation we affirmed that we would conserve and keep valid and secure the rights and privileges, public and private, of all orders in our Realm and of each individual subject to our power, by whatever predecessor of ours granted and proclaimed, and on that account it would appear that such should possess their due weight; nevertheless, graciously acceding to the prayer of certain of our Counsellors made to us on behalf of the Well-famed Eight Scots Merchants attached to the Court of His Serene Majesty the King, (with regard to) all their rights, privileges, decrees, licences, and immunities rightfully and lawfully granted and secured by our Most Serene Predecessors the Kings of Poland, which they have used hitherto and do now use, especially

(a) Those granted and proclaimed by His Serene Majesty King Stephen, containing for the foresaid Eight Scots Merchants, as reward for their having followed the Royal Camp with their wares against the country's enemy the Duke of Muscovy, and supplied necessities to the Court and Army of the King, free faculty and power to follow the King's Court, and therewith in all cities, towns, villages and places, without hindrance from any persons, to display, sell, and retail such of their goods and wares as they may please, and to set and erect their shops in the place assigned by the Marshals of the Realm or our Court, or any other person performing his duties in our Household;

(b) Those granted and accorded by His Serene Majesty Sigismund the Third of divine memory, dated Warsaw, at the General Council of the Realm, 26th March A.D. 1613, likewise containing free licence to trade in the realm of Poland and the dominions attached thereto, to follow where they please the Royal Court and Camp, to display for sale their wonted wares on market-days as also at any time they please, and to erect shops in the public market-places, which was granted to the said Eight Scots since in the Muscovite campaign they had rendered His

Serene Majesty the King prompt and constant service, especially by advancing their goods for the Royal Soldiery ;

(c) Those confirmed by His Serene Majesty Vladislas the Fourth of divine memory, dated Warsaw, 20th July A.D. 1645, issued by the Greater Chancery of the Realm, who in consideration of the very great need for these same Merchants attached to the Court, especially those of Scottish nationality, had granted a certain privilege concerning liberty to trade with the Royal Court to the said Eight Scots Merchants, whose industry and diligence in supplying the Royal Court with necessaries were well known to him, as were also their remarkable loyalty and the services rendered in the field by certain of them in the Muscovite and many other hostile campaigns ;

(d) Also those of His Serene Majesty John Casimir, our immediate and most beloved predecessor, who seeing a similar need for these same Merchants, granted them at the General Convention for his Happy Coronation ; and by his special Letters dated Cracow, 3rd February A.D. 1649, appointed to his Court Eight Scots Merchants distinguished by the same excellences and endowments, granting them full and general faculty to conduct their business freely in the Kingdom of Poland, to follow everywhere the Royal Court, to set up and erect shops in the market-place of the city of Old Warsaw, in the accustomed place, and also in the city of Cracow and in other cities of the Realm and the Dominions attached thereto, in the Royal presence, to display for sale and to retail wares and goods which supply the needs of man, whatever their class and kind, whoever the workmen who produce them, whether in our Realm and Dominions or elsewhere among foreign nations, to provide for consumption wine and liquors of every sort, and profitably to enjoy each and all of the other liberties and prerogatives which affect Royal Servitors as concerning law and custom, until the end of their several lives ; furthermore, wishing to give fuller evidence of his favour to the foresaid Merchants of Scottish nationality, he gave and presented to them of his clemency and Royal authority faculty and power, with regard to all their property moveable and immoveable and all sums of money, to leave, settle, present,

bequeath, and dispose the same in writing and by other lawful means; and he made and secured their estate, fortune and possessions, by whatever name they can be rated or designated, whenever it befalls that any of them meet his fated end, free and immune from the claims and exigencies of the Exchequer, declaring null and void any payment obtained or to be obtained in contravention hereof;

(e) Lastly, the Letters of the Decree of His Serene Majesty above named, published in authentic form from the Records of the Decrees of the Chancery of His Majesty's Realm, dated Warsaw, on the Friday¹ after the Feast of St. James the Apostle A.D. 1659, by which Letters, although the Merchants of Scottish nationality, being in religion Dissidents, have no fixed domicile in the city of Warsaw, but have only been granted a faculty to retail their wares at Warsaw to suit the Royal convenience by means of the privileges obtained from His Serene Majesty Vladislav the Fourth, as also those graciously accorded and confirmed by His Serene Majesty John Casimir aforementioned; on that account, always safeguarding the above rights of the Royal City of Old Warsaw and also of the Duchy of Mazovia, the privileges of those concerned, namely the Merchants of Scottish nationality, *were not taken from them*,² but the foresaid Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality, in pursuance of the custom followed for 86 years, were secured in the possession of their privileges in their entirety.

Therefore we, Michael the King, graciously acceding to the foresaid prayer as being in harmony with justice and equity, adhering to the contract entered into by these same Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court and the Worshipful Magistracy of Old Warsaw concerning Land granted for their shops, and having that respect for equity and justice with which we acknowledge the rights of all realms and empires, their felicity, peace and lasting endurance, especially on the present occasion of the Inauguration of our Reign, when in continuance of the laudable custom of our Most Serene Predecessors the Kings of Poland it is even now our desire that

¹ 1st August.

² Text corrupt.

the laws fallen into disuse be re-established, the stablished strengthened, and the strengthened made more secure, and that the immunities and liberties of all our subjects should not only be preserved in their antiquity, but also, in the interests of better government, be ordered upon a surer foundation,— have resolved to approve, confirm, ratify, renew, and enforce each and all of the foresaid Liberties and Immunities as if in their actual words herein defined, their Privileges above described, both original and confirmed, and all that they comprise, as ratified by the authority of their Serene Majesties with all sections, clauses, articles, contents, conditions and agreements, in whole and in part, so far as concerns the law, and to appoint to the Court these same Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality here named in full: Andrew Tamson, Andrew Auchleck, Alexander Brun, Peter Enicz, Peter Jonston, George Ryd, Thomas Hog, William Tamson. These we exempt from the entire jurisdiction of all Tribunals, Courts, and Magistrates in our Realm, making and pronouncing them free as Merchants and Servitors of our Court, provided always that they be bound and obliged to compear and answer at the bar of no court save our Royal Court and that of the Most Excellent Marshals of the Realm, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and our Court, in all judicial cases small or great, except those involving Land and Contracts: even as we do approve, confirm, ratify, renew, and enforce them, and appoint them in these our Letters, decreeing that these be held to possess for all time that strength and force which their security demands.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered them to be fortified with the Seal of our Realm. Given at Cracow, at the General Convention for our Happy Coronation, on the 10th day of October A.D. 1669, the first year of our reign. ‘Confirmation of the Rights of the Eight Scots Merchants attached to the Court.’ MICHAEL REX. [Here is appended the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm.] HIERONYMUS PINOCI, Secretary to His Majesty the King.

Petition having been made to us on behalf of Andrew Auchenleck, Andrew Tamson, Peter Ennis, Alexander Czamer, and William Tamson that we deign to approve and confirm

the above Letters with our Royal authority on the present occasion of our Coronation, and to preserve the above named in possession of the rights already described, We, John the King, graciously acceding thereto as being just, have resolved not only to approve, confirm, and ratify the foregoing Letters, Rights, Privileges, Decrees, Liberties, and Immunities belonging to the Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court, with all their sections, clauses, agreements and conditions, but also to substitute and appoint Andrew Tamson, Andrew Auchenleck, Peter Ennis, Alexander Czamer, William Tamson, Peter Gern, Wilhelm Schmidt, and James Jonston in place of certain Scots attached to the Court who have resigned or are now dead, that the number may be kept at Eight, to include them in the number of our Servitors, and to preserve them completely and securely in possession of the foresaid liberties and immunities granted from of old to the Eight Scots Merchants by our Most Serene Predecessors; as we do now approve, confirm, and (so far as accords with Law and Custom) renew and ratify them, and co-opt and include the abovenamed Eight Scots among the number of our Servitors, and preserve them in possession of the said liberties. Furthermore, whereas these same privileged Scots attached to the Court, in terms of the settlement made with citizens who lodged complaints, pay an annual rent for their shops to the city of Old Warsaw (since the passing of a decree in the Courts for the Special Cases of His Serene Majesty John Casimir, our predecessor of divine memory, in the year 1659 after argument by the parties in person, the plaintiffs being the Worshipful Mayor, Councillors, Advocate, Assessors, the Board of Twenty, and the community in general, with the Guild of Merchants (*contubernium mercatorum*) in the same city, and the defendants the Honourable Albert Ross and other interested Scots attached to the Court erecting and setting up shops in the public market-place of the said city of Warsaw, near the Town Hall, in a place belonging to the said city), therefore we give and grant to the said Scots Merchants now ordained and appointed by us faculty and power to display for sale, sell, and retail all their wares according to their usage and ancient custom in the forementioned eight shops

situate in Warsaw, whether Our Majesty be resident there or no, from year to year, without objection or challenge from merchants or any other persons, and to own always in the same privileged place the foresaid shops, stablished, fast, and immoveable. Moreover, if and in so far as through neglect or calamitous times (which may God avert) destruction some day befall these shops by ruin or by fire, then the said Eight Scots Merchants as now or for the time in question constituted shall be at liberty to build and construct them anew in the same accustomed place, at their own expense, without any hindrance from the merchants and magistracy of the city of Old Warsaw. Finally, we strictly charge and direct all and sundry, whatever their rank or station, to refrain from presuming henceforth to cite or summon the foresaid Eight Scots Merchants attached to the Court, on any pretext, but especially with regard to their residence at Warsaw, the retail of their wares, their religion, or any conceivable actions or claims whatsoever, to appear before the Civil Courts or the Court of the Captain of the Castle at Warsaw, or any others except the Courts of the Marshal of the Realm, as competent in their case, the penalty for such presumption being nullity of the suits, of the decrees, and of all proceedings whatsoever, and also that prescribed for infringement of our Rescripts by such citation.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered that they be fortified with the Seal of the Realm.

Given at Cracow at the time of the Convention for our Happy Coronation, 9th February A.D. 1676, the second year of our reign. JOANNES REX. [Here is appended the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm.] HIERONYMUS PINOCI, Secretary to His Majesty the King.

These Letters entered above we have permitted to be adopted in the present Acts and engrossed therein, and a faithful extract literally transcribed therefrom to be delivered in authentic form to the party requesting the same, the original to be restored again to the presenting party. After which restoration the Chancery adjourned.

In witness whereof, etc. Done and given as above.—

Liber Matricis Regni Cancellariae Maioris, vol. 212, f. 262
(in the 'Flowny Archiwium' at Warsaw).

IX

Copy of the Deed appointing John Innes to be the Guardian of Wildigans.

Done at Warsaw on Monday, the day after the Feast of
St. Thomas the Apostle, 22nd December 1687.

JOHN THE THIRD, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That there have been brought to the present Session of the Greater Chancery of our Realm the Letters on parchment transcribed below, signed by our Royal hand, and fortified with the Seal of the said Greater Chancery, sound, safe, intact, and free from all mark of suspicion, containing our appointment of the Well-famed John Innes, citizen and merchant of Posen, to be Guardian of the estate and person of the Well-famed Zacharias Wildigans; of which Letters the terms are as follows:—

JOHN THE THIRD, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That since we have learned from the report of our Counsellors at present in attendance upon us that the Well-famed Zacharias Wildigans by God's will has reached that state of mind in which, through weakness of intellect, he is in no wise able to manage his own property, we have resolved that the Well-famed John Innes, citizen and merchant of Posen, be given and assigned him as Guardian, even as by these our Letters we do give and assign him, granting to the said Guardian full and general faculty and power to give proper aliment to the said Well-famed Wildigans (since it has been made clear, from the examination which we entrusted to the Worshipful Council of the Magistrates of Posen and from a consultation of physicians, that he urgently requires a Guardian), to take care of his health, to control his estate, to protect him at law should the need arise, and to perform and execute all the other business and duties which by written law and unwritten custom fall to good Guardians; provided always that the said John Innes, Guardian of the said

Zacharias Wildigans, be bound to deliver to him, when he has completely regained the fuller possession of his faculties, a satisfactory account of his guardianship and management of the estate, the right of his relatives to exercise this guardianship, should any be found fit therefor and prevented by no legal impediment, remaining unimpaired.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered that they be fortified with the Seal of the Realm.

Given at Olesko on the 11th day of October A.D. 1687, the thirteenth year of our reign. JOANNES REX. [Here is affixed the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm.] CHRISTOPHER TARANOWSKI, Secretary to the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm at Cracow and Warsaw.

These Letters transcribed above we have permitted to be adopted in the present Acts, and inserted therein, and a literal copy faithfully made therefrom to be delivered in authentic form to the party demanding the same.

In witness whereof, etc. Done at Warsaw, etc., as above.
—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 212, f. 387.

X

The Well-born Drominski indemnifies the Well-famed Mr. and Mrs. Innes and their children.

Done at Warsaw on Monday, the day after Rogation Sunday,
21st May 1691.

JOHN THE THIRD, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, that compearing in person before the present Session of the Greater Chancery of the Realm, sound in mind and body, the Well-born Albert Drominski, father of the late Well-born Paul Drominski who was killed in the raid upon the house of the Well-famed Mr. and Mrs. Innes, withdrawing of his own free will from any competent court, lands, districts and jurisdiction, and submitting himself, so far as concerns the recognisances to be made herein, to our

Royal jurisdiction, did openly, freely, and expressly recognise, even as he recognises by these presents, that for himself and in name of the Well-born John and Laurence Drominski, his sons, who are minors, and of all other relations in more distant degree of himself and the said Well-born Paul Drominski, deceased, for whose ratification he binds himself and gives caution from all his estate in general, he indemnifies, releases, and makes and declares free the Well-born Peter Innes and Marian Watson, his wife, citizens of Lezne living at Warsaw, and Alexander, Peter, and Elizabeth Innes, brothers and sister german, also the Well-born John Henry Kirstenberg, likewise a citizen of Lezne living at Warsaw, as concerning the Case and Action at law instituted and directed by the Recognisor acting as Prosecutor for himself and in name of the foresaid minors his sons in the Court of the Captain of the Castle for the settlement of disputes at Warsaw on account of the death of the Recognisor's said son the Well-born Paul Drominski, which was caused during a violent nocturnal raid upon the house of the said Mr. and Mrs. Innes, when the foresaid Peter Innes, the father of the family, had his doors riotously burst in and was dragged from the house and buffeted by the servants and soldiers of His Excellency the Palatine of Plock and by the late Paul Drominski on Monday, the day¹ before the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle A.D. 1689, as is shown by the sentences passed in our Royal presence at Warsaw on the Monday² after the Octave of the Feast of Our Lord Christ's most sacred Body, of last year (1690), in the trial at which the Strenuous Baronowa was criminally convicted for this raid and the killing of the said Well-born Paul Drominski, and other soldiers and servants were found guilty in a lesser degree as his accomplices and accessories in the crime; also as concerning all accusations, proclamations, protestations, and the entire process instituted in that case, at whatever stage it may be depending, on account of the complaint lodged in respect of damages and the expenses of the suit. Moreover, he abolishes, cancels, and annuls the said proclamations and protestations, and the entire process, and imposes upon himself

¹ 20th December, which in 1689 was a Tuesday.

² 5th June.

(the Recognisor), his sons, and all his kin, even those of more distant degree, a perpetual silence in respect of the death of the Well-born Paul Drominski his son, caused in the manner foresaid by the soldiers and servants of His Excellency the Palatine of Plock, undertaking, on the security of all his estate in general, to protect, secure, and release the said Well-famed Mr. and Mrs. Innes, their sons and their daughter, and John Henry Kirszttemberg, from all judicial and extra-judicial claim on the part of any persons near or remote, at his own private expense and in any Court or Office; and further to produce before some authentic Court of the Realm his (the Recognisor's) sons, John and Laurence Drominski, brothers german of the foresaid Well-born Paul Drominski who was killed, and at present minors, when they shall have come to years of discretion, and any adult relations in any way interested in the said case, that they may approve this Indemnification or make one similar thereto, under penalty of material damages to be assessed and enforced upon the making of a simple claim; for which penalty the Recognisor with his descendants, if legally cited before any Court or Office of the Realm at the instance of the foresaid Well-famed Mr. and Mrs. Innes and their successors, shall be bound and obliged with his descendants and successors peremptorily to appear, answer, give legal compliance, and submit to all sentence, avoiding and evading the first and all subsequent and without exception peremptory terms by no delays, evasions, suspensions, interdicts, protestations, prescriptions or legal subterfuges, nor on account of affairs of State, war, interregnum, agreement, or true or simple infirmity, nor by delays for muniments or any other means of defence, witness this his Recognisance regarding the premises in form of indemnity, warrandice and submission, in fullest form of law, on which for greater surety, instead of signing his name in full, being ignorant of letters, he has set and inscribed two crosses, thus: ✕ ✕: in presence of the witnesses hereafter named, Michel Waydowski, Sebastian Fabian Rybezynski, who sign as being present at the present indemnification.

Which Indemnity, made with goodwill in the foresaid manner, desiring to keep it firm, valid and secure, we have

authorised to be recorded in the present Acts, to be faithfully and literally transcribed therefrom, and authentic extract thereof given to the party demanding it.

In witness whereof we have ordered that these presents be fortified with the Seal of the Realm.

Done and given at Warsaw as above, etc. JOHN CASIMIR PRZEWARSKI, Mayor of the city of Lezne.

XI

Appointment of the Noble Peter Gern to the Secretariate.

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc. Never do any ornaments and decorations of Great Princes shed around the Majesties of their Courts a fuller and a more resplendent sheen than when men whose excellence of wisdom and talent has been rendered more brilliant by their experience of affairs blaze forth in the brighter radiance of Royal favour. Vast of a surety is the memorial and everlasting its fame, to have directed the stream of Royal bounty towards those whom noble birth and admirable elegance of manner, refined courtesy and dexterity in administration, commend. Therefore, even as we did create a man endowed with a character so exemplary and a zeal so untiring in the service of our predecessors' Palace and our own, the Noble Peter Gern, Servitor of our Most Serene Predecessors, to be our own servitor, and employ him for affairs wherein is required a special and genuine loyalty, so also for affairs at this present we have impartially and advisedly determined to embrace him with our favour. For at first, when appointed to the staff of our Servitors in attendance at our Palace, the reputation he won for himself was such as to deserve the reward of some fuller beneficence, being a man whose eminent ancestry and remarkable shrewdness, whose ripe experience in the transaction of business and consummate discretion in the conduct of affairs has been duly appraised by us. Accordingly, on the recommendation and approval of the Magnates of our State and Court, we have resolved of our

Royal favour to co-opt and appoint to the staff of our Secretaries and Grooms of our Royal Chamber the Noble Peter Gern, that he may secure a wider and more privileged field for his services on our behalf; and we have decreed that he be accepted, held, and designated as our true and lawful Secretary and Groom of our Royal Chamber, proclaiming that he shall enjoy and profitably use every office, distinction and title, including the usual liberty of our Grooms and Secretaries to perform public functions and important commissions, and all the immunities and privileges which the other Secretaries and Grooms of our Chamber enjoy and profitably use.

This we direct to the notice of all our Dignitaries and Officials whom it may concern, but especially the Marshals of our Realm and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and our Court, being desirous to ensure that they accept and acknowledge the foresaid Noble Peter Gern as our true and lawful Secretary and Groom of our Chamber, and permit him to enter our apartment, and command that he be permitted, and answer him concerning all rights and liberties which concern our Secretaries and Grooms of our Chamber, and secure that he be answered by all, and assign him entertainment in virtue of his office at the time of the Assemblies and other public proceedings in any place whatsoever, and abstain from forcing him to pay charges, whether public or private, to the Magistrates of our city of Lublin; since by these presents we exempt him therefrom in consideration of his trouble and personal expenditure on that city's behalf, and preserve him in possession of the Rights, Rescripts, and Prerogatives conferred by our predecessors upon the said Noble Gern our Servitor.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered that they be fortified with the Seal of our Realm.

Given at Cracow on the 4th day of October A.D. 1697, the first year of our reign. AUGUSTUS REX. [Here is attached the Seal of the Lesser Chancery of the Realm.] NICOLAS TOMINSLAWSKI (?), Canon of Cracow and Warsaw, Keeper of the Seal of the Realm.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 219, f. 370.

XII

Copy of the Confirmation by King Augustus the Second at Cracow on 4th October 1697 of the Privileges in which is contained the approbation of the confirmations of Rights for the Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court.

Done at Warsaw on the Monday before the Feast of St. Paul the Hermit, 13th January 1698.

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That there have been produced in our presence Letters on parchment, copied from the Acts of the Greater Chancery of the Realm, signed by the hand of His Excellency John Wielopolski, Chancellor of the Realm, and secured with the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm, wherein is contained the approbation of the confirmation of the Rights and Privileges graciously granted by our Most Serene Predecessors to the Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court, and belonging to the same, sound, safe, intact, and free from all mark of suspicion; and petition has been made to us that we deign to approve, confirm, and renew the said Letters, which are in the following terms:—

[Here follows a complete text of the Approbation of John III., as given on pp. 12-18.]

Of these Letters entered above we have permitted authentic extract from the said Acts to be given to the party demanding them; in witness whereof the Seal of the Realm has been impressed upon these presents.

Given at Warsaw, in the Greater Chancery of the Realm, on the Monday after the Feast of the Three Holy Kings, 8th January A.D. 1685, the eleventh year of our reign, at the request of His Most Excellent Lordship John, Count Pieshow, and Zywiec Wielopolski, Chancellor of the Kingdom of Poland. [Here is affixed the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm.]

M. LADOWSKI.

Graciously acceding to this petition made to us through the Worshipful Peter Gern, our Servant and actual Secretary, we have resolved to approve and confirm the foregoing Letters, Rights and Privileges, with all their sections, clauses, agreements and conditions, as we do approve, renew, and confirm them by these presents; and by our Royal authority, according to the rights of our predecessors the late Kings of Poland, we add, co-opt and appoint, in place of those Scots deceased who were Merchants attached to our Court, the Worshipful Peter Gern, merchant, our Servitor and Secretary, with Alexander his son, also the Well-famed Alexander Innes, Alexander Alon, Alexander Ross, Alexander Ryd, William Cowe (?) and William Ross, to be Merchants to our Court, decreeing that the foresaid Rights be held to bind with the force of law, lasting and secure.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered that they be fortified with the Seal of our Realm.

Given at Cracow, at the Convention for our Happy Coronation, on the 4th day of October A.D. 1697, the first year of our reign. AUGUSTUS REX. [Here is appended the Seal of the Lesser Chancery of the Realm.] NICOLAS POMISLAWSKI, Chancellor at Cracow and Warsaw, Keeper of the Seal of the Realm.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 219, f. 139 (?).

XIII

The Well-famed Alexander Innes cedes his Rights to the Well-famed Walter Ogilvie.

Done at Warsaw on the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist, 19th September A.D. 1702. For the consideration of the Most Illustrious Lord Chancellor of the Realm.

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That compearing in person before us, and the present Session of the Lesser Chancery of our

Realm the Well-famed Alexander Innes, one of the Eight Scots Merchants attached to the Court, being sound in mind and body, with the approval of the Court as constituted, and renouncing willingly any proper and competent jurisdiction of his own so far as concerns the present Act, did spontaneously, freely, openly, publicly, and expressly recognise, and recognises by these presents, That he cedes and withdraws from the Mercantile Rights belonging and competent to him as one of our Eight Scots Merchants, in virtue of the Privileges graciously granted and accorded to the said merchants by the Kings our Most Serene Predecessors, and approved and confirmed by us; and has transferred, made over, conveyed, and resigned them in favour of the Noble Walter Ogilvie, by nationality a Scot, our Secretary, even as on this his present personal compearance before this authentic Court of the Realm he cedes, withdraws, transfers, makes over, conveys and resigns, by means of this his personal Recognisance with regard to the premises, which he signed with his own hand: Alexander Innes.

Which cession and resignation at law made and recognised with good will as above, being desirous that it be held as firm, secure, and legally valid, we have authorised to be adopted in the present Acts, to be entered therein, and a faithful copy made therefrom to be delivered in authentic form to the party demanding it.

In witness whereof, etc. Done, etc., as above.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 219, f. 339 (?).

XIV

At Warsaw on the Thursday before the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 27th September A.D. 1703, the Well-famed ALEXANDER ROSS cedes his Rights as one of the Eight Scots Merchants to the Well-famed WILLIAM OARD, in similar terms.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 219, f. 352.

XV

Copy of a Rescript of His Sacred Majesty the King
in the interest of the Well-famed Eight Scots
Merchants attached to the Court.

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland,
etc.

We make known, etc., That compearing in person before the present Session of our Greater Chancery of the Realm, the Well-famed Alexander Ross, a Scots merchant attached to the Court, acting for himself and in name of the remaining seven Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court, did present for engrossment in these Acts the following Letters of our Royal Rescript, signed by our Royal hand and secured with the Seal of the Lesser Chancery of the Realm, sound, safe, intact, and free from all mark of suspicion, craving that they be adopted in the said Acts and entered therein. Of these Letters the terms are as follows:—

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc., To the Noble and Worshipful Mayor, Councillors, Advocate, and the entire Magistracy, the Honourable Assessors, and the Well-famed Board of Twenty in our city of Old Warsaw, our truly beloved.

It has been shown to us by certain of our Counsellors in session at our side in the name and interest of the Well-born Peter Giern and Alexander his son, Alexander Innes, Alexander Allan, Alexander Ross, Alexander Ridd, William Cane (?) and William Ross, appointed and ordained by us Merchants of Scottish nationality attached with ancient privilege to our Court, that Your Honours without giving notice or intimation commanded that the shops in the precincts of the market-place at Warsaw belonging to our lieges the Eight Scots Merchants be destroyed, and that you have in fact thus demolished them, and built on their sites walled vaults (*fornices murati*) for the convenience of the city; and although they have oftentimes petitioned Your Honours to restore to them all those shops which you put to their present use, and for the sake of preserving the peace to assign

and deliver to them, when they have refunded and repaid the moneys expended upon the said vaults, those which have been empty up to the present and have no occupier, but are shut up, nevertheless Your Honours, deferring from day to day this request of theirs, decline to allocate and deliver the vaults and to accept the money offered to you as the cost of their construction, thereby transgressing the rights of suppliants and hallowed justice. Accordingly we of our supreme power enjoin Your Honours on the presentation of this our Rescript to deliver up to the said Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to our Court, into their own possession, eight walled vaults in the city market-place; and after having the costs assessed by the Board of Works (*aediles*), masons and experts, to lift and receive from them a sum for the construction of the vaults, collecting each year from your city estate a land-rent or feu-duty at a rate not exceeding ten florins the ell, in compliance with ancient usage and the decisions of your Treasury; and to impose no prejudices upon them. All these premises shall Your Honours carry out without delay on the presentation and exhibition of this our present Rescript, on the instant, as you hope for our favour, subject to the statutory penalties for infringement of our Rescripts.

Given at Uiazdow, Warsaw, on the 7th day of September A.D. 1703 (? 1704) the seventh (? sixth) year of our reign. AUGUSTUS REX. [Here is attached the Seal of the Lesser Chancery of the Realm.] MICHAEL AUGUSTIN HOLWEL, Secretary to the Lesser Seal of the Realm.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 219, ff. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{8} \frac{5}{5}$.

XVI

Copy of a Resignation of Privilege in favour of the Noble Alexander Ross, Merchant attached to the Court.

Done at Warsaw on the Wednesday before the Feast of SS.

Simon and Jude the Apostles, 24th October A.D. 1703.

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known that there have been exhibited to the

present Session of the Greater Chancery of our Realm Letters of Resignation of Privilege in favour of the Noble Alexander Ross, one of the Eight Scots Merchants attached to our Court, drawn up in presence of the Council of Cracow, sound, safe, intact, and free from all suspicion. Of these Letters the terms are as follows:—

Done in the Court-house of Cracow on the Saturday after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 20th October A.D. 1703.

Compearing in person before the present Session of the Council of Cracow, the Noble William Ross, Postmaster of His Majesty the King, sound in mind and body, receiving the approval of the present Court with regard to this Act recognised openly, freely and expressly, and recognises by these presents, that he, being occupied for the present with various affairs both public and private, and unable to prosecute his trade as one of the Eight Scots Merchants privileged by Rescript of His Majesty the King, his Most Clement Lord, and enjoying the right of liberty to trade everywhere in Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and other provinces of the Realm annexed thereto, did resign and renounce the said Right and Privilege graciously conferred by His Majesty the King his Lord by Act dated Warsaw, on the Monday before the Feast of St. Paul the first Hermit, 13th January A.D. 1698, with the powers of the said Privilege belonging to the Recognisor, and by these presents resigns and renounces them; and hereby cedes, yields, and withdraws from his said Right, complete and entire, from this moment, in form most full and final, in favour of Alexander Ross, with all rights, prerogatives, and liberties of Trade as contained in the said Privilege, retaining, reserving, or in any way withholding for himself, the Recognisor, nothing of right, pretension, or title appertaining to this prerogative and privilege, but transferring, conveying, and surrendering all that right belonging to him, in its entirety, to the person of the foresaid grantee, that he may possess, keep, use, and enjoy it or surrender it; in virtue of the original Right belonging to him, and the present Deed of Cession, which the said Recognisor signed with his own hand: William Ross. [Here is affixed the Seal of the Council of Cracow.] ALEXANDER KIELAROWICZ, Secretary to the City of Cracow and Clerk of

the Acts. [Extract from the Register of Acts of the Council of Cracow.]—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 219, f. 648.

XVII

Copy of the Privilege of Royal Servitorship conferred upon the Honourable Alexander Ines, with his enrolment in the company of the Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality.

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known, etc., That compearing in person before the present Session of our Greater Chancery of the Realm, the Honourable Alexander Ines, merchant attached to our Court, offered for registration and engrossment in the present Acts the original Letters of Privilege hereinafter described, signed by our hand and fortified with the Greater Seal of the Realm, sound, safe and intact, and unmarred by any taint of suspicion, to the following effect:—

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, etc.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, that we, being desirous of maintaining the Privileges, Rights, and Decrees conferred by our Most Serene Predecessors upon the Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to our Court, at the recommendation of certain of our Counsellors have resolved to co-opt and appoint to our service and to the place among the said Eight Merchants attached to our Court, vacant by the death of the Noble Alexander Ried, the Honourable Alexander Innes, merchant, also of Scottish nationality; even as we do co-opt and appoint him by these our presents; giving and granting the said Honourable Alexander Innes, merchant attached to our Court, full and general faculty profitably to enjoy all the Privileges and Decrees conferred upon the Company of Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality by our Most Serene Predecessors, and confirmed by us, and everywhere in our Realm and the provinces thereto annexed, throughout the towns,

cities and burghs, to collect wares of every class and kind for the convenience of our Household, prosecuting his trade in different shops, according to the various classes of business, selling, retailing, and exchanging his wares, and occupying the place at Warsaw assigned him among the Eight Merchants for selling his wares, and to conduct all lawful and honest business in peace and security. Moreover, we exempt him from the authority of all Courts whatsoever, and submit him to the jurisdiction of our Marshal and the Marshal of the Realm alone, except in cases involving land and contract. This we direct to the notice of all whom it may concern, especially the Courts of the Castle Captains and the civil Magistrates of all places whatsoever, commanding that they accept the said Honourable Alexander Innes as one of the Eight Merchants and Servitors duly appointed to our Court, and, inasmuch as he lies under our protection, refrain from hindering him from enjoying and profiting by all the Privileges and Decrees granted in favour of our Eight Merchants of Scottish nationality, and his competent place in their company, but rather permit him freely so to do, as they hope for our favour.

In witness whereof, etc.

Given at Warsaw on the 11th day of May A.D. 1720, the twenty-third year of our reign.

Servitorship, with enrolment in the company of the Eight Privileged Merchants of Scottish nationality, conferred upon the Honourable Alexander Ines. AUGUSTUS REX. [Here is affixed the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm.] MICHAEL MAURICE.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 223, ff. 2-3.

XVIII

At Warsaw, on 11th May A.D. 1720, AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, 'having commended to him the merits of the Noble JAMES Ross, Merchant to his Court, his cleverness, skill, and experience in business, and his unremitting zeal and attention in the conduct of Royal affairs,' appointed him to succeed the Well-famed¹ ALEXANDER INNES, deceased, as one of the Eight

¹ 'Honourable' in the preceding Deed.

Privileged Merchants of Scottish nationality attached to the Court, in similar terms.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Sig.*, vol. 12, f. 125.

XIX

Copy of the Privilege attached to the Royal Secretaryship and Servitorship conferred upon the Noble Alexander Ross.

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, etc. We make known, etc., That there have been brought to the present Session of our Greater Chancery of the Realm the original Letters of our Privilege hereinafter described, signed with our hand and ratified with the Greater Seal of the Realm, safe, sound and intact, and marred by no taint of suspicion, to the following effect:—

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, that having commended to us the remarkable ability, approved by long experience, of the Noble Alexander Ross, younger, and his unremitting attention in our service, we have judged him worthy to be visited with more lavish increase of our Royal favour, and admitted to more responsible business and duties on our behalf; and we adopt and appoint him by these presents to be our real and actual Secretary and Servitor, granting and according him full and general faculty freely to enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, Immunities, and Liberties belonging by written law and unwritten usage to our other true and real Secretaries and Servitors, and to perform, execute, and carry out the work and duties of the said office as our Secretary and Servitor. Moreover, we exempt him from the authority of all Courts and offices, submitting him to the jurisdiction of our own Court and that of our Marshals alone, so that he is bound to appear before no other Court save our own and that of our Marshals, or to respond to its judicature or executive. This we desire made known to all whom it may concern, especially Their Excellencies the Marshals of the Realm, of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and of our Court, and any other magistrates whatsoever, commanding that they accept and acknowledge the foresaid Noble

Alexander Ross, younger, to be our true and lawful Secretary and Servitor, preserving and maintaining him in complete and inviolable possession of the Liberties, Prerogatives, Privileges, and Immunities which our other Secretaries and Servitors profitably enjoy, and securing that all do so preserve and maintain him, as they hope for our favour.

Given at Warsaw on the 16th day of December A.D. 1720, the twenty-fourth year of our reign.—*Warsaw Chief Archives, Liber Matr. Reg.*, vol. 223, f. 46.

XX

Copy of His Majesty's Letters in favour of the
Honest Robert Christie, citizen and merchant
of Cracow.¹

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, Kieff, Volhynia, Podolia, Podlachia, Livonia, Smolensk, Severia, and Czernihoff, and Hereditary Duke, Prince and Elector of Saxony.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it concerns, but especially to the Administrators of our Customs, Commissaries, Superintendents, Procurators, and Notaries, and all other royal and state officers, that it has been shown to us in name of the Throwing-school (*schola iaculatoria*) laudably founded in our capital city of Cracow, that although in virtue of the privileges and rights in favour of the said Throwing-school approved by constitution of the year 1676 and solemnly ratified by our oath at our happy Coronation, the French Athletes (*detrusores*) should be free and immune of all exactions of customs whatsoever, yet the French Athletes passing their wares through our chambers used to be troubled by the Notaries therein, in respect of payment of custom, contrary to their rights. We therefore, willing not only to maintain and preserve the foresaid Throwing-school, founded for all uses and causes most necessary to the weal of the state, in the right granted in its favour, but also

¹ The date is 1710.

to see it in the utmost prosperity, specially lest the exercise of Throwing be neglected in the said capital, but rather that by the prowess and reward of one man others may be encouraged, so that such men, French Athletes winning the prize in the art of Throwing, may enjoy the liberties granted in their favour,—graciously favouring the petition of the foresaid Throwing-school do keep one of their members, the Honourable Robert Christie, who has won distinction as French Athlete in the current year, and all others his successors, in the Rights, Privileges, Prerogatives, and Liberties granted in favour of the said Throwing-school, in all time coming, and free them of all exactions, by whatsoever name called, even for behoof of our royal table, in virtue of the laurels won in the Throwing art, and from all exactions as well of our customs as of all other contributions, and those of authorities by whatever name called.

These we command to maintain the foresaid Honourable Robert Christie, citizen and merchant of Cracow, in the said Rights and Prerogatives, and make him free and immune from payment of all exactions of our customs and contributions general and special, for one year, that they may not dare or presume in any way to hurt or trouble him or to exact anything by reason of the premises.

In witness whereof we have commanded that these presents, subscribed by our hand, be fortified with the Seal of the Realm.—*Rel. Crac.*, t. 134, f. 505 (Archivium Krajowy).

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TRANSLATION OF THREE LETTERS OF JAMES VI.

I

JAMES (VI. of Scotland) to the most Excellent, Worshipful, and Well-born Lords, Mayor, Magistrates, and all the Council of the Royal City of Riga, our beloved friends, our royal greeting and good wishes.

Most Excellent, Worshipful, and Well-born,

It has come to our notice, nor do we think it wholly unknown to you, that Captain Thomas Buck, our subject and

servant, a man of high birth, the courage, loyalty, and success of whose achievements in the recent Livonian war are familiar to your Excellencies, has been fraudulently cheated by the trickery and wicked deceit of an inhabitant of your city, Michael Keffin, his secretary, to whom he had entrusted the management of his accounts in the treasury of Lithuania. Wherefore, that the same Captain may the more easily receive satisfaction, we have desired to add to the earnest mandate of his Most Serene Majesty the King of Poland our friendly intercession; and this we do with the greater readiness, as we know that your Excellencies are of your own inclination disposed to administer justice equitably, and to protect the rights of strangers, and have earned our thanks in the past. This singular favour which you show toward our subjects shall be granted to your citizens, should they ever happen to implore our aid, a favour not only pleasing for us to grant, but also of no small value to them. And so we commend to the Divine protection your Excellencies and your state.

Given at our Palace at Windsor.

II

To his Most Serene Majesty, Prince and Lord, SIGISMUND, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, Livonia, etc., our most beloved kinsman, brother, and friend.

Most Serene King, beloved brother, and kinsman,

We have received the most complete evidence from men of great repute and the highest character, that a Scot of noble birth, Thomas Bucke, served under your standard in the wars concluded not so long ago, and that in every business entrusted to him he conducted himself with loyalty as well as with courage. We are of opinion, therefore, that our letter will not be displeasing to your Serene Majesty, earnestly requesting that the payment which is due to him may be made without further delay. 'The labourer is worthy of his hire,' and one who was prepared to pour out his life-blood in defence of your honour,

after the great toils which he endured to an end, after the sufferings which he underwent, if he receives no gratitude, deserves at least from a liberal hand the pay which is actually his own and belongs to him by right. This will give us the very greatest pleasure, and we will be ready always to repay a like favour as occasion may offer.

Given at Royston on the 25th day of October 1614, the twelfth year of our reign over Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Your Serene Highness' loving brother,

JACOBUS REX.

III

JAMES (VI. of Scotland) to his most Serene Highness JOHN SIGISMUND (Margrave of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia).

Whereas we have learned from our mandatary, Patrick Gordon, that many complaints have often been lodged with your Excellency by natives against our subjects born in our kingdom of Scotland, and engaged in trade in Prussia :

Wishing to advance the interests of both, we have resolved to adopt a plan whereby a fixed arrangement may be made for removing every ground of complaint, and for diminishing the number of those who cross over to that country each year, so that they may not inflict upon their own countrymen trading there and upon the natives alike annoyances and losses which increase day by day. But it is not to be thought in the slightest degree consonant with reason that innocent men should be punished on account of the offences of the guilty, even though the guilty be punished with them. And yet John Duncan and Charles Angus, the former a citizen of Neidenburg, the latter of Marienwerder, who married the daughters of citizens of these towns, and undertake the same burdens as their fellow-citizens, are being most unjustly precluded by them (even by those who are Scotsmen) from the enjoyment of their privileges and liberties. Although they have very often protested strongly to your Excellency concerning this injury, they have

nevertheless been overwhelmed by the calumnies of evil-wishers and the influence of stronger men, and have been unable to obtain any justice. Since, however, they have now had recourse anew as suppliants to our royal intercession, we most urgently request, in virtue of our firm friendship, that through your Excellency's authority these same may be permitted, as they have received full rights of citizenship, and have no stain on their life-record, to enjoy the privileges of their cities. Nor do we doubt that your Excellency, both on account of the justice of their cause and by reason of our intercession, will ensure that they have no just cause for complaint in time to come.

In conclusion, we bid your Excellency a sincere farewell.

SCOTS ADMITTED TO THE CITIZENSHIP OF CRACOW, WITH EVIDENCE REGARDING THEIR PARENTAGE.¹

ANDREW ANGUSS, a Scot, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Aberdeen, dated 8th July 1596, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 5 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 828.

Andrew
Angus.
1596.

JOHN ALANDT, trader, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Dantzic dated 8th June 1592, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 10 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 853.

John
Alandt.
1598.

JOHN ALANTH, a Scot from Aberdeen, produced a birthbrieve, was admitted citizen of Cracow, and paid 2 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 499.

John
Alanth.
1573.

At the request of the Honest Anna, widow of the late Well-famed JOHN ALANT, citizen of Cracow, witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning the parentage of her grandson, the Honest John Kramy, by the Honest Bartholomew Plackowic, Usher of the Council Chamber of Cracow, assumed as his Tutor *ad hoc*. The first witness, the Well-famed George Emzle, citizen and trader of Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the sky, gave formal evidence to this effect:—

John
Alant.
1617.

‘I knew well the late John Kramy and the Honest Mistress Alant his wife, who still lives, citizens of Cracow; who living

¹ The dates given in the margin presumably show the year under which the different entries in the Records are to be found. Owing to the present exceptional circumstances, no more precise information concerning the references (many of which are abbreviated) is available.

in a state of holy matrimony begat, amongst other children, this son John.’¹

The second witness, the Well-famed Tomas Orem, citizen and trader of Cracow, gave word for word the same evidence as the first, taking a similar oath with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the sky.—*Cons. Crac.*, f. 749, A.D. 1619.

William
Buchan.
1602.

At the instance of the Well-famed WILLIAM BUCHAN, citizen and merchant of Zamosc, the witnesses hereafter named were cited to compear in person before the Court of the Advocate of Cracow to give true testimony, and were examined individually by the said Court according to its custom. The first witness, the Well-famed Caspar Hussen, a Scot, citizen of Kleparow (?),² taking the oath with two fingers of his right hand raised to the heavens, gave formal evidence to this effect :—

‘I declare, according to my knowledge and what I have heard from many people, that the late Thomas Buchan, a Scot, of a house not far from Aberdeen, living in the state of holy matrimony with his wife Elizabeth, begat two sons, brothers : William Buchan, on whose account I make this declaration, and Alexander, who this year, a few weeks ago, died in the Siedmigrodski land, in Sebinow, five miles from Bialogrod. This I declare to be so.’³

The second and third witnesses, the Well-famed John Armandt, citizen of Cracow, and the Well-famed William Babintor, citizen and merchant of Zamosc, took a similar oath, and gave the same evidence as the first.—*Advocatialis Cracoviensia*, t. 521, f. 1241.

Robert
Burnet.
1598.

ROBERT BURNET, a Scot, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Aberdeen dated 23rd February 1597, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 8 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 854.

¹ In Polish.

² Civis Clepardiensis. Either Kleparow, in Galicia, or Kleparz, in Bromberg, may be referred to.

³ In Polish.

JOHN BURNET, a Scot, producing birthbrieve dated Aberdeen, in Scotland, 29th July 1603, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 10 Polish florins, a gun, and half a stone (*lapis*) of gunpowder.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 1045.

John
Burnet.
1607.

a. BARTHOLOMEW BURNET, a Scot, proved his genealogy before the Council of Cracow.—*Jur. Civ.*, A.D. 1607, f. 1047.

Bartholo-
mew Burnet.
1608.

b. Done on the Tuesday¹ after the second Sunday in Lent (*Dominica Reminiscere*), 1608.

BARTHOLOMEW BURNETH, a Scot, having proved his parentage before the Council of Cracow on the Friday² before the second Sunday in Lent, of the current year, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 10 Hungarian gold florins, a gun, and half a stone of gunpowder. There compeared also in person the Well-famed Albert Kin and John Thorbes, Scots and citizens of Cracow, who gave surety for the said Bartholomew Burnet that in the course of one year he would either marry or acquire a holding, under penalty of loss of the civic rights which he then received.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 1046.

THOMAS BURNET, trader, proving his parentage by Letters Patent from the Council of Aberdeen, in the Kingdom of Scotland, dated 21st June 1617, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 15 Hungarian gold pieces and a stone of gunpowder.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 94.

Thomas
Burnet.
1617.

PETER BURNET paid nothing.

Peter
Burnet.
1620.
James
Burnet.
1649.

At the request of the Well-born JAMES BURNET, the witnesses hereafter named were cited to compear before the Council of Cracow to give true testimony concerning his lawful birth, and were strictly and separately examined. The first witness, the Well-famed James Karmichel, citizen and merchant of Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the firmament, deponed:—

¹ 4th March.

² 29th February.

‘I knew well the dead parents of this young man. His father was Bartolomew Burnet and his mother’s name was Catherine, and I know that he was begotten in the state of holy matrimony.’¹

The second witness, the Well-famed Albert Blakal, likewise a citizen and merchant of Cracow, took a similar oath and gave evidence in concordance.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1649, f. 557.

James
Carmichael.
1625.

At the instance and request of the Honest JAMES² KARMICHEL, a Scot, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony before the Council of Cracow, and after being separately admitted to the presence of the Court, were carefully questioned. The first witness, the Honest James Lesli, a Scot from Dundee, in Scotland, taking the oath with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the sky, declared:—

‘I know well that this Jacob Karmichael is born of his father Robert Karmichael of Dundee and of his mother Margaret, being begotten in the state of holy wedlock according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.’³

The second witness, the Honest Robert Aucstenleg, a Scot from Gostyn, took a similar oath and gave evidence to the same effect.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1621-1629, f. 589.

James
Carmichael.
1625.

On the Wednesday⁴ after the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1625. JAMES KARMICHEL.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 215.

James
Carmichael
and Peter
Wood.
1625.

JAMES KARMICHELL and PETER WOOD, two Scots merchants, proved their genealogy before the Council officials of Cracow on Friday,⁵ the day before the Feast of St. Nicolas, 1625, took the oath, and were admitted citizens. They each paid to the Treasury 20 (?) Hungarian gold pieces, and undertook that one or other should pay a long gun (or musket) and a stone of gunpowder, and marry within a year or acquire a holding, both pledging their word, for safety’s sake, to perform readily all burdens both civil and imperial. As caution for such per-

¹ In Polish.

² Jacobus: the Polish translator renders ‘Jacob.’

³ In Polish.

⁴ 10th December.

⁵ 5th December.

formance, William Peterson and George Emsle bound themselves over to give satisfaction in event of default.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1625, f. 215.

JOHN CHALMER, trader, producing birthbrieve with the seal of the Council of Aberdeen dated 29th September 1589, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 8 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 826.

John Chal-
mers.
1596.

ROBERT CIAMER, a Scot, producing birthbrieve from Aberdeen dated 12th April 1619, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 10 Polish florins and half a stone of gunpowder.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 159.

Robert
Chalmers.
1621.

The Noble ROBERT CHRISTIE, from the city of Edinburgh, in Scotland, was admitted citizen of Cracow as recommended by His Royal Majesty's Rescript, paid 800 florins, 2 stones of gunpowder, and 2 guns, and took the oath, two citizens and merchants of Cracow, the Noble Robert Forbes and the Noble John Feller, being cautions for the production of his birthbrieve within six months. This he afterwards produced, on parchment, with the pedigrees of his ancestors, bearing the seal of Aberdeen, in Scotland, and dated 15th May of the current year 1702.—*Catalogus Civium Cracoviensium primi ordinis ab anno 1639*, f. 112.

Robert
Christie.
14th July
1702.

JOHN CLARK, a Scot, producing birthbrieve dated Aberdeen, in Scotland, 4th April 1621, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 40 florins, one stone of gunpowder, and a musket (*bumbarda Muszkiet appellata*), undertaking to acquire a holding at Cracow within a year, or to marry, under penalty of loss of civic rights.—*Stara Warszawa*, 1648.

John Clark.
1621.

JOHN CRAIG, a Scots trader, producing birthbrieve dated Aberdeen, in Scotland, 2nd June 1587, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 10 Hungarian florins.—*Stara Warszawa*, 1648, f. 185.

John Craig.
1587.

George Crukschank.
26th August
1646. The Noble GEORGE CRUKSCHANK, merchant, producing birth-brieve with the seal of Aberdeen, in the kingdom of Scotland, dated 8th March 1636, was admitted citizen of Cracow and paid 100 florins, 14 florins instead of gunpowder, and a long gun.—*Cath. Civ. Crac. prim. ord.*, 1655-1794.

Thomas Dixon.
1598. TOMAS DIXON, producing birthbrieve extracted from the Council Records of Cracow, was admitted citizen of Cracow on the day of the Feast of St. Lucy,¹ 1598, took the oath, and paid 10 thalers.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 845.

Alexander Dixon.
1599. ALEXANDER DICKSONE, a Scots trader, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Aberdeen, in Scotland, dated 28th June A.D. 1588, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 20 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 866.

Alexander Dixon.
1623. (Another ALEXANDER DIXON is mentioned in *Cons. Crac.*, A.D. 1623, f. 252. He was a son of one Robert Dixon and Jadwiga his wife. The date of his birth is not given.)

Alexander Dixon.
1622. The Honest ALEXANDER DIXON proved his genealogy, and on taking the oath was admitted citizen of Cracow, but being a patrician, paid nothing.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 175.

Thomas Dixon.
1621. THOMAS DYXON, trader, proving his genealogy before the Council of Cracow, took the customary oath and was admitted citizen, but paid nothing to the public Treasury, being a patrician (*patricius*) of Cracow.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 866.

Thomas Dixon.
1633. At the instance and request of the Well-famed THOMAS DYXON, a Scots merchant, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning his legitimate birth, and were brought before the Council of Cracow and subjected separately to careful examination. The first witness, the Well-

¹ 13th December.

famed John Fryier, citizen of Cracow, taking the customary oath with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the sky, declared:—

‘I knew well Thomas Dixon and Helen Halam, Scots, and know well that in the state of holy wedlock they begat a son Thomas, on whose account I make this declaration.’¹

The second witness, the Well-famed Thomas Dixon, citizen of Cracow, made under oath a similar declaration, which was registered in the present Acts.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1630-1637, f. 645.

JAMES DRUMMONT, a Scots merchant, producing birth-brieve dated Stirling, in Scotland, 22nd March 1582, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 10 florins, having resigned the citizenship of Kleparow(?),² which he previously held, as is shown by a minute made in the current year, bearing the seal of that city.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 844.

James
Drummond.
1597.

On Saturday, 12th May 1576, DAVID DUNDAS, born in the metropolitan city of St. Andrews, in the kingdom of Scotland, produced his birthbrieve and was admitted citizen of Cracow, taking the oath and paying 2 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1601, f. 551.

David
Dundas.
1576.

(a) The Well-famed GEORGE ELMSLIE, a Scot of Aberdeen, producing birthbrieve from Aberdeen dated 6th March 1591, was admitted citizen [of Cracow?], took the oath, and paid 8 florins.

George
Elmslie.
(No date.)

(b) Done on the Saturday³ after St. Valentine's Day, 1608.

The Well-famed GEORGE ELMSLIE, a Scot from Aberdeen, producing birthbrieve from the Council of Aberdeen dated 6th March 1598, was admitted citizen of Cracow; in consideration of the burning of his wares at the Warsaw Diet, the Lords took from him 18 florins 16 grosz, a musket (*bombarda oblongior*) with fittings, and half a stone of gunpowder. He

George
Elmslie.
1608.

¹ In Polish.

² See note on p. 40.

³ 16th February.

took the oath on admission.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1611, f. 1046.

Daniel
Forbes.
1617.

At the instance of the Well-famed DANIEL FORBES, the Well-famed Albert Kin and Alexander Dixon, citizens and traders of Cracow, were cited as witnesses, and gave similar testimony under oath to this effect, that 'they knew well the late Well-famed William Forbes, citizen and merchant of Cracow, who in the bonds of matrimony begat by his wife Eva, who still survived, amongst other children him at whose instance they made declaration.'—*Cons. Crac.*, 1612-1621, f. 651.

John
Forbes.
1588.

JOHN FORBES,¹ producing birthbrieve dated Aberdeen, in Scotland, 10th May 1587, was admitted citizen of Cracow and paid 2 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1601, f. 680.

Andrew
Frazer.
1625.

ANDREW FRAZER, a Scot, producing birthbrieve dated Aberdeen 6th June 1610, took the oath and was admitted citizen of Cracow, paying 40 florins, a musket, and a stone of gunpowder, and undertaking to marry or to acquire a holding within a year and a day.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1601, f. 204.

John
Frier.
1621.

JOHN FRIER, a Scots trader, proving his genealogy by Letters extracted from the Register of the Lublin Court, dated Lublin, the Saturday² after the Feast of St. Catherine the Virgin, 1621, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 10 Hungarian gold pieces of good weight, one stone of gunpowder, and a musket.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 165.

Walter
Grim.
1626.

At the instance and request of the Honest WALTER GRYM, a Scot, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony.

The first witness, the Honest James Korbett, a Scot dwelling in Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers of the right hand raised toward the heavens, declared :—

¹ In *Acta Consularia Cracoviensia* 1641-7 there is an inventory of the effects of one John Forbes.

² 27th November.

'I knew well Valentine Grim and Catherine Flesjer his wife, who in the state of holy wedlock begat this Walter Grym; and this Walter Grym is alive and his mother also lives.'¹

The second witness, the Honest Peter Inglis, a Scot dwelling in Cracow, took a similar oath and made the same declaration as the first.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1626, f. 691.

GEORGE GUTHRIG, a Scots trader, producing birthbrieve dated Elgin 28th May 1622, bearing the name and seal of the Provost and Council of the city of Elgin, in the kingdom of Scotland, was on Saturday² the Eve of the Feast of St. Anne A.D. 1624 [admitted citizen, apparently of Cracow].

George
Guthrie.
1624.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, merchant, a Scot from the city of Edinburgh, son of the late James Henderson and Hielos Brun his wife, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 16 Hungarian florins. Furthermore, although it was well known to the Council from the testimony of the Well-famed and Honourable Andrew Leber, Assessor of Cracow, and of William Forbes, trader of Cracow, that he was legitimately born, nevertheless to supplement their testimony they gave caution for the bringing and exhibiting to the Court of his birthbrieve³ within a year and a day, subject to a penalty of 100 Hungarian gold pieces and loss of the civic rights then conferred.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 887.

William
Henderson.
1600.

JAMES HOITH, a Scot, producing birthbrieve from the Advocate and the Assessors of Cracow dated the Wednesday⁴ after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 1621, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 12 Polish florins, a gun, and a stone of gunpowder.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1639, f. 166.

James
Hoith.
1621.

WILLIAM HOWIESOUNE, a Scot, producing birthbrieve dated

William
Howieson.
1625.

¹ In Polish.

² 27th July.

³ In the same book, dated 1602, the following note appears: 'The Well-famed William Forbes [? Henderson], trader of Cracow: his genealogy written out on parchment, dated Edinburgh, 1st July 1601.'

⁴ 15th December.

Aberdeen 29th August 1622, took the oath, was admitted citizen of Cracow, and paid 40 florins, a musket, and a stone of gunpowder, undertaking to marry within a year and a day or acquire a holding.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1625, f. 204.

John
Hunter.
1629.

On the day¹ of the Feast of St. Wenceslas, 1624, JOHN HINTER, a Scot, took the oath and was admitted citizen of Cracow, paying to the Treasury 80 florins, and promising a musket and a stone of gunpowder. He produced no birth-brieve at the time, but undertook to do so within three months, subject to forfeit of the sum paid and loss of civic rights, Thomas Orem and Bartholomew Burnet being cautions on his behalf. On 31st December 1624 he produced birth-brieve with the seal of Aberdeen, in Scotland, dated 15th October 1616, whereupon his cautioners were declared free.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1625, f. 199.

Peter
Hunter.
1645.

At the instance and request of the Noble and Well-famed Michael Kalay, citizen of Cracow, preferred in name of the High-born PETER HUNTER, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning his legitimate birth before the Council of Cracow, and were examined separately. The first witness, the Noble and Well-famed Alexander Dyxon, citizen and merchant of Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers raised to the heavens, declared:—

‘I knew Andrew Hunter and Sophie Kin, married, citizens of Cracow, and I know that this married couple begat Peter their son and brought him up.’²

The second witness, the Well-famed Andrew Fraser, took a similar oath and gave evidence entirely in agreement with that of the first, which evidence the foresaid Michael Kalay directed to be entered in the present Acts.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1641-1648 f. 950.

Gaspar
Hunter.
1651.

At the instance and request of the High-born GASPAR HUNTER, patrician of Cracow, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning his legitimate birth before the

¹ 28th September.

² In Polish.

Council of Cracow, and were separately and carefully examined by them. The first witness, the Worshipful James Borkowski, Councillor of Cracow, took the oath before his fellow-Councillors, and declared :—

‘I knew well the Honest Andrew Hunter and Elizabeth Gordon, a married couple and citizens of Cracow, who, living in the state of holy wedlock, begat their son, Gaspar Hunter, on whose account I make this statement.’¹

The second witness, the Well-famed Andrew Wasser, merchant and citizen of Cracow, was likewise carefully examined by the present Council of Cracow, and taking the oath with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the heavens, gave evidence in agreement with that of the first.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1648-1652, ff. 1114-15.

At the instance of the Honest JOHN INGRIJM, son of the Well-famed Daniel Ingrijm, a Scot, citizen and trader of Cracow, witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning his genealogy. The first witness, the Well-famed Albert Kin, a Scot, citizen and trader of Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers of the right hand raised toward the sky, gave evidence to this effect :—

John
Ingram.
1618.

‘I knew well the late Daniel Ingrijm, a Scot and a citizen of Cracow, and Catherine his wife—who is yet alive—who in the state of holy wedlock begat, amongst other children, this son, on whose account I make this declaration.’²

The second witness, the Well-famed William Forbes, a Scot, citizen and trader of Cracow, took a similar oath and gave, word for word, the same evidence as the first.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1612-1621, f. 367.

ANDREW JOHNSTONE, a Scots retailer, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Dundee, in Scotland, dated 30th August 1600, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 40 florins and a gun.³—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 900.

Andrew
Johnstone.
1602.

JAMES JOHNSTOUN, a Scots shopkeeper, producing birthbrieve

James
Johnstone.
1598.

¹ In Polish.

² In Polish.

³ This is the first entry in which the word ‘bombarda’ occurs.

and title to nobility on both his father's and his mother's side, bearing the seal of Aberdeen, in Scotland, and dated 4th July 1597, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 5 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 847.

Nathaniel
Keith.
1625.

(a) On the Wednesday¹ before the Feast of St. Stanislas the Bishop, in the autumn of 1625, NATHANIEL KIEYTH, merchant, by nationality a Scot, having proved his genealogy before the Council of Cracow on the Monday² of last Easter week, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 50 florins, a musket, and a stone of gunpowder. He will be bound either to marry or to acquire a holding within a year from this date, subject to the loss of his civic rights.

(b) At the instance and request of the Honest NATHANIEL KIEYTH, by nationality a Scot, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning his legitimate birth before the Council of Cracow, and on being admitted separately to their presence, were carefully examined with regard to the facts hereafter stated. The first witness, the Well-famed William Peterson, trader and citizen of Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers of the right hand raised toward the sky, declared :—

‘I know well that Nathaniel Kieyth is of honest parents—that is, of his father Albert Keyth of Scotland, a well-known gentleman, and of his mother Agnes, husband and wife according to the rites of the Universal Catholic Church—and therefore born in wedlock.’³

The second witness, the Well-famed John Burnett, a Scot, likewise citizen and trader of Cracow, taking a similar oath, gave with neither omission nor addition the same evidence as the first. Their declarations, being in agreement, were therefore approved by authority of the Council of Cracow.—*Acta Cons. Crac.*, 1621-1623, f. 561.

Lewis
Kin.
1617.

At the instance of the Well-famed Albert Kin, citizen and trader of Cracow, acting in name of the Honest LEWIS his

¹ 12th November.

² 31st March.

³ In Polish.

son, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning his parentage. The first witness, the Well-famed Alexander Dixon, citizen and trader of Cracow, taking the oath with his fingers raised toward the sky, declared :—

‘I know well Mr. Albert Kin, a merchant and citizen of Cracow, who with the Honest Catherine his wife, living in the state of holy wedlock, begat, amongst other children, this son Lewis, a gilder.’¹

The second witness, the Well-famed George Emzle, citizen and trader of Cracow, took a similar oath, and gave the same evidence as the first.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1612-1621, f. 703.

(a) At the request and instance of the Well-famed Albert Kin, a Scot, citizen of Cracow, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning the parentage of JAMES his son. The first witness, the Well-famed John Barbier, goldsmith, citizen of Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers of the right hand raised toward the sky, gave evidence in these words :—

James
Kin.
1619.

‘I know well and am sure that Mr. Albert Kin, merchant and citizen of Cracow, living in the state of holy matrimony with Catherine, the daughter of Hattervoit, begat, amongst other children, this son James.’²

The second witness, the Well-famed Andrew Hunter, a Scot citizen of Cracow, taking a similar oath, gave word for word the same evidence as the first.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1612-1621, f. 908.

(b) On the Saturday³ before Palm Sunday, 1619, JAMES KIN proved his parentage before the Council of Cracow, and on taking the oath was admitted citizen; but he paid nothing, being a patrician.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 122.

ALBERT KIN, a Scot, citizen of Cracow, who swears for his countryman that he will bring his birthbrieve. . . .⁴—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1611-1634, f. 3.

Albert
Kin.
1612.

CASPAR KIN,⁵ apothecary, having proved his genealogy by

Caspar
Kin.
1614.

¹ In Polish.

² In Polish.

³ 23rd March.

⁴ A fragment in Latin and Polish.

⁵ Caspar Kin's will is given on p. 63.

Letters Patent from the city of Kalisz, dated 6th September A.D. 1611, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 40 Polish florins, promising to pay a gun and a stone of gunpowder before the Feast of Pentecost.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1611-1634, f. 21.

David
Ledel.
1592.

DAVID LEDEL, a Scot from Brechin, for the production of whose birthbrieve¹ within six months the Honourable Stanislas Karasziowicz² gave caution, the penalty for default being 50 Hungarian florins, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 5 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 743.

Adam
Legan.
1606.

ADAM LEGAN,³ a Scot, producing birthbrieve from the Provost and Council of Burgh, in Scotland, dated 6th September 1605, took the oath, and was admitted citizen of Cracow, paying 5 Polish florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1602, f. 1037.

Alexander
Logan.
1632.

At the instance and request of the Honest ALEXANDER LOGAN, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony concerning his legitimate birth, and were separately examined. The first witness, the Well-famed Thomas Dixon, citizen and merchant of Cracow, taking the oath with two fingers raised to the heavens, deponed and declared:—

‘I knew well Adam Logan and his wife, inhabitants of Cracow—of whom Adam Logan is still alive here in Cracow—the parents of Alexander Logan. This I know well, for I was at their wedding: they begat this son Alexander Logan, on whose account I make this declaration, in wedlock.’⁴

The second witness, the Well-famed John Burnet, citizen and merchant of Cracow, taking a similar oath, gave the same evidence as the first, and their declarations were entered in the present Acts at the request of the foresaid Alexander Logan.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1630-1637, f. 468.

¹ A footnote shows that a satisfactory birthbrieve was produced, ‘bearing two seals of the city of Brechin, in Scotland, dated 5th June 1592.’

² This certificate is remarkable in that it is rare for a Pole to support the statements of a Scot.

³ ? Logan.

⁴ In Polish.

On the Tuesday¹ before the Feast of St. Martin the Pope, 1616, GEORGE MENZIES, a Scot, took the oath, and was admitted citizen of Cracow, promising to bring and exhibit a birthbrieve within six months, and paying 30 Polish florins and two stones of gunpowder. For the production of his birthbrieve (failing which he was to forfeit his civic rights) the Well-famed Albert Kin, John Barbier, and Andrew Hunter gave caution.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 73.

George
Menzies.
1616.

The Well-famed JOHN MINKHAUS, compearing in person before the Council of Cracow, of his own free will resigned the citizenship conferred upon him on the [no record of date], having no wish to avail himself of it further. This resignation the Court accepted, since he had migrated to Dantzic, within the territory of the Realm.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1637, f. 167.

John
Minkhouse,
1622.

At the instance and request of the Honest PETER ODT,² a Scot, the following witnesses were cited to give true testimony before the Council of Cracow, and on being separately introduced into their presence, were carefully examined. The first witness, the Honest Peter Enges, a Scot from Tarnow, taking the oath with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the sky, declared :—

Peter
Odt.
1625.

‘I know well that this Peter Odt is born of his father Bartholomew Odt of Skin, a village near Aberdeen, and of his mother Agnes Czamers, being begotten by him in the state of holy wedlock according to the Universal Catholic Church.’³

The second witness, James Cruckshang, likewise a Scot, taking a similar oath, gave the same evidence as the first.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1625, f. 589.

PATRICK ORUM, a Scots trader, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Aberdeen, in Scotland, dated 7th February 1596, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 20 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 866.

Patrick
Orem.
1599

¹ 8th November.

² ? Ordt.

³ In Polish.

Peter
Orem.
1623.

At the request of the Well-famed OREM, a citizen of Cracow of Scottish nationality, the following witnesses were cited to give evidence before the Council of Cracow, and on being admitted separately, were carefully examined. The first witness, the Honourable Christopher Karniorki, then Sworn Syndic of the city of Cracow, taking the oath before the Council of which he was a member, declared :—

‘I know well Thomas Orem and Susanna Hoydt his wife, who being in the state of holy matrimony begat in lawful bed a son named Peter, living at present, on whose request I make this declaration.’¹

The second witness, the Well-famed George Emzle, likewise a Scot and citizen of Cracow, took a similar oath, and gave the same evidence as the first.

Thomas
Orem.
1607.

THOMAS HORAM, a Scots trader, producing birthbrieve from the city of Aberdeen, in Scotland, dated 17th April A.D. 1606, took the oath, and was admitted citizen of Cracow, paying 10 Hungarian pieces, a musket, and a stone of gunpowder.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 1044.

William
Paterson.
1611.

WILLIAM PATERSON, a Scot, producing birthbrieve from Stirling, in Scotland, dated 30th August 1608, was admitted citizen of Cracow, and paid 20 Hungarian gold pieces, a gun, and half a stone of gunpowder.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, A.D. 1611, f. 107.

Hercules
Rents.
1579.

On the Saturday² after the Feast of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, A.D. 1579, HERCULES RENTS from Erbroth, a city in Scotland, having produced reliable evidence extracted from the Register of the Acts of the city of Warsaw, and dated the Saturday³ before the Feast of the Blessed Vincentius, 1573, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 2 florins. But he bound himself and undertook to produce a satisfactory birthbrieve by the Feast of St. Michael,⁴ 1580, and to buy a holding, consisting of immoveable property, within the space of one year.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, A.D. 1555-1601, f. 576.

¹ In Polish.

² 24th October.

³ 17th January.

⁴ 29th September.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, a Scots trader, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 40 florins, a stone of gunpowder, and a musket. Anent the production of his birthbrieve there is extant his bond of caution made on the same day before the Council of Cracow, the penalty for default being loss of civic rights. This birthbrieve he produced, compearing on a subsequent occasion before the Council of Cracow—bearing the seal of the city of Lublin, and dated 23rd June, the Vigil of the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 1626. Whereupon his cautioners were declared free from their obligation.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1611-1634, ff. 213-14.

Alexander
Robertson.
1625.

JOHN SCOT, surgeon, producing birthbrieve before the present Court on the Friday¹ before the First Sunday after Easter (*Dominica Conductus Paschae*), 1671, was admitted citizen of Cracow, but paid nothing, being excused in return for his care and labour on behalf of the plague-stricken. This earnest care he undertook to continue.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac. Cath. Tert. Ord.*, 1678.

John
Scot.
1671.

LAURENCE SMART, a Scot, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Dunfermline dated 20th March 1593, resigned his citizenship of Kleparow (?),² and was admitted citizen of Cracow; he took the oath, and paid 6 florins.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1556-1612, f. 354.

Laurence
Smart.
(No date.)

GEORGE STERLIN, from the city of Dundee, in Scotland, retailer—on whose behalf the Well-famed John Mora and John Forbes, citizens and traders of Cracow, gave caution that he would bring his birthbrieve at the forthcoming Feast of St. Martin,³ or produce appropriate evidence, and within the next year either marry a wife or buy a holding consisting of immoveable property, subject to a penalty of 100 Hungarian florins to be forfeited in default—was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 5 florins.

George
Stirling.
(No date.)

(He produced a satisfactory birthbrieve on the Friday⁴ after

¹ 3rd April.

³ 11th November.

² See note on p. 40.

⁴ 21st June (if in 1591).

the Octave of Corpus Christi, bearing the seal of the Council of the city of Dundee, in Scotland, and dated 15th March 1591; wherefore his cautioners were pronounced free. The other condition he undertook to fulfil.¹)—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*

David
Strachan.
(No date.)

DAVID STRACHAN, goldsmith, producing birthbrieve dated Dundee, in Scotland, 1st August 1621, was admitted citizen of Cracow on taking the oath, and paid 6 florins to the public Treasury.

William
Tori.
1626.

WILLIAM TORIJ, a Scot, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Aberdeen, in Scotland, dated 6th April 1622, took the oath, and was admitted citizen of Cracow. He paid 60 Polish florins, a stone of gunpowder, and a long gun, undertaking to acquire a holding in the city or to marry within a year, under penalty of loss of civic rights.

John
Udny.
1598.

JOHN UDNY, a Scots trader, producing birthbrieve with the seal of Aberdeen, in Scotland, dated Aberdeen, 15th June 1594, was admitted citizen of Cracow, took the oath, and paid 10 Hungarian gold pieces. On his behalf the Well-famed John Mora and Albert Kyn gave caution, that he would marry within a year or buy a holding under the city's jurisdiction, 100 Hungarian gold pieces to be forfeited in default.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 860.

Daniel
Walter.
1633.

DANIEL WALTER, proving his parentage from the Acts of the Advocate of Cracow under date 30th April 1632, took the oath, and was admitted citizen of Cracow. Because of his good services to the Lord Mayor he made no payment to the Council, but to the Treasury he paid 7 florins for the purchase of powder and a long gun.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1555-1612, f. 303.

William
Weir.
1626.

The well-famed William Peterson and Caspar Innes, traders and citizens of Cracow, Scots by nationality, compear-

¹ A note appended to the entry.

ing in person sound in every faculty before the Council of Cracow, of their own free will and by securest legal means gave caution on behalf of the Honest WILLIAM WEIR, a Scot, who on this day was admitted citizen of Cracow without exhibiting his birthbrieve, and pledged their word individually and in conjunction that he would produce the same authentically to the present Court by the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary¹ in the coming year 1627 at latest, submitting in default *ipso facto* to forfeit his citizenship, and no longer to call himself a citizen of Cracow. In case of such default, his cautioners undertook to forfeit 50 Hungarian gold pieces deposited with the present Court, and also, in event of the said William Weir failing to perform the burdens and pay the contributions and levies usually borne by the citizens of Cracow, in every case to make payment themselves in his stead, renouncing all legal privileges as if convicted by decree of His Sacred Majesty the King by reason of the premises, in form of caution most full and perfect.

On the Friday² after the Feast of St. Martin the Pope, 1626, William Weir, a Scot, took the oath, was admitted citizen of Cracow, and paid to the Treasury 100 florins, a gun, and a stone of powder. Regarding his birthbrieve there is extant a caution given on this day before the Council of Cracow. This birthbrieve, bearing the seal of Widawa and dated 18th January 1627, he produced on 10th February 1627, compearing in person before the Council of Cracow; whereupon his cautioners were freed from their obligation.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1612-1634, f. 227.

THOMAS WRIGHT, a Scots trader, producing birthbrieve extracted from the Acts of the Council of Aberdeen, and dated Aberdeen, 27th May A.D. 1587, was admitted citizen of Cracow, and took the oath, paying 11 Hungarian florins 14 grosz, and undertaking to buy a holding within a year and six weeks, subject to a penalty of 100 Hungarian florins and loss of civic rights.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*, 1588-1601.

Thomas
Wright.
1589.

¹ 2nd February.

² 13th November.

Gilbert
Young.
1620.

GILBERT JUNG, a Scot, took the oath and was admitted citizen of Cracow.—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*

John
Young.
(No date.)

JOHN JUNG, merchant, was admitted citizen of Cracow and paid a musket and a loading-piece.¹—*Lib. Jur. Civ. Crac.*

¹ In Polish and Latin mixed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS RELATING TO SCOTS IN POLAND.

Done at Sieradz, on the day¹ after Quadragesima Sunday A.D. 1615, in presence of the Well-famed Lord, John Sandeczki, Vice-advocate of the city of Sieradz.

Andrew
Auchter-
lange.
1615.

Compearing in person before the present session of the Court, the Noble² Kendzierski, the servant of the Noble Lord, John Bykowaki, Captain of Sieradz, publicly testified, 'that Jan Musnicki and his wife, under the orders of his master the Stasost of Sieradz, did not allow anybody to gather the hay from the meadows by the river; that he sold the meadow to ANDREW AUCHTERLANGE, and turned him and his wife and his apprentice away from the meadows.' And Andrew Auchterlange has asked that this evidence may be written down.—*Siradensia Civilia*, Lib. 18, f. 33.

Done at Sieradz in 1618 A.D.

The Well-famed Martin Kubczyk and Anna Gaitcowora his wife, citizens of Sieradz, compearing in person before the present session of the Court of the Advocate of Sieradz, sound in mind and body, recognised openly and willingly (the wife with the husband's consent and assent) that they did truly owe to the Well-famed ANDREW AUCHTERLANGE, a Scot, citizen of Sieradz, 50 Polish florins, being the clear and actual amount of a debt contracted by them; which sum, on the security of all their estate, moveable or immoveable, acquired or to be acquired, within or without the city of Sieradz, they bind themselves and their successors to pay within 20 years from the present, granting free access to all their property burdened by

Andrew
Auchter-
lange.
1618.

¹ Monday, 9th March.

² Here the text changes from Latin to Polish.

this writ, should the foresaid sum not be paid at the time and place appointed for payment, and renouncing all actions at law and legal restrictions whatever their nature, all prescriptions notwithstanding.—*Siradensia Civilia*, Lib. 18, f. 247.

James
Drummond.
1600.

On the Monday¹ following the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1600, compearing in person before the Council at Cracow, the Noble and Well-famed JAMES DROMONT, a Scot, citizen and trader of Cracow, descended from the family of the August Baron of Borlandt, recognised that he thereby made over in perpetuity the sum of 300 marks Scots secured on the lands and estate of the August Abraham Dromont, Baron of Ladnagiani, son of the late Malcolm Dromont, Baron of Borlandt, along with all the income and returns from the said sum for about the last 16 years, to the Well-born David Dromont, brother-german of the foresaid Abram Dromonts, resigning all right and title to the same in favour of the foresaid David Dromonth, his heirs and successors; he further recognised that he had received satisfaction from the foresaid David Dromonth for the sum and its yield and his right to the same, and granted him full faculty to take over the same without hindrance, and put them to such uses as he and his successors might please.²—*Acta Cons. (Cracow Archives)*, 1600, f. 693.

Gabriel
(?)
1616.

The Honest Gabriel, a Scot, citizen of Sieradz, compearing in person, sound in mind and body, before the present session of the Court of the Advocate of Sieradz, publicly and willingly declared that to a former sum of 100 Polish florins, which he and the Honest Anna Musanka, his wife, bound themselves in court to pay to the Well-born Albert Wenzik Widawsky, he now adds 10 Polish florins; which original sum, with the addition made thereto, amounting to 110 florins of Polish money, he binds himself on the security of all his estate, moveable and immoveable, and all sums of money now possessed or subsequently to be acquired by him, to pay in full to the said Albert Widawsky in court by the forthcoming Feast of

¹ 11th September.

² An abstract.

St. John the Baptist,¹ subject to access to be granted to all his property in case of default. Furthermore, the foresaid Gabriel, the Scot, undertakes on the same security to bring and produce in person, before the Well-born Albert Widawsky, his wife the Honest Anna Musanka, to ratify this *undertaking* or to make one similar thereto, within the space of one year, subject to a penalty of 10 Polish florins for contravention of the premises.

At Sieradz, on the Monday² after the Second Sunday after Easter (*Dominica Misericordiae*), 1616, at the request of the Honest GABRIEL, a Scot, citizen of Sieradz, the officer of the Advocate of Sieradz with an architect, the Honest Albert Mollitor, proceeded to his private residence to value the buildings and structures recently erected by him at his own cost and expense, and valued them at 200 Polish florins. He craved that this valuation be adopted in the Acts.—*Siradensia Civilia*, Lib. 18, f. 98.

Sentence issued and published on Friday,³ the Vigil of the Feast of St. Andrew, the Apostle of God.

John
Holland.
1601.

JOHN HOLLAND, citizen and trader of Cracow, having challenged the witnesses cited to give true testimony, it was decreed that they should be admitted after the manner obtaining in the law-courts, and examined with due observance of legal formality. Accordingly the first witness, the Well-famed John Phorbes, citizen and trader of Cracow, taking the statutory oath with two fingers of the right hand raised to the heavens, gave evidence to this effect:—

‘I declare that which is well known to me, that Jan Hollandt twice lost in the Siedmigrodski land 10 thousand zloty, —which is thus and not otherwise.’⁴

The second witness, the Well-famed Albert Dixon; the third, the Well-famed Patrick Ochrem; and the fourth, the Well-famed John Cxiamer, all citizens and merchants of

¹ 24th June.

² 18th April.

³ 29th November.

⁴ In Polish.

Cracow, taking a similar oath, gave word for word the same evidence, to this effect:—

‘I declare—about which I know well—that this Jan Hollandt *had* (?) a heritage in Siedmigrodski land, from which he twice took 10 thousand zloty.’¹—*Advocatia Cracoviensia*, vol. 521, f. 1231.

Alexander
Innes.
1765.

The Well-born ALEXANDER INES, Merchant to the Court, son of the Well-born Gilbert Ines and Joanna Fraser, a Scots-woman, both dwelling in the country, recognised when sound that *he conferred* upon the Well-born Adam Milodrowski, Territorial Chamberlain of Plock, and Valentine Zoltowski, Burgrave of the Castle of Plock, full and general power to deal with his judicial cases all and sundry, before any Court or Office of the Realm, under the jurisdiction of either a Greater or a Lesser Bench, or the sphere of any Tribunal of the Realm, whoever the parties concerned, whatever the cautionaries, whether personal or real, which are involved; desiring that this power remain valid and in force for the full space of three years, by virtue of this his personal recognisance regarding the premises.—*Plocens. Territor.*, v. 45-42 (?) f. 179.

Kilian(?).
1603.

At the instance of the Honest KILIAN, a Scot, the under-mentioned, whose testimony is herein faithfully cited, have been examined by the present office. The Well-famed Richard Tamson, merchant of Posen, being under oath, and having raised two fingers of his right hand to the sky, hath borne witness in these words:—

‘I bear witness of what is well known to me, that I was present together with Gabriel Manhorp here in Cracow, not long ago, when this Kilian, a Scot, did borrow 40 Polish zloty from one Jan Furman, a Scot of Lublin, for which he promised, on going to Lublin, to pay 45 zloty, and gave his hand thereon; moreover, he undertook to take him with him to Lublin, and taking it, the money, from him, the unhappy man went off, here from Cracow; which is so and not otherwise.’

¹ In Polish.

The second witness, the Honest Gabriel Manhorp, a Scot and citizen of Cracow, under the same oath made in a like fashion as the first, word by word, bears witness in the same way, and hath attested it.

The third witness, Laurence Smarth, likewise a Scot and a citizen of Cracow, under the same oath doth bear the following testimony:—

‘I saw and was present when from this Scot, Kilian, Jan Furman from Lublin, here in Cracow, not long ago, did take and count some money, amongst which one red zloty was not good, and told him to change it for him; but Kilian promised him that, if he could not pass it, he would give another.’

The fourth witness, Albert Chorn, likewise a Scot of Cracow, under a similar oath hath borne witness in the following words:—

‘I know about it well, and have seen how Jan Furman, a Scot, hath taken money, that is 40 Polish zloty, from that Kilian, for which he was to give him, coming to Cracow, 45 zloty, and also he was to take him on his road. To which I bear witness that it was so.’¹—*Cracow, Archives of Ancient Acts, Cont. Advoc.*, vol. 521, f. 1254.

Caspar Kin's Will.²

In the Name of the Holy Trinity, Amen. I, Caspar Kin,³ Caspar Kin.
burgher and apothecary of Cracow, having this before my eyes, October 1635.
that every man born into the world must die, and cannot know the hour or time, to prevent all manner of trouble and work will dispose of my property in such a way as God has given me the time.

First, I commit my soul to God and give my body to be buried in the earth according to Christian custom.

I affirm that I have no ready money or silver. Also that God allowed me, of my labours, to buy two houses in the

¹ The original a mixture of Latin and Polish.

² The original in Polish.

³ Miss Baskerville found a short entry in the register of the Assembly at Grzymalów, near Cracow, which says that one Susan Kin died at that place in 1628. Was she the wife of the above Caspar, who seems to have died a Roman Catholic, since he left legacies to the Carmelites, at Piasek, near Cracow?

suburb, lying behind the new gateway. Therefore, wishing to do good to my soul, I leave and bequeath the sum of 2000 Polish zloty on these my own houses to the Brothers of Mercy, dwelling by the church of St. Barbara, on account of which sum my legatees must pay for my funeral, give 300 Polish zloty to my two *children* (?) that is, Casimir and Elizabeth, and the remainder of the sum, if any remain from the sale of these two *houses* (?), must be equally divided amongst my creditors.

And to Mr. Peter Gliwowicz, the apothecary, I give and bequeath three shapes for making flat marzipan according to his fancy, and to him also several pieces of forms for upright marzipan cakes, according to his fancy; the rest of these forms and apothecary utensils to be sold, and part (of the money) to be used as mentioned above and part to be divided amongst my creditors. The gentlemen executors mentioned below have:—To Mr. John Stephanowicz, as I will write, six pictures, and to Jan Wrobel 10 zloty, and to Anne, who hath care of my household, my bed and bed clothes upon which I lie; and in addition to that I give and bequeath 10 zloty. And the furniture in my house must be divided amongst my creditors. To the Carmelites at Piasek I give and bequeath the wooden drug-cabinet, that is, the drawers with the aromatics and all they contain.

And those 160 zloty for which he is my debtor, I give and bequeath to Christopher the apothecary for the rent of the apothecary shop. And all the rest of the drugs in the drug-cabinet, which are not in the inventory made by me once upon a time for the Declaration, all this I do leave to the Carmelite Fathers, that they may use it all according to their conscience and their needs.—*Cracow, Archives of Ancient Acts, Cont. Act. Scab.*, ff. 1013-16.

Peter
Lindsay.
1603.

Sentence published because of urgency on the Monday¹ after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 1603.

The Well-famed Albert Kin and Thomas Dickson, citizens and traders of Cracow, having challenged the witnesses here—

¹ 27th January.

after named, who were cited that truth might be ascertained, it was decreed that they should be admitted after the manner obtaining in the law-courts, and examined. The first witness, the Well-famed Albert Phorbes, a Scot, taking the oath in conformance to the practice of the Law by lifting up two fingers of his right hand, gave evidence to this effect:—

‘I bear witness that I was asked by the late PETER LINDSAY, who died in the Transylvanie Siedmigrodzki Land, in Bialogrod, on 28th November 1602, to give his last will and testament, written on this piece of paper, to those who have the right to take it. I now give it up to the authorities.’¹

The second witness, Caspar Smid, a Scot, took a similar oath and repeated the evidence of the first, with neither omission nor addition.

Which evidence, given at the request of the above-named, was approved by decree of the present Court as free from discrepancy.—*Contr. Advoc. Crac.*, vol. 521, f. 1254.

The Strenuous WILLIAM LENDSAY, merchant, by nationality a Scot, having died without leaving a lawful heir within the eighth degree, all his estate, moveable and immoveable, shall be given and conveyed to the Well-born Ladowski our Secretary.²

William
Lindsay.
1670.

Given at Warsaw on the 11th day of October A.D. 1670.—*Actum in Castro Biecz.*, t. 195, f. 764. (Archivium Kratowg.)

At the instance and request of the Well-famed Thomas Orem,³ citizen and merchant of Cracow, and James Orem, executors of the will of the late Well-famed PETER OREM, citizen and trader of Cracow, the Office of the Advocate of

Peter
Orem.
1614.

¹ In Polish.

² This is apparently a fragment of a charter of Michael, king of Poland.

³ The following entries occur in the registers of the Protestant Assembly at Wielkanoc, near Cracow, which are now in the Archives of the Protestant Church at Leszno, Warsaw:—

A.D. 1610. ‘Thomas Orem’s son, Peter, was baptized. The mother’s name is Susanna Heidt.’

,, 1612. ‘Susanna, daughter of Thomas Orem, baptized.’

,, 1617. ‘Ursula, daughter of Thomas Orem, baptized.’

,, 1620. ‘Elisabeth, daughter of Thomas Orem, baptized.’

Cracow, with its staff, descended to the stone house named Pihusowska, situate in the Street of the Brothers, then occupied by the Well-famed William Forbes, and there, in the presence of the Honest Joanna, widow of the late Peter Orem aforementioned, and the Well-famed James Gurski, citizen of Zamosc, made an Inventory of the estate and property, and all the furniture and domestic effects which were in the back of the house, to the following effect.

And the said Well-famed Thomas Orem presented an Inventory of goods left on the decease of his brother Peter Orem, faithfully drawn up by him and the Honest Andrew Frezer, as Executors of his will, on Saturday,¹ the Vigil of the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul of last year (1613). This Inventory was to the following effect: ²—

Item.	8	pieces of Silesian linen	25	ells in each	at 4	zloty.
Item.	6	pieces of the same	at one	zloty and a half.		
Item.	13	pieces of Silesian linen	at 1	zloty and 6	grosz.	
Item.	10	pieces of the same	at one	zloty.		
Item.	5	pieces of three-fourths	at 28	grosz.		
Item.	4	„ 6 „	25	„		
Item.	3½	„ „ „	1	zloty 8	grosz.	
Item.	12	„ „ „	3	zloty 10	grosz.	
Item.	7	pieces of same	at 2	zloty and 12	grosz.	
Item.	11	„ 2 „	6	grosz.		
Item.	10	„ 1 „	24	grosz.		
Item.	8	„ 1 „	15	grosz.		
Item.	3	„ 1 „	25	grosz.		
Item.	8	„ 1 „	18	grosz.		
Item.	2	„ 6 „	½	grosz.		
Item.	2½	„ Silensian linen	at 12	zloty.		
Item.	10	ells of Cologne linen	at 15	grosz.		
Item.	17	pieces of stuff	at 5	zloty.		
Item.	35	„ at 2	zloty 20	grosz.		
Item.	26	„ „ 2	zloty 15	grosz.		
Item.	33	„ „ 11	zloty 4	grosz.		

¹ 28th June.

² From the Archives of Ancient Deeds, Cracow (original in Polish and Latin).

- Item. 3 pieces of stuff at 4 zloty.
- Item. 6 „ „ 2 zloty 16 grosz.
- Item. 6 „ „ 2 zloty 2 grosz.
- Item. 23 „ „ 2 zloty.
- Item. 6 „ „ 1 zloty 12 grosz.
- Item. 38 „ „ 1 zloty 12 grosz.
- Item. 6 of three-quarters at 1 zloty 2 grosz.
- Item. 6 ells of table-cloth at 12 grosz.
- Item. 14 „ at 1 zloty 18 grosz.
- Item. 2 centre table-clothes at 1 zloty 8 grosz.
- Item. 18 ells of towels at 3 grosz.
- Item. 45 cotton robes at 1 zloty 8 grosz.
- Item. 20 „ 20 and one grosz.
- Item. 32 „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 6 „ 2 zloty and 20 grosz.
- Item. 36 ells of Turkish binders at one zloty.
- Item. 8 cotton robes at 1 zloty 6 grosz.
- Item. 7 towels at 1 zloty and 25 grosz.
- Item. 1 towel at 26 grosz.
- Item. 8 Turkish kerchiefs at 12 grosz.
- Item. 15 Turkish kerchiefs at 7 grosz.
- Item. 5 red shirts at 2 zloty and 15 grosz.
- Item. 7 pairs of red stockings at 1 zloty $7\frac{1}{2}$ grosz.
- Item. 9 Jesuit hoods at 1 zloty and 15 grosz.
- Item. 2 perfumed skins at $1\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 190 pieces of thread at 8 grosz.
- Item. 47 pieces of Dutch thread at 1 zloty.
- Item. Various threads at $7\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 8 dozen Italian gloves at 6 zloty.
- Item. 1 dozen French gloves at 9 zloty.
- Item. 4 pairs of perfumed gloves at 24 grosz.
- Item. 10 pairs, embroidered with silk at $1\frac{1}{2}$ grosz.
- Item. 4 pairs of same at 1 zloty and 10 grosz.
- Item. 10 pairs of simple white at 9 grosz.
- Item. 6 pairs of same for 15 grosz.
- Item. 3 dozen and 8 pairs of same at 2 zloty 20 grosz.
- Item. 1 pair of embroidered at 3 zloty.
- Item. 12 dozens and nine pairs of same at 3 zloty.
- Item. 2 dozen and three pairs of same at 4 zloty.

- Item. 7 dozen simple at one zloty 15 grosz.
- Item. 3 dozen and 9 pairs of red gloves at 2 zloty 12 grosz.
- Item. 9 pairs of worse gloves at 1 zloty 12 grosz.
- Item. $3\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of the same at 1 zloty.
- Item. $3\frac{1}{2}$ three-quarters of dozens of same at $8\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 13 pairs of socks at $7\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 2 dozen and 2 pairs of cotton stockings at $14\frac{1}{2}$ grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen knitted stockings from Bialoglowo at 5 zloty.
- Item. 1 dozen children's stockings at 1 zloty 18 grosz.
- Item. 30 pieces of galoon (narrow) at $22\frac{1}{2}$ grosz.
- Item. 4 " " " 1 zloty 15 grosz.
- Item. 3 pounds of combs at 2 zloty and 25 grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen combs at 6 zloty.
- Item. 6 banners with silk tassels at 3 zloty.
- Item. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen banners of napless cloth at 1 zloty and 15 grosz.
- Item. 4 ebony mirrors at 40 grosz.
- Item. 3 " " " 2 zloty.
- Item. 9 bonnets at 1 zloty.
- Item. 99 pieces of Dantzig cloth at 10 grosz.
- Item. 5 pieces of stuff at 2 zloty 12 grosz.
- Item. 2 dozen and 5 pairs of lined gloves at 10 zloty.
- Item. 28 dozen and 4 pairs of same at 7 zloty.
- Item. 22 dozen and 5 pairs of same at $4\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 14 dozen of the same at 10 zloty.
- Item. 8 " " " 7 zloty.
- Item. 6 dozen of white hose at 2 zloty and 15 grosz.
- Item. 4 dozen cotton stockings at 10 zloty.
- Item. 16 dozen and 2 pairs of men's stockings at 9 zloty.
- Item. 6 dozen and 4 pairs of same at 7 zloty.
- Item. 2 dozen and 9 pairs of stockings from Biaglowa at 5 zloty.
- Item. 6 pieces of [?] at five and a half zloty.
- Item. 6 pieces of white fustian at $3\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 1 piece of simple half-velvet at four and twenty zloty.

- Item. 18 belts of Chinese stuff at 1 zlot.
- Item. 2 pieces of arras at 8 zloty.
- Item. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pieces of Inflant stuff at 2 zloty.
- Item. 10 ells of half satin at 1 zlot and 15 grosz.
- Item. 60 pieces of narrow braid at 18 grosz.
- Item. 5 pieces of broad braid at 1 zloty 4 grosz.
- Item. 4 pieces of broad braid at 1 zloty 12 grosz.
- Item. 4 dozen stone chess men at 10 grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen brooms at 3 zloty.
- Item. 8 pairs of yellow leather gloves at 25 grosz.
- Item. 9 hat-bands at $7\frac{1}{2}$ grosz.
- Item. 4 sets of bone compasses at 42 grosz.
- Item. 16 pairs of suspending eye-glasses at 24 grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen bone rings at 15 grosz.
- Item. 1 piece of arras at 6 zloty.
- Item. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bundles of simple white flax [?] at $1\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 25 bundles of foreign ditto at 24 grosz.
- Item. 2 dozen simple wooden powder flasks at $1\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 8 Barbers' knives at $7\frac{1}{2}$ grosz.
- Item. 9 small ditto at 3 grosz.
- Item. 2 dozen children's stockings at $1\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 4 pairs of embroidered gloves at 6 zloty.
- Item. 9 pairs of ditto at 6 zloty.
- Item. 18 pounds of burnt wax at $1\frac{1}{2}$ zloty.
- Item. 22 pairs of small brigands knives at 8 grosz.
- Item. 9 of the same knives at $7\frac{1}{2}$ grosz.
- Item. 21 pairs of small scissors, also brigands', at 6 grosz.
- Item. 10 knives with three blades at 25 grosz.
- Item. 12 ditto at 14 grosz.
- Item. 14 ells of Dutch tablecloths at 1 zlot and 18 grosz. per ell.
- Item. 18 kopy¹ of leather cords (simple) at 6 grosz the kopa.

According to the small booth two inventories are written:—

- Item. 95 pounds of Nuremburg knives at 70 grosz the pound.

¹ 1 kopa in Polish means sixty pieces.

- Item. 10 dozen summer gloves at 1 zloty 15 grosz.
- Item. 5 „ „ „ 3 zloty.
- Item. 7 „ „ „ 4 grosz.
- Item. 6 dozen simple ones at 1 zloty 20 grosz.
- Item. 38 Turkish handkerchiefs at 11½ grosz.
- Item. 4 dozen Nuremberg cards at 15 grosz.
- Item. 25 pieces of braid at 1 zloty 10 grosz.
- Item. 22 pounds of Lublin soap at 7 grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen chess stones at 10 grosz.
- Item. 6 dozen simple stockings at 4 zloty 5 grosz.
- Item. 1½ dozen simple mirrors at 4 zloty.
- Item. 5 pairs of simple grey stockings at 24 grosz.
- Item. 12 weights (for weighing red zloty) at 3 zloty.
- Item. 6 simple small cases from Bialogłowa at 15 grosz.
- Item. 8 pieces of Wroclawek thread at 7½ grosz.
- Item. 16 combs at 15 grosz.
- Item. 10 painted meal-bowls at 6 grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen woollen gloves at 70 grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen simple books at 2 zloty 10 grosz.
- Item. 6 dozen ivory combs at 2 zloty.
- Item. 2½ pounds of same at 18 grosz.
- Item. Burnt lead for drawing at 3½ zloty.
- Item. 19 Easter lambs¹ at 7½ grosz. for 1.
- Item. 4 dozen spectacles at 7½ grosz.
- Item. 1 dozen spectacle cases at 18 grosz.
- Item. 6 bunches of string at 1 zloty.
- Item. Strings for zithers for 3 zloty.
- Item. 40 dozen silk ribbons at 7 grosz per dozen.
- Item. 7 kopy at 6 grosz the kopa.
- Item. 5000 Spanish needles at 2½ zloty per thousand.
- Item. 5 razors at 4 grosz.
- Item. 12 dozen short cords at 1½ grosz.
- Item. 2 bone compasses at 1 zloty 6 grosz.
- Item. 1 set of the same at 40 grosz.
- Item. 3 dozen simple bone rings at 2 grosz per dozen.
- Item. 6 pieces of simple yarn at 15 grosz the piece.

¹ Small lambs, made of sugar or almond-paste, put on the dinner-table on Easter Day in Polish houses. It is still used.

- Item. 6 pieces of silk tape at 12 grosz.
- Item. 3 locks for shutting at 5 grosz.
- Item. 3 simple cotton robes at 8 grosz.
- Item. 2 bundles of embroidery at 3 zloty.
- Item. 2 dozen simple rings for 15 grosz.
- Item. 1 pound of for a zloty.
- Item. A Moscow gold cup, which weighed $71\frac{3}{4}$ red zloty of Moscow, counting a red Moscow zloty as 2 zloty 6 grosz.
- Item. Mr. Andrew Fraser answered that he, according to his register, makes it 70 Polish zloty and 8.
- Item. The other household effects total and integrate have been inscribed in an inventory by the well-famed Thomas Orem, citizen of Cracow, and Jacob Gorski,¹ citizen of Zamosc, and the executors of the will, in the presence of the Honest Jane, widow of the late Peter Orem, and their order is as follows :—
- Item. Three gilded cups weighing the weight of 5 marks and 2 lot² of current money, according to the rate of Cornelius Baizg, who hath sworn to it, and is worth 52 zloty.
- Item. A white metal cup, weighs a mark and six loty.
- Item. Various monies found, which weigh six marks, six loty which makes forty and three zloty.
- Item. Money weighing 2 marks and a half and $2\frac{1}{2}$ loty—21 zloty and 15 grosz.
- Item. Rings with various old stones weigh 20 zloty 6 grosz.

PEWTER.

- Item. Pewter was found of various sorts and weighed by Mr. Sobota—13 and 20 pounds and two, which just weighed in two parts, twenty-six zloty.

CLOTHES.

- Item. Firstly, a new *zupan* (a coat worn by men in ancient Poland, red) adorned with sky-blue strappings.

¹ Gorski.² One lot = $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

- Item. Two capes lined with wolf-fur, brown, one a little newer and the other older.
- Item. An old *zupan*, pleated.
- Item. Trousers in cloth, four old pairs.
- Item. An old Italian canvas suit.
- Item. An old suit as if for a poor man.
- Item. Likewise an old cloak.
- Item. Two coats. Likewise a third.
- Item. Four old pairs of pantaloons.
- Item. A cloak of Chinese stuff with light-blue slashings.
- Item. An old mourning cloak.
- Item. A second, likewise black.
- Item. Four pairs of stockings.
- Item. A pair of silk.
- Item. 3 pairs of leather.
- Item. A *zaluska* lined with marten.
- Item. A new marble-coloured bonnet.
- Item. A second ditto, old.
- Item. A white cape for rain.
- Item. A cloth bonnet lined with sable.
- Item. Likewise a second, lined with black fox.
- Item. A third old one, lined with small sables.
- Item. Two plaid covers (Scotch) lined green.
- Item. A third red.
- Item. A simple yellow cover.
- Item. Eighteen old pictures in frames.
- Item. A child's cover of Turkish linen, with a black edge.
- Item. A hat. A musket.
- Item. A pair of Scotch pistols.
- Item. A third pistol.
- Item. A spade and pick.
- Item. Two woven cushions, new with silk.
- Item. Three old ditto.
- Item. Three long old leather ones.
- Item. Two helmets.
- Item. Two Dantzic spinning-wheels.
- Item. Two Spanish leather chairs.
- Item. A Turkish service—as nine basins.
- Item. Seven mugs.

- Item. Forty and four good pounds of brass, of which the widow took half.
- Item. A big chandelier and 12 candlesticks.
- Item. A brass bed-warmer.
- Item. A large boiler, a second smaller.
- Item. Ten small irons of Mistress O. one big.
- Item. A second for the stone. One small, one callender.
- Item. A pot for brandy.
- Item. A copper basin.
- Item. Two copper loving-cups.
- Item. One mug.
- Item. A brass pan.
- Item. A copper baking dish.
- Item. A copper pan.
- Item. 2 big iron tripods.
- Item. A pepper-mill.
- Item. Three Turkish mugs.
- Item. Four simple ones.
- Item. Netherland jugs of earthenware.
- Item. 30 simple dishes.
- Item. 3 various flasks.
- Item. Various cups and 30 glasses for wine.
- Item. Two alabaster candle-sticks.
- Item. 7 iron pans.
- Item. 2 iron weights.
- Item. One shovel.
- Item. Two large down over-quilts of honeycomb.
- Item. Two of the same, for over.
- Item. Pillow belonging to those in Warsaw, and not entered in number nine.
- Item. Four and twenty fine tablecloths.
- Item. Twelve half-sheets.
- Item. Twenty-four whole sheets.
- Item. One dozen damask napkins.
- Item. One and a half dozen of simple ditto.
- Item. 26 big Netherland serviettes.
- Item. Thirty-two large and small pillow-slips
- Item. 4 apprentices sheets.
- Item. After, eight upper and under sheets.

- Item. Simple kerchiefs 24.
- Item. Men's shirts, twenty and four.
- Item. Other underclothing, also twenty and four.
- Item. Slips 12. Item 2.
- Item. ? 9.
- Item. Simple collars, twenty-four.
- Item. A chest for vegetables.
- Item. Ditto for candles.
- Item. Green herbs put away for dishes.
- Item. Ditto for cakes, from Bialaglowa.
- Item. We found trifles from Bialaglowa, such as thread, laces, and other articles which were accounted for at 50 Polish zloty, which the widow took for herself. And she did bind herself to give the half of these things, 25 zloty, to the gentlemen executors.
- Item. Two black wooden tables.
- Item. A large wooden bedstead with a straight curtain upholstered in green.
- Item. Two chests, one black, the second painted.
- Item. A small box.
- Item. A wooden mangle.
- Item. One and a half stones of lead.
- Item. Fantasy or a green curtain with a green fringe around it.
- Item. Two seats.
- Item. An old spinning wheel—not good—in the kitchen.

Done on Tuesday,¹ the day after the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, A.D. 1614.—*Act. Contr. Advoc. Crac.*, 525, f. 1640.

James
Simson.
1617.

The Honest James Simson, merchant and citizen of Zamosc, and the Unbelieving James T. *Saeloneator*,² from Sieradz, compearing in person, sound in mind and body, before the present court, publicly and willingly recognised that they granted each other a mutual acquittance concerning all

¹ 9th September.

² *Saeloneator* Syradiensis. Possibly 'Sael, mercator Syradiensis' may be the correct reading: the text of this extract has suffered severely in transmission.

losses, injuries, damages, protestations, actions, trials, and proceedings whatsoever, at whatever point or stage of law depending, since a friendly agreement and satisfactory settlement had been arrived at on either side; and that they quashed all such proceedings, recognising that there was nothing outstanding on account of which the one ought rightfully to prosecute the other, and imposing on themselves a perpetual silence with regard to the premises.

Compearing in person before the present session of the Court of the Advocate of Cracow, on the Monday¹ before the Feast of the Circumcision, 1602, the Well-famed JOHN STRACHEN, a Scot, on his departure for Leipzig on difficult private business made, appointed, and duly ordained the Well-famed Thomas Dixon to be his true, actual, lawful and recognised Attorney and Mandatary for all his cases and actions in general, before any office, court, or magistrate whatsoever, and with any persons whatsoever, but in particular those against certain violators of the public peace, who about the sixth hour of last Thursday night, in Slavcow Street, wounded the Constituent; granting him faculty to appoint in his place other attorneys, and securing for him the ratification of the premises in fullest form of mandate.

John
Strachen.
1602.

Done on Wednesday, the day of the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 21st November A.D. 1674.

Jaspar
Watson.
21st Nov.
1674.

Compearing in person before the Worshipful Council of the city of Old Warsaw at its present session, the Eminent JASPAR WATSON, a Scot, merchant and citizen of Warsaw, sound in mind and body, with the approval of the present court so far as concerns the following Recognisance, and acknowledging its jurisdiction, did openly, willingly, freely and expressly recognise, and recognises by these presents, That he has acquitted and pronounced free the Well-famed Albrycht Jern, citizen and merchant of Thorn, from delivery of hops, called in Polish *chmiel*, in six large or smaller sacks, which

¹ 31st December.

he had left with the said Well-famed Gern seven days previously, even as he acquits him and his successors and pronounces them free in these presents. Moreover, he gives caution to the said Well-famed Gern and his successors for general warrandice and protection from all impediments, binding himself over on the security of all his property and wares wherever situate, and protecting them at his own cost and expense from all claim on the part of any one soever with regard to a certain writ given to the Well-famed John Watson, citizen of Lezne and Warsaw, for the said hops, and enjoyed by him, whatever the court or session at which it may arise or be preferred, right of pre-emption being secured for him by special agreement; thereby he is warranted and held scatheless, in the most perfect form of law of discharge of warrandice.

Abraham
Young.
1603.

Done on 'Tuesday,¹ the day of the Separation of
the Apostles, 1603.

At the instance of the Well-born Lord ABRAHAM YUNGEN, Captain of His Royal Majesty's Scots Foot, the witnesses hereafter named in full were cited by the sworn Bedel of the city of Cracow, to give true testimony in Court, and were carefully and separately examined before the present Office of the Advocate of Cracow, as the law enjoins. The first witness, the Well-famed Richard Tamson, a Scot, citizen and merchant of Posen, took the oath with two fingers of his right hand raised to the firmament, as prescribed by law and custom, and attested the deposition produced by him before the Court, of which a full copy² is here given:—

1. Those Scots who are engaged in trade in the Kingdom of Poland have private guilds and societies amongst themselves.

2. They call their judges elders and their guild a merchants brotherhood; and of these brotherhoods there are more than twelve.

3. They hold tribunals during the fairs; they are, however, allowed to appeal to the chief Scots diet held at the

¹ 15th July.

² In Polish.

Epiphany at Thorn. They make no appeal to the tribunals of His Majesty the King, looking on it as a private tribunal.

4. They have written books and deeds in which are their statutes or rules and their laws and customs.

5. And they do settle their quarrels according to these written laws, judging their cases by means of a decree, which they enter into a book and keep for remembrance.

6. Their decisions clearly point out how all crimes are to be punished, and what faults are to be forgiven.

7. As soon as a Scot comes to the Kingdom and goes to them, then the elders must summon him to the management and receive him into their Brotherhood, that he may swear to keep all the rules and sign his name in their books with his own hand.

8. Whatever the elders find necessary for the defence of the guild, that must they decide to do.

9. They collect taxes from the lesser Scots, and in that suit against Abraham Jung. And the Scottish elders in Cracow have collected a good portion of these taxes.

10. And these Scots have other elders, who are spiritual elders, and who levy taxes every year to build new churches.

11. These books and statutes are contrary to one another, and written in more than one way, for several have decisions that are against the Catholic faith.

12. Each guild has its own books, for these decisions are necessary in every district.

13. The elders call upon him whom they wish to have with the consent of other elders. And thus it happened in Posen, not long ago, with John Ramsai whom they called, and who, to the shame of his country, went to them; likewise was the late Jacob Cosson called and the late Thomas Coplten; and Thomas Dunkeson is to be called during the fair in Lublin. David Burn was also called; and they do especially call people belonging to the Catholic faith.

14. And the following Scots were their managers: William Forbes, Gilbert King, Peter Orem, William Gendusson, John Forbes.

15. I know that all these things are true, because, being

with them for seventeen years and sitting with them at their tribunals, I have seen with my own eyes how these tribunals or committees are carried on, and what money they took, and from whom, according to the rules which they have written down.

16. I have with my own hand signed three books belonging to these Scottish merchants. I took away the decrees and other matters in these books and in other registers for remembrance. And I do affirm that all this is so, and not otherwise.

The second witness, the Well-famed William Ramse, likewise a Scot, merchant and citizen of Posen; and the third witness, the Honest Gilbert Burnet, likewise a Scot, at one time merchant, then Servitor to the Well-born William Grem, a Courtier of His Royal Majesty, took a similar oath, and attested word for word the deposition of the first with omission of the last two sections.

The fourth witness, the Well-famed Gabriel Mancor, a Scot, Merchant to the Court, took a similar oath and attested all except the last six sections.

The fifth, the Well-famed Andrew Rusek, Factor to the Scots; the sixth, the Well-famed Thomas Steffen, Embroiderer to the Court; and the seventh, John Smidt,—all Scots, took similar oaths and attested all the sections of the deposition with exception of the last four.—*Acta Advoc. Crac. Contr.*, l. 521, ff. 1317-21.

Done on the Wednesday¹ after the Feast of St. Anne.

Abraham
Young.
(No date.)

At the instance of the Well-born Lord ABRAM YUNGEN, Captain of His Royal Majesty's Scots Foot, the following witnesses, viz. the Well-famed Albert Wanton and Tomas Dunkeson, Scots, were cited to give true testimony in Court, and examined by the present Office of the Advocate of Cracow both separately and in conjunction. Taking the statutory oath with two fingers of the right hand raised to the firmament, they gave unanimous testimony to this effect:—

Having lived here in Poland for many years, we do know

¹ 30th July (if in 1603).

that the Scots have their laws and statutes, according to which they elect four persons every year, who try them, publish decrees, and punish the guilty by fines or imprisonment, lending this money to other Scots and taking usury for it. They who were of the committee were: William Forbes, Caspar King, Peter Orem, Alexander Dyxon, Kilian Henderson, John Forbes and Kilian Buchan.¹—*Contr. Advoc.*, 521, ff. 1328-9.

Done on the Monday² before the Feast of
St. Martin, A.D. 1603.

Abraham
Young.
10th Nov.
1603.

The Noble Christopher Cyzowski, His Majesty the King's General, being personally present in the office of the city of Cracow, truly relating, declared³ that:—

To-day the Worshipful William Enderson, citizen and merchant of Cracow, hath protested that one Robert Demster, servant of the SCOTTISH CAPTAIN, on the fifth day of June, that is, on the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, did, in the name of His Majesty the King, summon him and order him to appear before his master; and this at the instance of Gilbert Wenton. Then also did the above-mentioned William Enderson protest that, on the day following this summons, that is, the sixth day of June, this same Robert Demster, in the name of His Majesty the King and of his master, hath arrested him, forbidding him to leave the town, that he might appear before his master, and this under a penalty as it may come to pass, and also 'sub pœna arbitraria.' In the same manner on the same day hath the Worshipful Thomas Orem, Jacob Tomson, Archibald Burnet, Robert Horne, Simon Mosman, Scots, protested that, on the ninth of the said June, that is, on the Monday after the Octave of the Corpus Christi, this Robert did summon all the Scottish merchants who go about the Court to appear before his master and say by what right they dare exhibit and sell their goods about the town. At which time they would not and did not stand before the captain.—*Act. Cons. Crac.*

¹ In Polish.

² 10th November.

³ In Polish.

Admonition of the Scots.

Done in the Town Hall of Cracow on the Tuesday after the First Sunday in Lent (*Dominica Invocavit*), 28th February 1651.

Their Worshipful Lordships the Mayor and Councillors of the city of Cracow met in the Town Hall and notified to the Well-famed J. Carmichael, A. Frazer, A. Blakal and G. Kruksang, citizens of Cracow and Scots by nationality, whom they had summoned to compare before them, that in compliance with the Constitution of the recent Warsaw Diet in favour of His Most Serene Highness the King of England they should be prepared to liquidate their estates, confirm the liquidation on oath, and deliver up before the following day a tithe of their estate when liquidated; and that they should inform upon other Scots dwelling in Cracow, because of this Notification concerning the premises.

Done in the Town Hall of Cracow on the Wednesday after the First Sunday in Lent, 1st March.

James
Carmichael.
1651.

This day, on which the Term appointed by law fell due, on the information of the Well-born Henry Dziosz, Clerk to the Treasury, deputed for this business by His Majesty the King (as is shown by the Letters Universal signed by his Royal hand and fortified with the Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm, dated Warsaw, 25th January of the current year 1651, and presented to the court on another occasion), the Prosecutor of the present court as pursuing party brought a charge against the Well-famed JAMES KARMICHEL, by nationality a Scot, citizen and merchant of Cracow, who had been summoned on account of the Liquidation of his estate, the Confirmation of the same, and the Delivery of a Tithe thereof in accordance with the Constitution issued in favour of His Most Serene Highness the King of England at the recent Warsaw Diet, craving that this order be granted in the case of the party cited.

Ex adverso, the party cited, in obedience to the foresaid Constitution as also to the mandate of His Majesty the King,

liquidated his entire estate, which realised the sum of 6000 Imperial thalers, and presented himself as ready both to confirm the said Liquidation and deliver up a tithe of his estate.

The Council of Cracow, after hearing and considering the arguments of both the said parties who appeared before them, and having noted the admission of the party cited, decreed that, firstly, he should straightway confirm the foresaid Liquidation of his estate by taking the statutory oath, with two fingers of his right hand raised toward the firmament, in presence of the court, and after the manner prescribed in the aforementioned Letters Universal of His Majesty the King, to this effect:—

‘I have not the least wish or intention to hide the least money of my substance either real or moveable, in specie or in wares, in debts or in my hands now abiding; but just as I find it, without the least cheating, will I honestly liquidate it; and no possession nor gift will I use to cheat the Constitution of the Warsaw Diet in favour of the English King, nor put nor hide it in any secret places or with any person whatsoever’;¹ and that secondly, after such Confirmation, he should lodge straightway with the Trustee of the court the tithe of his estate. And whereas the said party cited, in obedience to the decree of the court, firstly confirmed the said Liquidation after the manner and fashion therein prescribed, in presence of the court and in hearing of the Well-born Henry Dzioz, and thereafter lodged with the Trustee of the court a sum of 600 Imperial thalers, being the amount of the tithe for which he is sued, therefore the present court pronounced and pronounces him free as regards this prosecution.

On the same date the Well-famed ALBERT BLAKAL, a Scot, citizen and merchant of Cracow, whose estate realised 6795 imperial thalers, 1 florin, 24 grosz Polish, confirmed the liquidation on oath in similar terms, and paid a tithe amounting to 679½ Imperial thalers 9 grosz Polish.

Albert
Blakal.

Similarly the Well-famed ANDREW FRASER, a Scot, citizen and merchant of Cracow, whose estate realised 8700 florins Polish, paid as tithe 600 Imperial thalers.

Andrew
Fraser.

Similarly the Well-famed GEORGE KRUKSANG, a Scot, citizen

George
Cruick-
shank.

¹ In Polish.

and merchant of Cracow, whose estate realised 2000 Imperial thalers, paid as tithe 200 Imperial thalers.

Done in the Town Hall of Cracow on the Friday after
the First Sunday in Lent, 3rd March 1651.

Ursula
Gruezek.
1651.

This day, on which the Term appointed by law fell due, the Prosecutor of the court, on the information of the Well-born Henry DzioŹ, Clerk to the Treasury of the Realm, brought a charge against the Honourable URSULA GRUEZEK, a widow, who had been summoned on account of the payment of a Tithe of her estate which belonged, by Constitution of the Realm, to His Most Serene Highness the King of England, craving that an order to pay be granted.

In reply the party cited declared :—

‘ I am born here of parents living in the town of Cracow, and though I had a husband Grule (?), all the same I took nothing after him ; the which I am ready to swear.’¹

The Council of Cracow, after hearing and considering the arguments of both the parties who compeared before them, and taking into account the fact that the party cited alleged that she had inherited no property on her husband’s death, and offered to confirm that allegation on oath, decreed that she should take such oath in confirmation forthwith after this manner, with two fingers of the right hand raised :—

‘ After my husband’s death I got no fortune from which I ought to give a tithe to the English king.’²

And whereas the party cited took the oath in the manner foresaid, therefore the court pronounced and pronounces her free as regards this prosecution.

Alexander
Dixon.

On the same date a like charge was brought against the Well-famed ALEXANDER DIXON, citizen and merchant of Cracow, who declared in reply :—

‘ I was born here ; I have lived in Cracow for 57 years, and continue to live here ; and as to this tax, I am ready to swear that I took no inheritance whatsoever after my parents, and ought not to pay this tithe.’³

¹ In Polish.

² In Polish.

³ In Polish.

Thereupon the Prosecutor, by way of reply, produced Letters Universal of His Royal Majesty, whereby he showed that the heirs of Scots were likewise bound to pay the same tithe.

The Council of Cracow, after hearing and considering the arguments of both the parties who compeared before them, and taking into account the fact that the party cited, born here of parents who were citizens of Cracow, had lived in Cracow for the last 57 years, paying the donative and other contributions to the city, and offered to declare on oath that he inherited no property from his parents, remitted and remits the present case with the contesting parties to the Court of His Royal Majesty, fixing two weeks hence as a Term for their compearance before the said court.

On the same day the Well-born ABRAHAM FREMDE, a Scot dwelling in Cracow, liquidated his estate in the usual manner; it realised 200 Imperial thalers, and he paid tithe after taking the prescribed oath.

Abraham
Fremde.

Similarly the Well-famed CASPAR HUNTER, a Scot dwelling in Cracow, whose estate realised 30 Imperial thalers, paid tithe.—*Contr. Cons. Crac.*, 1646-51, f. 2566-71.

Caspar
Hunter.

Similarly (on Monday, 6th March 1651) the Noble and Well-famed WILLIAM THORE, a Scot, citizen and merchant of Cracow, whose estate realised 1000 Imperial thalers, paid tithe.—*Contr. Cons. Crac.*, 1646-51, f. 2571-2.

William
Thore.

Done on the Tuesday after Passion Sunday (*Dominica Judica*),
28th March 1651.

Compearing in person before the present session of the Council of Cracow, the Prudent JOHN GAWRONEK, His Majesty's General, declared, as his faithful Report, that on the previous day, acting as pursuer at the request of the Prosecutor of His Royal Majesty and the State, on the information of the Treasury of the Realm, he did deliver into the hands of the Worshipful Francis Cyrus, then Mayor of Cracow, in the Judicial Council Chamber, and of Alexander Dyxion, in the Hall of these City Chambers, two Summonses in writing

John
Gawronek.
1651.

from the Chancery of His Majesty the King, bearing the Lesser Seal of the Realm (dated Warsaw, the Tuesday¹ after the Third Sunday in Lent (*Dominica Oculi Quadragesimalis*), 1651, and fixing a Term two weeks from their issue), and affecting the present Council of Cracow, the Well-famed Alexander Dyxion, a Scotsman's son, James Chanbarz, James Larmche, and all other Scots or those of Scottish descent dwelling here in Cracow (whose several names the said Prosecutor desires to have entered in their Summons, and is bound to specify at a future date) cited to appear as representing the present Court; the charge against the said Court being 'that they did fail to compel the above-mentioned Alexander Dyxion, a Scotsman's son, and all other Scots or those of Scottish descent who are citizens of Cracow, or enjoy the right to dwell therein or to continue in their accustomed trade, to take the bounden and statutory oath concerning the Assessment of their whole estate in general; and also to receive from them and pay into the Treasury of His Majesty the King a tithe of their substance as assessed on oath after the manner sanctioned by law,' and that against the foresaid Alexander Dyxion and the other Scots above-named being 'that in contravention of the Constitution of the recent Warsaw Diet concerning subsidy for His Most Serene Highness the King of Great Britain, and of the Letters Universal relating thereto, they did fail to take the oath as premised on the assessment of all their estate, and to give up a tithe of their substance to this present Court, and pay it through the same into the Treasury of His Majesty the King, thereby neglecting to comply absolutely and entirely with the foresaid Constitution and the Letters Universal of His Majesty the King' (as their citations in the premises more fully bear).

He reported furthermore that he had fixed and appointed a Term for their compearance before the Court of His Royal Majesty, as stated in the forementioned Summonses. In these express terms did he make this his Report, declaring that he had acted thus and not otherwise.—*Cons. Crac.*, 1648-1652, f. 1073-4.

¹ 14th March.

Done on the Wednesday after Passion Sunday,
29th March 1651.

The Well-famed RICHARD GORDON, compearing in person before the present session of the Council of Cracow, presented to the said court the following Instruments signed by the Well-born Olbracht Krosnowski, Courtier of His Majesty the King, and the Worshipful John Ubaldin, Mayor of Lemberg, and fortified with the seals of the foresaid Krosnowski and the city of Lemberg, safe, sound, and marred by no taint of suspicion, craving that they be adopted in the present Acts and engrossed therein to secure the best advantage. This request was granted. The first of these Instruments is to the following effect :—

Richard
Gordon.
1651.

‘The Well-famed Richard Gordon, compearing in person in the Town Hall of Lemberg (Lwow) in the presence of Olbracht Krosnowski, Secretary, Courtier, and Commissioner of His Royal Highness, and in presence of the gentlemen of the Lemberg Council (in accordance with the Constitution and Letters Universal of His Royal Highness) assembled to hear his oath and to take the tenth part of his whole substance—a tax laid upon the merchants of English and Scottish birth—took the oath according to the Letters Universal(?) dated Warsaw, 25th November 1650, and expressed and written(?) in this Town Hall over the Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ.

[Here follows the statutory oath.]

The same Richard Gordon, having given the tenth part of his substance in ready money, received a sufficient receipt.’¹

Compearing in person before the present session of the Council of Cracow, the Honest MAGDALEN, wife of the Well-famed Abram Ossert, with the lawful assistance of the Noble John Maiewski, assumed as her Tutor *ad hoc* during the temporary absence of her husband from the city, and approved by the court, presented to the said court the following Instrument, fortified with the Seal of the city of Lublow,

Magdalen
Ossert.

¹ In Polish.

and signed by the hand of the Honourable Albert Pruskowski, then Judge of the city of Lublow, sound, safe, intact, and free from all mark of suspicion, craving that it be adopted in the Acts and engrossed therein. This request was granted. The Instrument is to this effect:—

‘In the year 1651, on the 24th day of January, the Well-famed Abraham Ossert, a Scot by nationality, our fellow-citizen and merchant of Lublow, compearing in person before our plenary Court according to the regulation of the Constitutions-General at Warsaw on 5th December of last year (1650), liquidated his estate on oath, and made us certify that he reached 1000 florins as his total, from which he now and hereby pays into our hand 100 florins, as the Constitutions prescribe.

‘In surer witness whereof we have had these Letters signed with our own hand and fortified with the Lesser Seal of our Community.

‘Given in our Town Hall at Lublow on the above date. ALBERT PRUSZKOWSKI, Judge of Lublow, and his sworn Assessors. (Here is affixed the seal.)’—*Cons. Crac.*, 1648-1652, f. 1075-6.

One JACOB¹ CZAMER is also mentioned as having given a tithe of his substance.

Documents about Taxes levied upon Scots in Poland.²

- (1) EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR LETTER as to Taxes issued in the reign of Sigismund Augustus, A.D. 1569.³

Item. The Scots who carry their things upon their backs to sell them, must pay at the rate of 1 zloty of money.

¹ Probably an error for James.

² In Polish.

³ In Warsaw, the ‘Scots’ Tax,’ as it was called, amounted to 24 florins, 3½ groszy per head. It was this tax which, imposed in 1617, aroused the indignation of the Scots trading in Poland. In 1626, the proceeds of the tax, in Warsaw, were spent on those suffering from the effects of the plague.

Item. The Scots who carry about their wares with horses must pay sixty groszy in money.¹

In this manner hath the tax to be taken in towns and hamlets.

Item. The Scots who go with packs and have no carts must pay 1 zloty per head, and those who have carts and horses must pay 2 zloty, and from their wares shall they be equal to the others.

(2) CIRCULAR OF TAXATION.

At the free Diet of the Crown held in Warsaw in the year 1613. Zigismond III.

Item. The Scots by head must pay two zloty. And all who have carts and horses, for each horse must pay fifteen groszy, and for their wares apart, equally with other merchants, must they pay four groszy.

All drivers from the horse must pay fifteen groszy.

And the Scots who go with packs and have no carts must pay for each one zloty during the whole year.

‘GENEALOGIA ORSETTI’

See ‘Acta Testimonium, h. 1122, f. 399, in the library of the ARCHIVES of ANCIENT DEEDS in Cracow, Poland.

[The curious document, of which the following is a translation, is in the ‘Cracow Archives of Ancient Acts,’ under the title of ‘Genealogia Orsetti’ (*v.* Acta Testimonium, h. 1122, f. 399). Written partly in Latin and partly in Polish, it throws an interesting light upon the part the Scots played in the history of Poland and the fallacy of the idea that they were always crushed and ill-treated by the Poles. Unfortunately the end of Hunter’s career is wrapped in mystery as all traces of the result of this inquiry have been lost.

Tynec, the place where Hunter deserted the Poles for the Swedes, was a strongly fortified monastery on the banks of

¹ 60 groszy = 2 zloty. The relative values of Polish moneys will be found at the end of this book.

the Vistula, a few miles from Cracow. It is now in ruins, but the gateway through which Hunter must have led his men stands.]

At the instance and application of the noble and famous William Orsetti, citizen and merchant of Cracow, the under-mentioned witnesses were diligently examined, and having taken the oath by raising the fingers of their right hands towards heaven, the first witness, the honest Francis Fyatr, merchant and citizen of Cracow, and second, Adam Sobierayczyk, citizen and merchant, recognise as follow :—

The first Question. Whether he was here in Cracow during the time of the Swedes, and whether he knows what Mr. Hunter did and how he behaved with the Swedes.

To which he answers. I lived in Cracow during the Swedish occupation, and saw how Mr. Hunter went out against the Polish army with the Swedes, and led his troop and had a sign on his troop and a position for different Scottish apprentices; that is, merchants went to him. And when he was with the Swedes under Tynec then he took Mr. Orlem to prison and to the town. What he did with him after that I know not.

Secondly. Whether he went to Witemberk when the Swedes entered the town, and what service he did him.

To which he answers, that he was Witemberk's manager, for Witemberk always called him manager, and Mr. Hunter himself boasted that this same Witemberk always made him the eldest, even to the Swedish King himself, and that he rendered accounts to none but the Swedish King, and that by Witemberk's promotion.

Third question. Whether he did not himself manage all Witemberk's affairs for the side of the Swedes against his own. To which he hath replied in the negative.

Fourth. Whether he was in such favour with Witemberk and other Swedes that he got all he wanted and did what he liked.

To which he hath made reply in the affirmative that he had favour with Witemberk as with a master, and got what he wanted, and did what he liked.¹

¹ This must refer to Hunter. Cf. answer to question 6.

Fifth. Whether after Witemberk's leaving he knew all the secrets and knew whatever the Swedes were to do. To which he hath made reply in the negative.

Sixth question. Whether he had his own company and who was in that company, and whether he, with this company, rode out against our own, as under the *mogila*.¹

To which he hath made answer as above, that he had this troop, which he led under his banner, and various Scottish apprentices were in it, that is, apprentices of this Mr. Pupp and various others; but the Christian and surnames of these I do not know, as I only knew them by sight.

Seventh question. Whether he had taken any booty, either he or any of his apprentices.

To which he hath made negative reply, that I do not know.

Eighth question. Whether he plundered any villages or set the Scots to do so.

To which he hath made negative reply. That I do not know.

Ninth Question. Whether he was under Tynec when they stormed ours, and whether he, having got Mr. Orlem out of prison, took him first to his house and then took him to the Castle with other prisoners, when he boasted that he had defeated and killed ours.

To which he replied as above. That he was under Tynec and took Mr. Orlem to prison, but I did not see whether he took other prisoners, but he often boasted that he had beaten and killed ours, and even said that our beloved Majesty the King was never to be King of Poland any more. This I heard from his own lips, he even said he would no longer be king.

Tenth Question. Whether, during the time that the Swedes went out from the town against ours, Hunter stayed in the town with the guard he had trained, looking after the citizens lest they should look out of their houses—or run away.

To which he hath made reply in the negative, that I do not know.

¹ Mogila was the stone laid upon the graves where soldiers were buried in large numbers after a battle.

Eleventh Question. Whether he rode about the town with a gun and looked over the streets and walls and rendered other services to the Swedes against us to such an extent that the Swedes themselves could not have done more.

To which he hath made reply in the affirmative, that he always walked about the town with a rapier, and always had a gun when he rode, and he could always ride about by the walls and did so ride; and was even commandant over the watch of the citizens who were told off at night. At such times he was there and looked after things.

Twelfth. Whether he at all times walked abroad with a sword, even when other citizens had theirs taken away.

To which he made reply in the affirmative, that he always went with a rapier or a sword.

Thirteenth. Whether he did caviel, curse, and everywhere laugh at the Polish army, did circulate bad news against ours, and rejoiced at the Swedish victories.

To which he hath made reply in the affirmative, that he hath done all this, that he cavilled at the Polish army, and did his best to curse them on every occasion; he never scattered good news, but always bad, and rejoiced at the Swedish victories.

Fourteenth. Whether he knoweth or hath heard that Hunter disposed of the goods and things belonging to Mr. Orsetti, and which were left in the same house wherein he lived and took them for himself.

To which he hath made answer in the negative, that he does not know that.

The third witness, David Wolff, hath answered the first question in the affirmative. He hath given the names of the Scots who followed Hunter as Blahal, Hod [?], Puppe.

Second Question. He hath made answer that he is not sure.

Third. He hath affirmed that Hunter sat at the Council with Witemberk.

Fourth Question. He made reply affirmatively, affirming the same things as the others.

The fifth witness, David Sanochi, hath suggested that Blahal, Karmichael and other gentlemen, Scots, could make best answer

to question third. He also hath affirmed that Hunter made boast that he had killed a noble.

Eighth. He answered in the negative.

Ninth. He answered in the negative.

Tenth. He answered in the negative.

Twelfth. He made reply that he always went about with a sword, that he never gave the Polish army a good word. [One Andrew Sanochi also affirms that Hunter led a troop against the Poles; that he was Witemberk's 'good man,' but knows nothing of their secret dealings. He answers question number three in the negative. Says that he saw Blahal and Danil[?] Puppe, 'Scots,' with Hunter, and that Hunter went about with a sword, and laughed at the Polish army.

The tenth witness, one Paul Byczkowicz, likewise affirms that Hunter had a troop, and was in favour with Witemberk and another Swedish general; that he had a guard in the town; went about with a sword; laughed at the Polish King and army; took Mr. Örsetti's goods; but that he does not know how many.

[Several other witnesses, who bear out, more or less, the statements of the foregoing, are then called, and the entry closes.]

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS

I

Copy of the confirmation of an Ordination made with reference to Scots merchants and traders in Prussian territory.

¹ STEPHEN, King of Poland, etc.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, that there have been shown and produced before us the following Letters of our most serene predecessor King Sigismund Augustus, fortified with the Lesser Seal of the Realm attached thereto, and signed by the hand of the Reverend John Przerembski, Vice-Chancellor of the Realm, and entirely free from all suspicion; and petition has been made to us, that we authorise extract of the same to be made under our seal in the form of authentic copy or transcript. These Letters were in the following terms:—

SIGISMUND AUGUSTUS, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, etc., Lord and Heir.

We make known by these presents to all whom it may concern, whether of this or of a succeeding generation, that envoys from the lesser cities of our Prussian territory, sent hither to us from the Diet of Grodno, have shown to us Letters of the Councillors of Prussia, written on sheets of paper in the German dialect, and sealed with the territorial Seal of the Duchy of Prussia, containing a Regulation made by public agreement of the orders in Prussia concerning Scots

¹ In Latin.

and other merchants and traders, who prejudice their common interests and usurp their means of livelihood; and that they have prayed that we deign to approve, confirm, and ratify with our royal authority this copy which for convenience in use has been made on parchment, that it may last the longer. These Letters are to this effect :—

¹ We, Prelates, Senators, Castellans and Vice-chamberlains in country and town, king and counsellors of this land of Prussia unto all before whom this our open letter shall come, of whatsoever standing, condition, or rank they may be, do hereby declare and make known that both in these and in other Diets which we have held, the little towns have made complaint because of their manifold burdens by reason of which they suffer great detriment to their daily food-supply and are in danger of losing their all and of being ruined. This have they brought before us, both in writing and by word of mouth, and often have most urgently besought of us counsel and help, and that we would be pleased to bring about a change; therefore we have at last taken note of their many tribulations and also of the manner in which their numbers are diminished, and have decided in conference, to look into the matter that their great burdens may be removed, and that we thus may be delivered from their manifold complaining. And to this end have we considered their petitions, point by point, and caused our will regarding them to be set forth as follows :

All peasants and innkeepers in these places in the land of Prussia, wherever, or under whatsoever lordship, spiritual or temporal, the same may have dwelt are hereby forbidden and interdicted, from this time forth, from brewing beer or mixing it, and also from selling it on draught, under a penalty of ten good marks. Those taverns are excepted which can furnish proof that they have been granted privileges and which brew beer and dispense it on the premises. They must not however sell it to other villages and inns. And they must continue, as heretofore, to compare themselves, in this matter of brewing, with the other towns of their district under pain of punishment.

¹ In German.

And no nobleman, but contrariwise the peasants, shall trade in the country with the merchants, and that only in corn, oats, barley, salt and herrings, to be shipped down the Vistula or sold to the aforementioned towns. They shall refrain from any other sort of purchase, on pain of losing their merchandise. Exception is made of such of the nobility as have grown their own grain, and have not bought it nor taken it in lieu of rent for their own profit; this they may use and employ as seems best to themselves.

And whereas it has been found that Bohemians whom good masters will not furnish with work, and who have not rightly learned their trade, do roam up and down the country as worthless furriers, tailors, and shoemakers to the prejudice of the good craftsmen who remain in the towns, therefore they may not, from this day forth, be given shelter by the nobles, nor suffered to remain in the villages, and whosoever shall give them lodging shall pay a fine of five good marks. But if a nobleman shall have need of a master or apprentice for some work he shall not be interdicted from summoning unto himself one of the nobles.

It is also noted with disapproval, that the poor and the peasantry in this land of Prussia do take certain *freinhen* and *phpflicht*, which in the Polish tongue are called *Targowe*, from certain *wandering* [?] fellows, and this because the thing is a novelty, whence it comes that often the markets are not visited at all, to the great detriment of the little towns. This to cease in the land, and to be forbidden, once for all.

Well nigh the greatest part of the trade by which the little towns make their living is taken from them by the pedlars who travel about the country, from village to village, and sell their wares, and thereby do harm those who live in the towns. We do hereby most earnestly enjoin that the selling of all such wares as Skins, Wool (*trachs*?), spun flax, and other merchandise of the same sort be forbidden; the penalty to be the forfeiture of the merchandise, cart and horses.

Moreover it happens often amongst the craftsmen that the one apprentice will libel another and provoke him, to the waste of his time, so that to defend himself and his honour he must suffer heavy loss. To guard against this, it is our will

that the same shall be punished *after letters have been procured* [?] and that he who brought the other into trouble and is glad thereover, shall be compelled to fetch the letters, and to set right again him whom he hath wronged.

Moreover it has been found expedient that all Scots, vagrants and others who make a livelihood by trading with ready-made garments, haberdashery, small ware and other false and deceptive goods should be interdicted from carrying on their trade on pain of forfeiting their merchandise.

Further it is our will that all magistrates and mayors should give special heed to the Silesian or Hungarian cloth; and that it be forbidden to import any piece of cloth which has not been stamped and which is not of the prescribed width and length, these things being made merely to deceive the simple-minded. Whosoever shall be detected in the selling of them shall be declared to have forfeited his wares.

Moreover it has been made known to us that the inhabitants of this country when engaged in shipping their goods up or down the Vistula, employ foreign boats instead of those belonging to the country, thereby causing loss to the inhabitants of these parts. It is our will that this now cease, and that for all voyages of the kind described above, boats belonging to the country be chosen first. Any one found contravening this law shall pay a fine of ten marks.

All these enactments shall be kept inviolate and enforced by the infliction of the penalties attached to their infringement. It shall be the duty of the mayors or chief magistrates to inflict a punishment in accordance with the transgression.

In witness whereof we have fortified these presents with the seal of this land.

Given at the Diet of Pradentz, on the 16th day of October A.D. 1537.

¹Accordingly we, Sigismund Augustus, the king aforementioned, considering valid and satisfactory the Letters above entered, with their contents all and sundry, do think fit to approve confirm and ratify them with our royal authority, and by these our present letters so approve and

¹ In Latin.

confirm them, decreeing that they shall possess now and for all time that force which is their due.

In witness whereof our Seal has been appended.

Given at Warsaw, at a General Assembly, on the Thursday¹ after the Feast of the Conception of the B. V. M., A.D. 1556.

Done by request of the Reverend John Przerembski, Vice-Chancellor of the Realm of Poland, Provost of Gnesen, Cracow, Vilna, and St. Florian in Kleparz. [His signature.]

Accordingly we, Stephen the king, having of our clemency accepted the above-mentioned petition, have ordered authentic extracts of the same to be made, word for word, under our seal, being desirous that this copy possess everywhere the same authority as would the original if produced.

In witness and clearer testimony whereof our Seal has been appended to these presents.

Done at Warsaw on the 29th day of January, A.D. 1580, the *fourth*² year of our reign, by request of His Excellency John Zamoyski of Zamosc, Chancellor of the Realm of Poland.

Metryka Koronna, vol. 123, f. 223.

II

Copy of the confirmation of an Ordination made
with reference to Scots and Jews in Prussian
territory.

³ STEPHEN, King of Poland, etc.

We make known by these our Letters to all and sundry whom it may concern, that there have been shown and produced before us the following Letters of our most serene predecessor King Sigismund Augustus, fortified with the Lesser Seal of the Realm attached thereto, and signed by the hand of the Reverend John Przerembski, Vice-Chancellor of the Realm, and entirely free from all suspicion; and prayer has been made to us, that we authorise extract of the same

¹ December 10th.

² Stephen came to the throne in 1575.

³ In Latin.

to be made under our seal in the form of authentic copy or transcript. These Letters were in the following terms:—

SIGISMUND AUGUSTUS, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, etc., Lord and Heir.

We make known by these presents to all whom it may concern, whether of this or of a succeeding generation, that envoys from the lesser cities of our Prussian territory, sent hither to us from the Diet of Grodno, have shown to us Letters of the Councillors of Prussia, written on sheets of paper in the German dialect, and sealed with the territorial seal of the Duchy of Prussia, containing an Ordination made by public agreement of the orders in Prussia concerning Jews¹ and Scots; and that they have prayed that we deign to approve, confirm, and ratify with our royal authority a copy, which for convenience in use has been made on parchment, that it may last the longer. These letters are to this effect:—

² We, Prelates, Senators, Castellans, Vice-chamberlains, in country and towns, King of Poland, and the counsellors of our most gracious Overlord of this land of Prussia, in diet assembled at Marienburg, make known to all whom it may concern, although a universal prohibition went forth from us some years ago, and was made public under the seal of this land, that nowhere in the country or in the towns are merchants and pedlars to be tolerated; who wander about, in villages and open spaces, to the prejudice of the little towns, selling and passing off upon peasants and simple folk not only good and bad wares, but all manner of fur garments and skins, which are usually the due of those in authority and are heavily taxed.

This evil is greatly increased hereby, in that certain Jews have made bold to settle and establish themselves all over the country, against the custom, use and law of the land. They use deceit and guile in their trading and carry on the calling of usurers to the great harm of the ordinary Polish burghers and all the inhabitants.

The worshipful nobility in all three counties, who live near the towns large and small, have bitterly complained of this

¹ See note, pp. 104-5.

² In German.

and have earnestly entreated us to do away with this harmful practice and punish the Scots and the Jews, whose proceedings are not customary in this country and have been forbidden before. Further to ratify and confirm the edict which we have already made public, prohibiting them, we herewith enjoin most earnestly, in the name of the king our most gracious lord, that after the publication of this our mandate, no Jew shall be tolerated in towns, country, or villages; and that such as have settled anywhere in the land should be notified by the mayor or chief magistrate of the town, according to this our mandate and command, to take themselves out of the country; and they shall be interdicted from all manner of trading from this day forth.

In like manner shall no Scot, pedlar, vagrant (or by whatever other name they may be called) engage in buying and selling, in country, town, or village, except at the annual public fairs.

Infringement of this order shall entail the loss of merchandise, cart and horse, or some other severe punishment. And they must not buy or otherwise procure for themselves in the country any fur, foods, or skins. Every Count Palatine in his province, every Magistrate in his district, every Mayor in his town, shall give good heed to this matter and zealously enforce this decree.

In the name of the King we order that it shall be made public in all places and towns, and that after its promulgation the prohibition be rigidly enforced, and all who disobey it punished. In confirmation and ratification whereof we have caused the seal of this land to be appended to it. Given at the Diet in Marienburg, on the 20th day of May A.D. 1551.

¹ Accordingly we, Sigismund Augustus, the king aforementioned, considering valid and satisfactory the Letters above entered, with their contents all and sundry, do think fit to approve, confirm and ratify them with our royal authority, and by these our present letters so approve and confirm them, decreeing that they shall possess that force which is their due.

Furthermore, these same envoys did set forth in our presence

¹ In Latin.

this serious grievance,—that those vagrants who make their living by hawking new garments, and other wares which are prohibited as being prejudicial to the common interests of our citizens, and who engage in this business, being called in their own vernacular pedlars; likewise also other merchants and Scots, do establish markets, both public and private, here and there throughout the cities and villages, not only at the season for our general markets, but at other times as well, retailing garments of every kind and goods made of material which is new and often defective, contrary to the Public Edicts of our Councillors in Prussia, by which it is forbidden to engage in illicit transactions of that sort.

And since this results in the greatest hardship and ruin to the tailors, clothiers, dyers, goldsmiths, furriers and other burgesses of these cities, whose labour and means of livelihood are in this manner wrested from them, petition has been made to us, that we deign to relieve them from grievances and wrongs of this nature.

Graciously acceding to these prayers and petitions, we of our royal authority do hereby forbid the foresaid Scots pedlars, hawkers and other such vagrants to presume in future to display for sale new goods or garments, of whatever stuff they may be made, in any market, whether public or private, under penalty of forfeiture of the same. One half of them we award to the Captain of the district, the other to the prosecuting party; but we do not deprive them of the right to sell garments and other goods which have been already in use for some time, granting, however, both to the burgesses in the cities and to the villagers in the villages the power to seize prohibited goods and wares of this nature, to confiscate them, and thereafter to remit them to the office of the Captain nearest to their particular city or village.

And these Captains, Stewards, Dignitaries, Officials, and other magistrates, Provosts, Councillors or their deputies we do strictly charge, under pain of our severe displeasure and a fine of 200 Hungarian florins, to be paid without fail to our Treasury, that they diligently execute both these and our former commands, and fail not to extend the powers of public edicts to offenders and transgressors such as these.

Which edicts we desire to endure for all time coming, and to possess validity everlasting, notwithstanding any other Letters to the contrary effect which may be obtained from us by any persons whomsoever. In witness whereof we have appended to them our Seal.

Given at Warsaw, at a General Assembly on the Thursday¹ after the Feast of the Conception of the B. V. M., A.D. 1556, the twenty-seventh year of our reign.

Done by request of the Reverend John Przerembski, Vice-Chancellor of the Realm of Poland, Provost of Gnesen, Cracow, Vilna and St. Florian in Kleparz. [His signature.]

Accordingly we, Stephen the king, having of our clemency accepted the above-mentioned petition, have ordered authentic extract of the same to be made, word for word, under our seal, being desirous that this copy possess everywhere the same authority as would the original if produced.

In witness and clearer testimony whereof our Seal has been appended to these presents.

Done at Warsaw on the 29th day of January A.D. 1580, the fourth year of our reign, by request of his Excellency John Zamoyski of Zamosc, Chancellor of the Realm of Poland.—*Metryka Koronna*, vol. 123, f. 226.

III

Letter from Prince Radziwill to a Scot, Thomas Murray.²

It is a long time that I have not made answer to the letters which Captain Margaret brought me from you, but he found me on the road bound for Lithuania, where I was so pressed by public affairs that it was impossible during six weeks to get one moment to write of my own affairs, even to treat myself for some catarrhs and affections which molested me strongly

¹ December 10th.

² The original in French. In the Private Library of the Counts Zamoyski, Warsaw. Thomas Murray was Provost of Eton and Preceptor of King Charles I. He was one of the seven sons of Murray of Woodend.

during the whole time of the Diet of the Kingdom. And all this not without grave cause, because we were obliged to remain in Council every day from nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the evening, disputing for the most part with the 'Machiavelists' (of which the kingdom has become full by means of this infernal band of Jesuits) for the public liberties of the country, and principally for that of conscience. But having suffered from works and miseries, having emptied our purses and spoilt our health, we were obliged to return to our homes without being able to obtain any of those things which were justly due to us. For when we came to the point of liberty of religion, not only would they not listen to us, but once or twice very little was needed to bring the swords into play by reason of the most outrageous words of our adversaries, who were assisted by the King's Guards, and by the Bishops (who had brought several thousand men with them). They declared that they did not think of allowing the altar of the devil to be built in place of the altar of God. And that one must proceed against us in Poland in the same way as they have proceeded in England against the Catholics, who undergo in that country the greatest oppression and tyranny, greater than the Jews under Pharaoh in Egypt. And many other remarks, very piquant. On which there were those who paid back in the same coin. But beside all that we have obtained nothing. And the greatest gain we have obtained from it all is to have left that place safe and sound by the grace of God, for besides that we had to take great care of what we ate and drank, they laid us so many ambuscades and so many treacheries, so many quarrels to take us unawares that we must attribute the fact that we are alive at present to the sole protection and safeguard of our good God, who is on our side. Otherwise there would be no hope of escaping from the many nets that were laid for us. Amongst other things it happened quite miraculously that one of the first Jesuits, Prefect in Ordinary at the Court, having mounted the pulpit and divided his sermon in two parts, having finished one with great eloquence and to the admiration of all, when he came to the other, in which he had promised to refute the errors of those of our religion, in presence of the king, the queen, and all

the great ones of the kingdom, God hath so shut his mouth, that neither the papers which he had, nor the whisperings of another Jesuit who spoke to him in the ear helped him in the least, but having stayed beyond himself and half mad for a quarter of an hour, and having shown that his words failed him he was constrained to get down from the pulpit with a great confusion, by which the king and all the assistants were more . . . than bell casters.

You have also (as I believe) received how the town of Elbing is consigned to banishment, as they did not want for anything in the world to concede their cathedral church to a Popish priest—the more that they have a Privilege of the King given at his coronation in Cracow, where he allowed *jus patronatus* in their church and schools, and have been more than fifty years in quiet possession. The letter which His Majesty of Great Britain . . .¹ touching the liberty of our religion has remained with me and not been rendered to his majesty because the title of King of Sweden was not therein, which would greatly offend ours. The Duke of Courland did the same thing with his, whose affaires, as they went to the Diet, you will know from himself. For the rest, we hope the war against the Turks for the Easter which comes. And that of Muscovy ought to finish by the treaty (which they have demanded) and they have also assigned from one part and the other certain commissioners. Still this is much against the heart of all the clergy, who would wish by force and not by agreement all that pertains to arms. About my particular affairs, I have commanded Captain Margaret to write to you, for in a few days I want to write you another letter. Now I beg you to kiss the hands of the Prince your master, very humbly thanking him for the present of nags [?] which he hath made, and to assure him of my sincere affection and respect. Meanwhile in praying God to hold you in his holy guardianship and safety all your life.—Your very affectionate friend,

J. RADZIWILL.

At Dantzig this . . . of April 1615.

To Mr. David, your cousin, I pray you to recommend me and

¹ The parchment has been cut and the word, therefore, has disappeared.

to excuse me that I have not written at all. That will be for another time.

[*The letter has been folded in three, sealed by the Radziwill seal, and addressed*]

À Monsieur, Monsieur Thomas Murray, Tutor to His Highness the Prince of Great Britain, À Londres.

IV

Letter from Patrick Gordon to King James VI.¹

PLEASE YOUR SACRED MAJESTIE.—Since my last letters of the 18th of December (whereof I herewith, fearing miscarrying, have sent the copie) I got audience of the King and reasoned the Controversse of the Elector of Brandenburg and of William, Duke of Curland at great length. As to the Elector, he affirmed that he would keep constant friendship, and would gladly give him the investiture of Prussia in time convenient, according to his answer given to the Brandenburgish ambassador, wherewith he doubted not your Majestie would be satisfied I have sent it herewith. But as to William, Duke of Curland, he rejected that whole business with great indignation to the next Parliament, and when I replied the whole commissioners in the late Parliament and the most part of the Senators had pitied Duke Wilhelm—as long exiled and manifold miseries and had consented to the restitution solicited by the ambassador of Duke of Mekelburg, and that nothing now rested but that his Majesties ire once might be turned into mercie, especiale for your Majesties often and most earnest intercessions. He answered that the ambassador had rhetorically commended Duke Wilhelm, mixing untrueths and dissimulating his great offenses, chiefly for refusing to pass the river of Duna with his forces, being often requested by the General Chodkiewicz to join with him in the Liwonian wars. As also divers times he had kept korrespondence openly and secretly with big foes, and now also he meant not sincerely but abused your Majestie's

¹ Copy? In the library of Count Maurice Zamoyski at Warsaw. (Original in English.)

and other Princess's intercessions for him, dealing in the mean time craftely with Duke Gustavus (so he called the present King of Sweden) by letters (whereof he had the just copie to show, for interchanging of his title to the Dukedom of Curland for other lands in Sweden, thereby to take the most commodious counsel of the event of his designs both in Poland and Sweden it would be tedious to rehearse his long invective discourses against Duke Wilhelm so that for the present is small hope of his restitution. Nevertheless, the Prince Ladislaus and the King's sister, Lady Anna, and many Senators are well affected to Duke William, hoping by these and other friends' intercessions to procure his restitution in a more convenient time than now, the whole cuntry making speedie preparation for the Turkish and Tartarish eminent wars, and the King himself busied dispatching ambassadors to foreign monarchs and Christian republics for aide against the Infidels, and for composing the intestine troubles in Christendom. He who is shortly to come to your Majestie is named Ossolinski, sohn to the Palatine of a Sendominia [Sandomir], he shall bring a perfect answer to all your Majestie's letters, especially the last containing your Majestie's Christian and royal affection to the tranquillity of Europe and to the renovation of the truce with Sweden—where your Majesties favour was most acceptable both to the King, Prince and Prince's [*'private' scratched out in original*] Counsellors.

The three ambassadors from the Emperor (of whom I made mention in my last letter) were, an Ungarian Bishop, the Count of Althan and one Tongnath. Their harangs and the answers thereto I send hereby. The bishop is returned with the answer, the other two remain here yet, so praying daily for your Majestie's good health [*'End' scratched out in original*], long life, and prosperous success of all your Majesties Royal Enterprises, I most humbly kiss your Majestie's hands, —Your sacred Majesties most humble and loyal

PATRICK GORDON.¹

Warsaw, the 16 of January 1621.

¹ References to the Gordons are few and far between in Polish archives. In 1656, the *Cracow Chronicle*, which recorded the events that happened in that city, says that the Cracow Assembly of Protestants, hunted from pillar to post,

V

An undated Letter of James the Sixth.¹

JAMES, etc., to all his subjects, honest Scottemen trafficking in Polland, Pruss, and Germanie, etc.

Being of royal clemencie toward yow, we have omitted no means to procure your welfare amongst strangers with whom you sojourn by Ourres intercessional letters to the King of Polland, to the elector of Brandenburg and other Princes in

finally held their services in the house of 'Mister Gordon, merchant.' In 1702, George and William Gordon were communicants in the church at Grzymealow, where there was a Protestant colony. In 1715, a Mistress Eve Gordon belonged to the Assembly at Tursk. On 8th February 1736, a son of one George Gordon was baptized at the Cracow chapel, receiving the name of George. The mother's maiden name was Ursula Russocka, a Pole. Another son, Nicholas, was baptized in 1739, and a daughter, Anne, in 1740. In 1781, Colonel Joseph William Gordon, described as of the Polish army, died, aged forty-nine. In 1776, Joseph, his only son, also died. All these were Protestants.

A Colonel Charles Gordon, once of the Polish army, died at Cracow in 1820. Born in 1749, of Peter Gordon and his wife, Ursula, who was a Pole, her name being Javzewska, he entered the army at the age of ten as cornet in Wielopolski's regiment. He was buried in the cemetery of the Capuchin friars at Cracow.

In 1659, Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the second Marquis of Huntly, married Count Andrew Morsztyn, poet, statesman, and Grand Treasurer of Poland. She thereby became the ancestress of many well-known Polish families, including the Poniatowskis, of which branch Stanislaus was the last King of Poland (see General Introduction), and his nephew, Joseph Poniatowski, one of the great heroes of that time.

The nobleman Francis George Gordon, who claims to be a direct descendant of the second Marquis Huntly Gordon, and who till recently had an estate in the Province of Kielce, Poland, promised to submit a copy of his family tree for the benefit of the present book, and which, he says, his ancestors brought with them from Scotland. Unfortunately, however, this has not been done.

Zychlinski's *Golden Book* of the Polish nobility contains a pedigree of the Polish Gordons, in which, however, that excellent authority, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, does not place much trust.

The name of Gordon is now a very common one in Poland, having been appropriated by a very large number of Jews who have nothing in common with Scots of that name. The reason why they adopted it so largely is still a mystery. The most plausible theory is that it was originally used by Jews from the town of Grodno, in Lithuania, which, being incapable of translation into Hebrew, or into Yiddish jargon in use amongst the Jews of that part of the world, has been twisted by them into 'Gordon.' [*Note by Miss Baskerville.*]

¹ From the Library of the Counts Zamoyski, at Warsaw.

Germanie and our Agent resident there, whom we have demanded to advertise us truelie of all things, either sending to your commoditia or to avoid your dammage. Therefore it is your duty humbly and faithfullie to acknowledge Oure gracious affections and protermitte nothing which may tend to Our pleasure and to the honor of Our Kingdom your native soile. But so it is that the princes in whose jurisdiction you live being informed by their natural subjects of manie disorder amongst you by the dissolute living of an great number, who neither will dulie serve nor be subjected to anie discipline, according to your old and necessarie customs long observed among you and your predecessors traffiquing in the east countries, whereby strangers take just occasion to calumate the nation and many honest men amongst you are most mortillie grieved and abused to their great discredit and dommage, therefore Our will is, that the oldest, wisest, and men of most experience amongst you with advice of our agent, sett down such orders in articles, according to your former brother shippes latlie abolished, as may be observed without prejudice of the latter or affronte of the people in the countries where you remaine. To prevent all further accusation against you, and for avoyding all hurt or misrule which may fall out amongst you. Which articles you shall send to Us to be considered and allowed that we may rekomend them to the Princes under whose government you live, to be confirmed by their authoritie. And this we doubt not but you will willingly do, to Our pleasure and to the honor of your native Countrie and to your owne welfare, as you will expect any further grace or favour of Us. Whereto We are of loyal clemencie towards you constantly as Our agent can at more length inform you and by whom We look shortly to be informed of your obedience. So We bid you farewell.

[*Letter torn—evidently signature and seal have been there.—*
ED.]

VI

An undated Letter of James the Sixth.

BELOVED SUBJECTS,—We greet yow well. Seeing the money debursed by the burrowes of Scotland will not be sufficient to

pay the whole debt and charges made in persute thereof, we have given directions to our Counsel, Constable of Scotland, to cause the other estates to contribute for payment of the rest as well as the borrowes have done. Wherefore because the gross debt rest and opportunitie to the poor ones born of Dantskin and to Andro Robertson, burgess of Kastenburg; to assure you of payment to be made and to prevent all molestations of our agent, Mr. P—— G—— [Patrick Gordon], and your substitute David Gray (who have taken extraordinarie pains and have deserved gratitude for their diligence), we have thought good for the present occasion to entreate you as our principal subjects of Scotland trafiquing in the East Countries to take some ordour amongst yourselves and to draw with others in Polland, Prouss, and Culmland for satisfying of the creditours, until payment may be here in Scotland and suchlike to survey yourselves, and to persuade Andro Robertson to desist from all action of law against our agent and his substitute until provision be made that neither you nor he be losers. So in respect of Our gracious regard towardes you, we doubt not of your diligence in this matter, as you may assure yourselves of our clemencie and father [*rest of word erased*] in all things that may tend to your welfare. We bid you farewel.

THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THOSE SCOTS IN POLAND KNOWN AS THE SCOTTISH BROTHERHOOD AT LUBLIN

INTRODUCTION

THERE is a touch of romance in the broken history of the handful of Scots—mostly lowlanders and dissidents, as the Poles called them—who once sought shelter and livelihood, sometimes a competence, in the Polish Republic. For nothing could be wider than the difference between the plodding, matter-of-fact temperaments of the Chalmers, Davidsons, Tamsens, Thors, Gerns, and Rosses, and the people they came to live with, people who despised trade, and kept their rich, corn-bearing country by the strength of their swords alone. Of the more adventurous spirits, the Gordons, Stuarts, and the Murrays, who fought, as soldiers of fortune, now for the Poles against the Swedes, now for the Swedes against the Poles, then, as often as not, with the Muscovite against both their former companions in arms, little, alas, is known. So many were the wars that devastated Poland, so rich the booty her foes took away, that only a chance line here and there, left to us in some dry municipal deed, hints at the good tales they would tell, could their spirits rise again upon the battle-fields of Esthonia, Livland, and Muscovy. That these men, who died fighting, were of very different mettle from those who have left their records in the Green Book of the Lublin Brotherhood there can be no doubt. Living, as they did, by their swords, they looked down on the traders of Lublin, Cracow, and Warsaw,

as did the Polish nobility. Their religion formed another link with the people by whose sides they fought, so that Gordons, Leslies, and Murrays seem to have assimilated and did not go back to Scotland. The Scottish traders were more in touch with the Germans, who had long since settled in Polish cities, since a Pole who left his arms to trade was punished with the loss of those privileges which nobility gave him. True, Prince Janusz Radziwill, himself a Protestant, became a patron of the dissidents; but the Scots who served him were soldiers. The Suchodolskis helped the Scottish brethren of Lublin and Belzyce; but the bulk of the nation looked on them as strangers, and despised them as merchants. So there is little wonder that they looked forward to returning to Scotland when they had made their fortunes. Many must have realised this hope, for there are so few traces of the Scottish merchants having left a mark upon the town population. A curious point about the Green Book of the Lublin Brotherhood is that the first part only is written in English. Afterwards, Polish and a little German is used. Did the 'Scottish Gentlemen' forget English, or did they write in Polish just because many Poles and Germans had joined them? The scantiness of the material to hand makes a continuous historical sketch of their lot in Poland impossible. Perhaps papers which would clear away the mist are still lying hidden away in the manors and presbyteries of Poland and Lithuania. Perhaps that wonderful library of the Zaluskis, which the Cossacks carried off from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, still hold tales of the adventurous Scots. But, though the cases where these volumes and manuscripts, so rudely packed that many priceless ones were shaved off to make them fit in, still lie in the Petersburg libraries, their present holders refuse to give them up, so that all research in that direction is impossible. There was a colony of Scots at Kejdany, who were in the service of Prince Janusz Radziwill. Most of the Kejdany archives were destroyed by fire in the seventeenth century.

The few fragments saved were put into the archives of the Reformed Church at Vilna; but they have no reference to the Scots who lived there, though, in some complaints lodged by the Kejdany townspeople in 1628 against pedlars who came to take their trade from them, Scots are included in the list of peoples who do them harm. One Kejdany name occurs in the registers of the Protestant Assembly at Cracow: Jacob Inglis is entered as pastor at Kejdany in 1756, and superintendent of the Lithuanian Assembly; but Janusz Radziwill and his Scottish guards had long before passed away.

And so, whether they bartered, or tramped the country with packs on their backs, or fought, the Scots in Poland have only left their mark on a few charters, a few old letters, some pages of Protestant registers, and the Green Book of the Lublin Brotherhood. That is all. But their traditions still live: here and there, in Polish farms and manors, you can still meet a 'Duglas,' a 'Lendze,' or an 'Ogilvy,' who, though he has no papers to prove it, says he knows his forebears came from Caledonia. In notes to the transcripts in this little book the reader will find some of the scanty facts I have been able to find after ransacking hundreds of registers and records. Of others, whose names appear in no deeds, or other documents, I can but give the following account:—

Amongst the earliest Scottish names are those of Andrew and Henry Auchterlang (Auchterlony?), described in a record, now in the archives of Warsaw, as '*Filii Alexandri Burgen dicti Burgi et Isabellae Lisiae et ex Cornitibus procedentum.*' The register states that they lived in the town of Sieradz, in the Province of Kalisz, from about 1617. Andrew had a son, Albert, whose name is mentioned in a Sieradz record of 1635, and again in 1649, as being an inhabitant of that town. The register of 1630 says that a relation of the Auchterlangs, one Alexander Lin Aberbrodek (of Aberbrothock?), returned to Scotland in 1630. For nearly a century after that we hear no more of the family; but in 1724, from a list of troops

quartered at the garrison of Czenstochowa, which was a fortress as well as a monastery of the Pauline monks, we learn that a Casimir Achterlang was Captain of the garrison. Note the Polish Christian name—Casimir. After that all traces of the name disappear. I can find nothing like it in any street directory, or on any list of landowners in Poland. One ‘Eremis Englis,’ lived in Sieradz between the years 1622 and 1656.

The Dicksons, or Dixons, were well known in the city of Dantzig. But we also find traces of them in the Cracow registers. For instance, Alexander ‘Dikson’ was an elder of the Cracow Protestant Congregation in 1644 and again in 1651. Wengierski, the old annalist whose pages read like a romance, has two stories about them. The first, dated 1597, serves him as an instance of the annoyances to which the Cracow Dissidents were exposed at the hands of certain elements of the population, chiefly students. Wengierski writes in Polish, and this is a translation of what he says: ‘In the year 1597, on the twenty-first day of February, during Lent, Miss Sophia More, of godly, evangelical parents, being betrothed to marry Mr. Alexander Diksone, died two days before her marriage, to the great grief of her parents and bridegroom, and not without the astonishment of many people. And she was laid to rest in the Burial Garden. On the next day she was found dug up, bereft of everything in which she had been dressed, plundered and stripped and then left lying naked, by some villains, just near the wall. But God, who is just, did not will that their wicked deeds should remain a mystery; for, soon afterwards, the graveclothes of the dead one were sold in the market-place, from which they found out who were the authors and perpetrators of the crime, so that two of them were sentenced to death to be beheaded in front of the Town Hall.’ In 1625 Alexander Diksone married Justine Dugert, a Frenchwoman, who died in 1633. An Alexander Diksone married Elisabeth Krause in the same

year, but the register does not say whether both entries refer to the same man. Who were the Mores? Where did they come from? I cannot say. There is no more trace of them in the annals, or the registers. Alexander's daughter died of the plague, as Wengierski tells us in an entry headed, 'The Plague in Cracow.' He says: 'In the year 1653, when the terrible plague had scarcely abated and those who had fled from Cracow began to return to the city, then again, in October and November of that year, that is, in 1653, came again a smaller plague, in which Mistress Magdalene Kesler, daughter of Mr. Alexander Dixon and wife of Mr. Benedict Kesler, merchants of Cracow, did notice, during her husband's absence, that a serving-maid in the house in which she lived had caught the plague, and left Cracow as soon as possible, together with certain of her household, with the idea of living with some of her kinsfolk at Podgora whilst this second suspicious period should last, not yet knowing that they themselves were plague-stricken. But when they were scarcely two miles from Cracow, going towards Bechna, on the road to Rydwan, the twelve-year-old daughter of worthy parents from Breslau did suddenly die and was at once buried by that same roadside. Seeing, with fear, that they were already plague-stricken, she went no further towards Podgora, but turned back to Cracow, and lived there in a garden, where she herself did die of the plague, being scarcely twenty years old; and a few weeks later, her children also died. She was quietly laid to rest in the Burial Garden by the Shooters' Field.'

The Davidsons, prosperous merchants, and much respected, belong rather to Dantsig than to Cracow or Warsaw. But they migrated to Dantzic from Zamosc, a town which arose under the castle of the magnates, the Counts Zamoyski, and where various Scottish merchants are said to have lived. Unfortunately their records are lost, for the town was burned in 1633, and besieged and taken several times to boot. But a 'Davidus Scotus de Zamoscie' lent money to a citizen of

Warta between the years 1561 and 1577. In 1691, a William Lindsay, a Zamosc merchant, went to Dr. Aram's funeral and to the synodical meeting which was held in Lublin afterwards. In 1692 a report of the Lublin Synod mentions Andrew Davidson, Jan Akenhine, and Jacob Lendze as elders of the Zamosc Assembly. In 1775, when the town had suffered from the ravages of war—the Austrians captured it early in the eighteenth century—the Assembly there wrote to ask the Synod for some church plate. The letter is signed with several names, these being Scottish—John Lindsay, Daniel Walter Ogilvie (Postmaster), and Daniel George Ogilvie. A Francis de Ogilvie was student of the Academy in 1805. In 1755 a Jacob Ross writes from Zamosc on church business. To-day, Zamosc is a squalid little place, sixty-five per cent. of its inhabitants being Jews. As late as 1807, one Anthony Makay was studying at the Zamosc Academy. Transcripts about the Davidson family and their fund will be found in this book.

One cannot help wishing that Wengierski had told us more of the Scots in Cracow. There are the 'Karmichels,' as their Polish neighbours called them. Jacob Karmichel was elected elder of the Cracow Congregation in 1642 and again in 1644. In the register of the Cracow Assembly is this entry, in Polish: 'Anno 1655. May 8th. I buried Mr. Jacob Karmichel, seventy years old, merchant and citizen of Warsaw, who, during the siege of Cracow (by the Swedes), on going up on the roof to see what was happening, fell down two or three steps. Then he was taken ill and died during the siege, just when Cracow surrendered. He was a godly man.' Amongst the list of burials which took place in the cemetery of Wielkenae, near Cracow, is this entry, in Polish. 'July 17th, 1665. Jacob Carmichael's daughter was buried.' The same volume has: 'Anno 1678. March 28th. Jacob Carmichael, Elder of the Cracow Assembly, a God-fearing man, who, during the plague, fell ill on Christmas Day and departed this life. He was buried here, with a great crowd of persons attending.' In

the Grzymala register is this, 'Circa 1642, Jacob Carmichel was married to Anne Dixon.'

The Stuarts, of course, were closely connected with Poland at one time of her history. Maria Clementine Sobieska, grand-daughter of Jan Sobieski, King of Poland, married James, son of James the Seventh of Scotland, and thereby became the mother of Prince Charles Edward and Henry, Cardinal of York. But there were other Stuarts who became quite Polish, though I do not know when they first went to Poland. The name does not occur in any of the city registers. One John Stuart lived in Warsaw towards the end of the eighteenth century, for he is cited as a witness in a lawsuit. He married Fredericka Gerard, the daughter of a merchant of French extraction, and had a son, Cajetan, born in Warsaw on 17th January 1774. Cajetan became Captain of the Fifth Polish Regiment: his portrait still hangs in the Prior's room at Czenstochowa, for he successfully defended that monastery-fortress against the Russians in May 1806. A Paul Stuart was cornet in the Polish artillery in 1792. Mr. Krasicki, who owns an estate in the Province of Piotrkoff, and whose mother was a Stuart of the same line as Captain Cajetan, assures me that the family has died out, the last representative being his mother's brother, John, who was at one time captain of the Warsaw fire brigade. Mr. Krasicki says he had another uncle, who went to France many years ago, and was never heard of again. In 1822 was published at Warsaw the copy of a speech made by John Dickenson, sent, in 1615, as special envoy to Zygmund the Third, King of Poland, by James the Sixth of Scotland, to protest against a book published in Poland containing libels on the Stuarts. Dickenson is reported to have said: 'We are much astonished that a secretary working in your Majesty's closet and familiar with affairs of import, should not know how a Christian king must be treated.' Dickenson then referred to chapters 2 and 7 in volume three of the book, saying: 'It is a collection of the

blackest and most shameful libels; besides curses laid upon Queen Elizabeth, on His Gracious Majesty my king and master, and on the whole line of Stuarts, especially upon his grandfather as a father, giving them such names as Phalarides, Antichrist, Domician, and Nero, I cannot hide from you that he calls those criminals who were so justly condemned for putting gunpowder under Westminster "exemplary men." He even denies the king his right to the Scottish kingdom. What do I say? He openly advertises that he is not acknowledged as a king nor counted as amongst Christian monarchs, but that verily he is called an apostate, Tyrant, and deserving everybody's ill-will.' He then demanded that the book, written by Canon Cichowski, should be burned in the market-place.

A branch of the St. Clair family still lives in Poland. The first to settle there, Mr. Alexander Bower St. Clair, of the Angus line, was grandson of that Bower of Kincaldrum who, implicated in the rebellion of 'Forty-five, escaped to France and became attached to the court of Louis the Fifteenth. Alexander Bower St. Clair entered the Indian Naval Service, but settled in Lithuania on his marriage with Countess Kossakowska. Letters he wrote to his sister-in-law between 1845-1872 are filled with lively descriptions of his Lithuanian home and the neighbourhood. They are, as yet, unpublished, and in the hands of his grandson, E. Bower St. Clair, of our Consular Service.

Like the Davidsons, the Gibsons settled in Dantzic, though, in 1783 and 1784, a Mr., Mrs., and Miss Louisa Gibsone were communicants of the Evangelical Assembly at Wielke Tursk. Mr. John Gibsone, great-nephew of the British Consul, Alexander Gibsone, died in Dantzic, in February 1907. Up till 1909, his widow, a Polish lady, was still living there.

Alexander Kennedy, described as a Scot, appears in the Warsaw city registers in 1621, for forty florins of a charitable

fund having been invested on mortgage in his house, he paid no interest till 1639, when the whole sum owing had grown to one hundred and twenty florins. After a protest and threats of a lawsuit, he paid back the amount on 11th July of that year. Captain Walter, living in Warsaw in 1655, was taxed by the Swedes. He paid fifty florins to Gustavus.

Two Scots studied in Cracow university in the fifteenth century. They are entered in the 'Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis,' for 1438 and 1453. Under 1438 we have this note: 'Johannis Petri Tarner de Cracovia'; and under 1453 the entry, 'Laurencius Mathie Machaly (Macualay).' One George Morton, described as 'a merchant dealing in Eastern Merchandise,' is mentioned in the Sieradz books in the years 1657, 1662, and 1669. He married the widow of Thomas Hamilton, who appears to have been a merchant of Sieradz, for he was described in a deed dated 1665, where his name is just mentioned.

There remain a few names yet. One Mistress Anna Tamson died at Opatow on 4th October 1726. She is buried near the church of Wielko Tursk. On 26th February 1727 Andrew Tamson died at Opatow and was buried in the same place as his wife. There was not a Protestant church at Opatow, so Protestants living there were obliged to go long distances for religious services, and Andrew was a member of the Wielko Tursk Assembly in 1708. But, at the same time, the trading importance of Opatow, which was a link between east and west, exporting goods both to Hungary and to Russia, and being in constant communication with Breslau and Posen, made it an excellent centre for merchants of all nationalities, who went there in large numbers.

In the library of the Leszne Reformed Church is a small English Bible, published by R. Norton in 1652. On the fly-leaf is this inscription :—

‘This book pertains to me, William Livingstone. William’s my name.’

Ex

‘Bono Guliemy Livingstony Anno 1688 die

‘They Byble pertains to me Patrick Fraser.

Anno 1688

die 9 bris in Lowisc.’¹

And on the back page:—

‘Gulwlmus Livingstone Est hujus libri posessor. Anno Domino Milliesimo sexcentissimo Octuagesimo Octavo 1688 in Opatowia die mensis 3 Septembris Gulwlmus venit ad dominum. . . . Polonia suum 26 juny 1689.’

My meagre list of Scottish names is almost at an end. A John Malcom was senior of the Cracow district in about 1664. The name is used in connection with a pastor; but no details of the Malcolms are to be found. In 1653 Jacob Hogreff married Catherine Hensler, both of Cracow. A George ‘Kruikshank’ was elder of the Cracow Assembly in 1647. In 1641 he married a Mistress Juger. In 1782 Alexander Watson writes to the Synod of Little Poland on church matters. In 1780 he sent money to Claudian, a theological student, who enjoyed part of the proceeds of the Davidson Fund, which see. Robert and John Watson, citizens of Leszno, were ennobled in 1790. The family still lives in Warsaw, where they carry on a printer’s and stationer’s business.

The Scots began to emigrate into Poland during the sixteenth century: some of them went straight from Scotland, others from Prussia, where new and severe regulations checked their progress. Many began as mere pedlars, carrying packs on their backs; others put their wares on a pony, or a horse,

¹ Lowisc means Lowicz, a very old Polish town in the Province of Warsaw. Opatow, in the Province of Kalisz, exists since the thirteenth century.

for which they paid a special tax. Though religious toleration was one of Poland's greatest prides, the new-comers were not warmly welcomed, as the burghers feared their competition. Therefore, various royal charters, of which transcripts appear in this little book, were issued. Their business-like qualities in the market-place and their valour in the field seem to have been acknowledged by the kings, who kept on giving the organisation of their army supply to Scottish merchants, and often formed regiments of Scots, who fought in the wars in Poland, and in Russia. Like other purveyors, the Scots were supposed to follow the court, and had the right to open booths in the cities where the Diets were held, besides having their permanent shops in one bigger city, like Warsaw, or Cracow. Zygmund the Third, who disliked 'Dissidents,' tried to curtail their privileges. In 1595 he forbade them to build or open shops. They met with fresh oppositions from the Polish and German townspeople, but were able to hold their own. When Warsaw replaced Cracow as Poland's capital, several Scottish traders settled there, and Chalmers, who became one of the king's secretaries, was made Mayor of Warsaw three times. In 1649 the new king, Jan Casimir, gave them the right to sell wine throughout the country. The troubles brought by the plague and the Swedish wars must have affected the Scots as well. In 1688 Scottish names are lacking among the lists of court purveyors. From that time onward they are rarely mentioned in the deeds of the period.

BEATRICE BASKERVILLE.

THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THOSE SCOTS IN
POLAND KNOWN AS THE SCOTTISH BROTHER-
HOOD AT LUBLIN.

Transcription of a volume, touching the Scottish Brotherhood at Lublin, and at present in the Archives of the Evangelical Reformed Church at Leszno, Warsaw.

This volume, in a green leather binding, bears on the fly-leaf the following inscription :—

Anno 1680.

Die

20 Octobris

¹ w Lublinie.

On the next are the following entries :—

In the name of the Blessed and ewer Glorious Trinitie.

Anno Christi 1680. Adij 20 : Obris In Lublin.

Beeing Conweened a Certain Number of our Countriemen whose names are under specified, and Calling to mind that our Ordinaire Poore Boxe hath been by Negligent Collectors and other owerseers greatlie wronged by unordered depurshments without consent of the other Brethren and is so exhausted that to this date as aforesaid nothing doth

¹ The words 'w Lublinie' are Polish, and mean 'in Lublin.' It is interesting to notice how the brotherhood in Lublin gradually lost their knowledge of English, and lapsed altogether into the language of their adopted country before the book is filled up. Lublin, the capital of the province of that name, one of the most fertile parts of Poland, is an ancient town, and, in the seventeenth century, was a very important trade centre, being on the high road from Dantzic to Hungary, and, therefore, to the near East.

remain in Cassa. Therefore to prevent such disorder in future tyme we hawe conferred together seriouslie and seriouslie consulted thereabout, and that all may be conveniently acted we hawe unanimously consented to those pointes following—

First Anenst the Order of the Collectors.

1. We have In generall chosen and apointed to be Collectors and Overseers of the ordinairie Poore Box for the space of two years from the aforsd datte by name Mr: Allexander Innes¹ and Mr. William Thomsonsone to have and Carie the charge thereof dureing the aforsd time, and in the said space of two years nothing is to be depurshd thereout either to distressed poor or anie other Casualties whatsoever, onlie a generall gathering to be used for such Redresses at the beginning of the fornornate two years The Cassa list is only to be given to those the Breethren In generall will allow and none to be chosen collectors onlie those may be esteemed worthie for Conseruation of all gathered moneys that the same being collected with dilligence may not in grouth of tyme be forfeited as heretofore examplies warneth us, onlie most Conscionable preserved for the use of distressed Brethren.

Second . . . Sundayes ordinarie gathering.

2. Wee hawe unanymouslie condiscendet and at present ordained that the silver plate or ordinarie box should everie sunday be sent through our whole Countrieman and others of our beliefs. In exacting moneys for assistance of distressed poor, the said moneys being ordained to be delyvered Mr. Innes and Mr. Thomson and they to keepe and exact accompt dureing the aboue specified tyme.

Thirde . . . Penalties for quarrelers.

3. If, whiche God forbid, anie quarrels or Controversies should befall amongst our Countrieman either by beating or oprobious

¹ There are traces of the Innes family at Grzymala, near Cracow, where the register for the year 1640 records the death of one Andrew Innes on August 20th of that year. He was a merchant.

and Malitious words, for the which Cause they are to be censured, and in agriement the pairtes having giuen provocations to striffe (or both if guiltie) they are to be refined to giue some certaine moneys being justlie exacted by them and the same to be giuen in to the poor boxe for helpe of distressed breethren.

Fourthe . . . Those that taketh Journey from home.

4. When it shall please God that anie from our beloued breethren from this plase shall accomplish anie Journey to forruign in safetie, the same Journey being god-willing for riping of benefit and gains, he is by vertue of this Convention Intreated to giue Liberallie to the Common poore box for assistans of the needie and poor.

Fyft. . . . Anenst Marriage.

5. If by divine Prowedence anie person from this place may engadge himselfe in that lawfull and inviolable bond of matrimonie and his nuptialls be celebrated within this our Diocessis then by consent of this wee apointe he may giue some competent portions accordinglie Considered to the Common Casse for distressed poor, that God of his Infinite goodness may further prosper him in his accomplished matrimonie.

Sixt Straungers arrivall in selling of goods.

6. And now by vertue of this Convention wee here hathe unanimouslie Condiscendet seeing theur arriueth heer severall of our breethren and Countriemen in selling of goodes and ripeing of gains and benefite, Therefore wee determine and Lawfullie require those our Countriemen and breethren if they desire to live in unitie, peace and Tranquilitie with us they should be liable to a certaine portione at ilke and everie tyme of their safe arrivall here in selling of goods: but withall nothing usuryed, onlie a conscionable exactione of them for the helpe of the distressed and needie of our breethren.

Seawenthe . . for sojourners.

7. Wee have in generalle Condiscendet also that seeing

frequentlie seuerall of our Worthie Countriemen and beloued breethren from else in their sojourneyeing further through this Citie and diociossie, those not having goodes in selling, Therefore it is to be requested of their Charitable liberalitie they may bestow once in the yeare onlie some portion or benefite for the aide of the Indigent, and suppose of their frequent arrival nothing more as once in the yeare as aforesaid exacted of them.

Eight. . . . Those that Remouues their Residence to

8. There happeneth that of our freinds and Lowing breethren there may be some who under God taketh resolutione to Transport himself further from here and choose elsewhere a more Convenient residence and dwelling for himself and familie, Therefore wee have apointed that all suche accomplishing suche resolutione before his departure and Journeyeing from hence they may be liouable to dealle bountifullie towards the poor and distressed remaineng, the same exactions to be given to the Collectors at such tyme ordained that all things may be wele ordered for the distributione to the needfull.

Ninethe . . . anenst Legacies of anie departed Countriemen.

9. Sometimes it falleth out that perhaps anie of our beloued Countrieman doth depart this vale of teares and before deathe aproacheth bequeatheth by legacie some small portione (plus minus) mantainance of poor and distressed Countriemen, Therefore by this our unanimous conuentione wee apointe that whensoever anie such legacies may happen within this our diocissie, that they may be diligentlie and exactlie required and the same given and delyuered to the Common box for preservatione to the necessitus.

Tenthe . . Uniformitie towards one another.

10. Aessil is consented that the bond of uniformitie and Brotherhood may continue of further tymes inviolated or broken and consequentlie for the maintenance of the same we thought expedient that everie Collectione be gathered aparte for all tymes to come whereby in growth of tyme it may

Increase to ous Competent soume, not onlie for this tyme and use but for maintenance of poor and Redressing of Injuries done to persons who are not able to vindicate their owne wronges.

Elewenthe . . Collected moneys disposal.

11. When it shall pleas God that suche Collections may arise to anie soume that it may be sufficientlie employed yearlie and rent taken but withall not disposed to none without ane Convenient Silver Pand worthie of much more value as the moneyes lent thereon as also nothing out of the Cassa disposed without consent of our Worthie breethren our two chosen elders, to witt Mr. George Jung and Mr. Patrick Gawdyn and the two Collectors who shall happen at that tyme of anie neenfull disponeing.

Twelft . . For dissobedient persons.

12. Touching Refractory Persons, if anie shall be fond whiche wee will not expect sined [?] by past ewills may be argument sufficient to leade ye most arrogant to a credible remedie, wee haue thought expedient if such be not usurping Preheminence and Authoritie that they be not onlie unworthie of our fellowship but likewise delated to the Churches which they either for the present or may hereafter frequent; that they may be esteemed as Persons Reiterated untill they be Recon-ciled to their Breethren and submitt themselues to obedience and good order, for Wee being armed with Unitie amongst ourselves wee may be, through God's guard the more able and in Equitie to manage and Resist all daungers and oprobies of our enemies:—

N.B. It is Enacted by the Consent of the whole Breethren that at the calling of anie Conventione, the night before notice is to be giuen, either from the Elders or Collectors at what hour on the morrow the meeting is to be holden and those that appear not at determined tyme, having no lawfull reasons to produce of their absence, are by this Convention allotted to pay 45 g to the poor.

N.B. The Breethren being Conveened anie there amongst may be fond to divulge in publiq what is Priwatelie

Treated in generall amongst our whole breethren ; The Relator is to be Censured with penalties accordinglie.

GEORGE GAWDEN.

GEORGE JUNGE, Elder.

PATRICK GAWDON, Elder.

ALEXANDER INNES Collector.

WILLIAM THOMSONE Collector.

PETTER SOMMERWELT.

WILLIAM HAYKINS.

PATRICK FORBES.²

GEORGE RICKARDS.

ROBERT FARQUHAR.

ROBERT BELL.

CHARLES GALBRAITH, Collector.

JOHN CHALMERS.¹

PELTER [?] HALL.

JAMES GREGORIE.

JOHN RITCHIE, Collector.

THOMAS BAYLE.

GEORGE BRUN [?]

THOMAS MARSHALL.

ARNOLD BERNARD KINCHER.

ABRAHAM SCHULTZ.

¹ Records of the Chalmers family are to be found both in Cracow and in Warsaw. In Cracow, according to the registers of the Protestant Church at Wielkanoc, whither the assembly moved to escape the annoyances of their Catholic neighbours, one Caspar Czamer (Polish rendering of Chalmers) married Susan Peterson, in 1638. In 1641 Jacob Czamer married Elisabeth Orem. Under the date of A.D. 1642 is this entry: 'I baptised Jacob, son of Jacob Czamers. The mother was born Elisabeth Orem.' On another page we find, 'July 10th, 1666, William Czamer was buried.' Wengierski, in his *Kronika*, or Chronicles, under date of 1656, says: 'Shortly afterwards (referring to the burial of a Polish member), on September 30th, we buried Thomas Czamer, the little son of Jacob Czamer, merchant, of Cracow.'

In 1648, a Jacob Czamer is registered as living at Warsaw. It is possible that the whole family migrated there, for Cracow records are silent about them after William's death, and one Alexander Czamer was a citizen of Warsaw in 1672. Alexander Czamer, of whom mention is made in another part of the present book, was four times Burgomaster of Warsaw. But he died a Roman Catholic in 1703. He was buried in the Cathedral of St. John in that city, where the following inscription is still to be found:

'D.O.M. [Datur omnibus mori]. Exiguus hic cinis magnus est Alexander 'Czamer, Roseo Anglorum Sanguine nobilissimus; extra Patriam Ecclesiam 'Matrem professus, quam inter Patrias Rosas erubuerat, in corde Poloniae, cum 'ad cor redisset, semper civis cordium bis cordialis Themidi legum advocatus 'quater Proconsul cordatissimus id est caput et cor civium Varsaviensium 'extitit. In consiliis non tam Anglus quam Angelus, magni consilii in execu- 'tione decretorum Fabius sed non cunctator. In solvendis judiciorum nodis 'Gordius idem, et alter Alexander. Privilegiorum Civilium Altare privilegi- 'atum, legum anima, et lex animata. Libertatum Urbis a servitute Liberator. 'Fundorum antiquorum novus Fundator. Ad coronaria Serenissimi Augusti ii 'Comitis Legatus non jam a latere, sed a corde Regni Secretarii titulum novum 'accepit, pridem sub Rosa Patria natus ad Arcara tandem post gloriosissima 'Acta egit animam Die 9 Marti A. Christi 1703 aetatis 58. Sed illatam sibi

The two last were probably Germans, admitted into the brotherhood by consent of the congregation. In the next page, in a different hand, is the following:—

In name of the glorious and ever Blessed God the father sone and hollie gost.

‘non illi a morte injuriam actis aeternaturis inscripturi cum Proconsulis filio
‘Wilhelmo Posterī scribunt in marmore laesi.’

As *wejt*, or burgomaster, Alexander Chalmers was the most important person in the city. He levied taxes, collected rents accruing from magisterial property, tried and sentenced offending burghers. In criminal cases, appeal could be made from his judgment to the Assessional Tribunal, over which the King's Chancellor presided. The nobility did not come under the *wejt's* jurisdiction, but were tried by the Grand Marshal for offences committed within a three-mile radius of the city. Warsaw city enjoyed the Magdeburg Law from about 1413; but the troubles caused by the Swedish Wars, and the Plague so impoverished the burghers that they were unable to withstand the jealousy of the nobility, who gradually curtailed their rights.

Alexander Chalmers married Christina Lang, who owed money to Alexander Ross in 1702 and again in 1712. The burgomaster's house still stands in the Market Place of Warsaw (Number 28). He was one of the trustees of the hospital of the Holy Ghost in that city. Others of that name who are mentioned in local records include: William ‘Czamer,’ who married a Polish woman, Anne Klinkiewicz, somewhere before 1698. He was a town councillor in 1708, when he sold a house in Warsaw. His name appears, in connection with municipal business, as late as 1728. I have been unable to find any traces of the family now living. Gomulicki, in his book on ‘Old Warsaw,’ supposes that Alexander's descendants went back to Scotland, like most of their countrymen who came to Poland. Some items about this Chalmers family will be found in Appendix II.

² The Forbes family was also known in Cracow, for the register of the Cracow Assembly of Protestants of various nations in that city contains the following entries:

1633. ‘Mrs Susan Forbes died.’

1634. ‘Thomas Forbes married Anne Hamar.’ Thomas Forbes was an elder of the congregation in 1633 and 1637. These entries are in Polish, and probably made by a Polish pastor. ‘Mr. Thomas Forbes’ was buried by a pastor of the same assembly, who writes:—‘Anno 1642, October 16th. I buried Mr. Thomas Forbes, merchant and citizen of Cracow, aetatis 56 Anno. Vir probus, pius, rectus ac modestus.’ In the reports, in Polish, of the Synodical meetings held at Cracow in 1644, mention is made of a legacy bequeathed by ‘Mr. Forbes.’ The amount is not stated. The Cracow registers also contain the following entries, in Polish:

‘1676 I buried Mr. Carmichael's youth, Alexander Forbes, who, falling out of a window, was killed, April 16th.’

‘1702. October 13th. Anne Forbes was buried under the chapel.’

‘1700. Robert Forbes lent the Assembly two sums of money, of 12,406 and 6038 Polish zloty.’ (For the value of Polish moneys, see Appendix I.)

Condescended be the wholle Congregatione or Conuentione of thee Natiōne of Scotēs Protestant Ewangelicall religion and brethren, that ane Charitable Portion shall be bestowed and collected to thee maintenance of thomas Argyll elder acording ane Petition from him by reasone of his unabillitie, to the soume yearlie of curant monie in this countrie to witt florens on hundreth I say f 100, naimlie the same to be delywered each quarter to his aieen hands to f 25 be our present ellected collectors or overseeres of the poores box as Alex Innes and william thamsone or thair orders, and with god's asistance we promise to Continue the same to him Dureing his lyfetime beginning from newyeare nixt ensuing which portione of f 100 as aforesaid we oblige to collect amoungst our Selues willinglie for the first two ensuing yeares till our forder adwyssment beginning from newyeare next ensuing by reasone the Chist or poore box being exhausted and readie monie nor monie worth thairin till god of his goodness forder Prowyde. this aforesaid unanimouslie Condescended and acted in George Young his dwelling or house in Lublin this 20th October Anno 1680.

INVENTARIUM OF BOX NECESARS

- 1 Register Box or chest booke beginning the 10 December Anno 1626.
- 1 Ditto beginning from Sanct Johnsdays Anno 1642.
- 1 Book of Canons beginning the 25 September Anno 1643.
- 1 Register book same I wreat hierin begining Anno 1680.
- 1 Box or Banded with eyren chist litell 1 key year.
- 1 Silver Tasa or shall or Cassa weighing 2 M. 40 lod. f 109½.

Then on a fresh page is this entry: Anno 1680 this 21st October In Lublin.

(1.) Sondag's Collection viz:—

This 21st Ditto.	By thomas Scot collected curant	
	monie	f. 4.25
„ 28 „	„ Pat Gairden's boy william	
	Browne	„ 5.12
„ 4 Novem	„ James Gregorie—Alex Innes	„ 5

This 11 Novem.	By Pat Somerwells — Gabriell	
	Morison	f. 15·2
„ 20 „	„ William thamsons — James	
	Walax	„ 5·10
„ 25 „	„ John Challmers — William	
	Couper	„ 5·18
„ 2 Decem	„ Pat Gairdens — thomas	
	Hamilton	„ 6·14
„ 9 „	„ thomas Scot himselfe	„ 6·1
„ 16 „	„ James Gregories boy Alex	
	Innes	„ 5·14
„ 23 „	„ Pat Somerwells — Dawid	
	Burnet	„ 5·7
„ 29 „	„ John Challmers — william	
	Couper	„ 5·9
		<hr/> f. 69·22

1681.

This 6 Januar	By Pat Somerwells — Gabriell	
	Morison	„ 6·10
„ 13 „	„ william thamsons — James	
	walax	„ 4·6
„ 20 „	„ thomas Scot himselfe	„ 6·7·2
„ 27 „	„ James Gregorie his Boy Alex	
	Innes	„ 6·22
This 3 Febra	„ Pat Somerwells — Gabriell	
	Morison	„ 6·4
„ 10 „	„ william thamson — James	
	Walax	„ 3
„ 17 „	„ John Challmers — william	
	Couper	„ 4·20
„ 24 „	„ Thomas Scot himselfe	„ 4·25
This 3 March	„ Pat Gairdens boy John	
	Kessner	„ 4·29
„ 10 „	„ Pat Somerwells—Gabrielle	
	Morison	„ 4·15
„ 17 „	„ William thamsons Servant	
	James thamson	„ 4·25

This	24 March	By John Challmers Boy Wil-	
		liam Couper . . .	f. 7·2·1
„	31 „	„ James Gregorie—Alex Innes	„ 5·29
This	8 Aprill	„ Thomas Scot himselfe .	„ 10·17
„	14 „	„ Pat Gairdens boy Jon	
		Kessner . . .	„ 4·25
„	21 „	„ James Gregories—Alex Innes	„ 5·21
„	28 „	„ Pat Somerwell — Gabriell	
		Morison . . .	„ 5·13
This	5 May	„ William thamsons — James	
		Walax . . .	„ 5·2·1
„	12 „	„ John Chalmers — william	
		Couper . . .	„ 4·8
„	19 „	„ Thomas Scot himselfe .	„ 5·8
„	26 „	„ Pat Gairdens boy william	
		Brown . . .	„ 6·25
This	2 Juny	„ James Gregories—Alex Innes	„ 8·9
„	9 „	„ Pat Somerwels — Gabriel	
		Morison . . .	„ 4·21
„	16 „	„ William thamsons—James	
		walax . . .	„ 6·18
„	23 „	„ John Chalmers — william	
		Couper . . .	„ 6·24
„	30 „	„ Thomas Scot himselfe .	„ 5·19
This	7 July	„ Pat Gairdens boy William	
		Broun . . .	„ 4·29·
„	14 „	„ James Gregorie—Alex Innes	„ 4·28
„	24 „	„ Pat Somerwell — Gabriel	
		Morison . . .	„ 8·15
„	28 „	„ William thamsons — John	
		Tewendaill . . .	f. 5·13

41 Sondays Transported Curant f. 240·1

(2.)

Pr. Transported Curant monie for 41 Sondays f. 240·1
1681.

This	4 August	By John Chalmers boy william	
		Couper curant . . .	„ 6·7
„	11 „	„ Thomas Scot himselfe .	„ 6·8

This	18 August	By	Pat Gairdens boy William	
			Broune	„ 6·9
„	25 „	„	James Gregories—Alex Innes	„ 5·4.
„	1 Septem	„	Pat Gairdens — William	
			Broune	„ 4·13
„	8 „	„	William thamsons — James	
			Walay	„ 4·10
„	15 „	„	James Gregories—Alex Innes	„ 4
„	22 „	„	Pat Gairdens — William	
			Broune	„ 4
„	29 „	„	William thamsons—James	
			Walay	„ 4·22·2
This	6 Octob	„	James Gregorie—Alex Innes	„ 4·1·2
„	13 „	„	Pat Somerwells — Hercules	
			Paine	„ 4
„	20 „	„	Georg Buchans—Pat Gordoun	„ 4·6
„	27 „	„	Pat Gairdens — William	
			Broune	„ 5·13·1
This	3 Novem	„	James Gregories—Alex Innes	„ 5·3·2
„	10 „	„	Georg Buchans—Pat Gordon	„ 5·14
„	17 „	„	Pat Somerwells — Gabriell	
			Morison	„ 4·25
„	24 „	„	William thamsons—James	
			Walax	„ 5·17
This	1 Decem	„	Pat Gairdens — william	
			Broune	„ 6·3
„	8 „	„	James Gregories—Alex Innes	„ 4·9
„	15 „	„	Pat Somerwells — Gabriel	
			Morisons	„ 4·17
„	22 „	„	William thamson — James	
			Walax	„ 4·24
„	29 „	„	Pat Gairdains — thomas	
			Hamelton	„ 5·5

Facit 63 Sondays Collectiones Curant monie f. 349·3·1

(2.)

1680. This 22 october In Lublin at receap of the Poore Box or chest after opening of the same I found in severall sort of

1681.

This	8 Januar	By Alexander Paig	.	f. 4.10
"	24 "	" Mark Newlands	.	" 6
This	6 Februar	" William Turner	.	" 5.5
"	7 "	" Daniell Dawison	.	" 6
This	3 Aprill	" Georg Spalding	.	" 3
This	6 Jany	" Malcolm Skoli	.	" 6
"	20 "	" Mr. James Chalmer elder	.	" 6
This	21 Novem	" Thomas Marshall	.	" 3.3
This	4 Decem	" Georg Wast	.	" 6
"	16 "	" Georg Lindsay	.	" 3.3
				f. 130.6

(5.) Wayes Comers and sellers viz.

1680.

This	13th Decem	By Walter Leslie ¹	.	f. 6
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1681.

This	29 Januar	" William Smith	.	" 1.15
This	16 Aprill	" Robert Gordon	.	" 6
				f. 13.15

(6.) Mariage or Wedding monie viz.

1681.

This	3 Februar	By Alexander Blackhall	.	f. 10
"	23 Juany	" Archbald Robertson	.	" 3

(7.) Interest account gained viz. f. 13

1680. This 20 October In Lublin By the account of Jey Mosc Paniey² Strynska together with hir Sone Iego Mosc Pan³ Zigmunt as in Folio of this book No 5 apeireth from f $\frac{4}{c}$ Principall at 20 per annum makes hier for $\frac{1}{2}$ yeire from the aforsaid date to the 20 of Aprill nixt. Anno 1681 my reteaned monie is curant f 40.

¹ A Charles Leslie married Catherine Summerwell at Cracow, on February 22nd, 1713. (The Registers of the Protestant Assembly of Cracow, now in the possession of the Reformed Church at Leszno, Warsaw.)

² Mistress (Polish).

³ Mister (Polish).

1681. This 22 Aprill In Lublin By Archbald Robertson his account in this booke No 5 as apeareth from f 50 Principal in 10 weekes. Spare at 20 per annum makes from the aforesaid Date to the 22 July next my reteaned monie is curant f. 42.

(8.) Anno 1681 this 4th Januar in Lublin
Retorne monie viz.

1681.

This 4th Januar	By Alex Blackhall	.	.	f. 2.
„ 29th „	„ James Gregorie	.	.	„ 3.
	„ William thamson	.	.	„ 6.
	„ Georg Gairden	.	.	„ 3.
	„ Francie Kieth	.	.	„ 1.
This P ^{ma} Februar	„ Pat Somerwell	.	.	„ 3.
	„ George Rikard	.	.	„ 3.
This 7th Aprill	„ Pat Gairden	.	.	„ 5.5
	„ William thamsone	.	.	„ 2.
	„ James Gregorie	.	.	„ 3.
	„ Alex Innes	.	.	„ 3.
This 6th October	„ Patrick Somerwell	.	.	„ 3.
				f. 37.5.

(9.)

Debitor Jej Mose Paniey¹ Helena Stryinska with her
sone Pan² Zigmunt Stryinsky.

This 20 October In Lublin to lent the following soume one this following Pleadge as hier specified through the Perswasione of James Gregorie till ane yairs space Paying 20 per annum and the half interest as f. 40 I presentli reteane the pleagdes are insert in their obligation as followed, viz.

2 Czary Szrebne ³	}	waszy to wszystko ⁴ 3 m 6 l.
2 Paar Peltior Haiduczkie ³		
1 golden band set with rubies, numbering 24 in all.		
1 coat set with sixty-five diamonds.		

¹ Mistress (Polish).

² Mister (Polish).

³ Polish=two silver cups: two Rajduks' furs.

⁴ Polish=all this weighs 3 marks and 3 ounces.

(The goldsmith hath valued all this at 600 florins current money).

I gave current money for that f. 400

1861. This 20 Aprill. From the aforesaid Datte till now

Interest „ 40

Condescended that the aforesaid monie and Pleadg shall remaine for yea ane yeare to come be both parties wheron againe recdaved ane Pledge and Snoure [= a string] of Kalakuer Pearell Sealled with thair awen seall and numbered 128 Peis greatt and litell and weighting $1\frac{3}{16}$ lod [half ounces] namlie this Pearell is sett in Pledge for f. 80 principal to witt for two halfe yeares Interest, that is $\frac{1}{2}$ yeire from the 20 Aprill beginning Anno 1681 and yeare beginning from the said 20 Octob to the 20 of Aprill Anno 1682 and agreed that they shall Pay Interest for the aforesaid two tymes fourtie guders or f. 80 accounting at 20 per annum till they release the same the Principal is manie times mentioned the soume of N 3 f. 80.

(10.) Anno 1682 this 22th Aprill In Lublin—

Deb.	Archbald Robertson	Cred.
1681. This 22 Aprill In Lublin	1681. This 22 July In Lublin	
To lent on ane Sillwer Stoup	By Delywered the stoupe to	
Ditto Archbald Paying	Robert Bell at Ditto Arch-	
ewerie week for the following	bald his order :	
Soume at grosz 6 to be re-	and reteaned my soume curant	f. 52.
leased at Ditto Archbald		
his Conuenience I say lent		
Curant money . . . f. 50		
10 weeks Interest account-		
ing to the 22 July nest		
from the aforesaid Date		
makes . . . f. 52	Summa	f. 52.

1680. This 20th October In Lublin By $\frac{1}{2}$ yeares Interest namlie from the aforesaid Datte to the 20 Aprill nixt Anno 1681 my receipt is Curant f. 40.

(11.) Anno 1681 this 13 December in Lublin—

Det.	John Chalmers.	Cred.
1681. This 13 Decem	To lent	The —6 of July a° 1682
on this pledge to thomas	Simson in Ditto Mr. Chal-	Lublin as delyvering the
mers name and behalfe	namlie on Siluer Spounes	about mentioned pledge to
weighting 5 m. 14 l. and	Sealled the same in ane	Mr. John Chalmer I haue re-
Seecke be ditto Mr. Simsons	and with his owen seall Con-	stored Current monie f. 150
ditioned to pay Interest	weeklie 15 grosz for the	Ditto for 27 weeks in-
whole given soume till re-	leasing principall is given—	terest and not allow-
Curant monie the soume of	f. 150	ing more as 12 grosze 16
		facit f. 166.

(12.)

1681. This ultima December in Lublin To following
monie delywered with the Box or chist to William Thamsone
at the Conclusion of the aforesaid yaire viz.

60 Peises of Empriours 5 peames	27 grosj	f. 59.
22 Pepers of Specie Shillings. also	. .	f. 219.23.6
		<hr/> f. 273.23.

General Balance.

Debitor.		Creditor.	
1681. Fol. No. E.		1681. Fol. No.	
2	1. To Sondayes Collecttiones in generall . . .	2	A. By charges and depurse- ments . . .
	f. 349. 3.6		f. 4.9.
"	2. Readie monie with the box or Chist retdaued. . .	4	9. ¹ „ Jej Mosci Paniey Strynska et Sone . . .
	196.12.		f. 400
"	3. Leagecie monie after John Fornan . . .	6	11 „ John Chalmers at Interest . . .
3	4. Sojourners or through journers . . .		150
	„ 5. Wares sellers in generall . . .		550.
"	„ 6. Mariage or wedding monie . . .	"	12 Readie monie delywered to Mr. Thamson . . .
"	„ 7. Interest monie gained . . .		
4	8. Retorne monie in generall . . .		
	f. 828.2.6		<u>273.23.6</u>
			Summa Curant monie f. 828.2.6.

¹ Mistress Strynska.

ALEXANDER INNES MAIER [? major].

Laus Deo Anno 1682 Adij 6 Januarij In Lublin. I Resaved in my Custodie as ane chosen collector be the consent of our whole Breethren the aforsd datte, from the hands of Mr. Alex^r Innes also ane Elected Collector, he having discharged his appointed time be the brethren, dilligentlie and faithfullie delywered I say unto me all as here underspecified to witt :

1 Box or banded with yrons chist littel and 1 key thereto.

Therein

1 Register Box or Chist book beginning the 10th December a^o 1626.

1 Ditto beginning from Saint Johnes day anno 1642.

1 Book of Canons beginning 25⁷_{bris} anno 1643.

1 Register Book the same I wroate herein beginning 1680.

1 Silwer Tass or Shell Cassa weighing: 2 M.17³₈ lod.

Ditto reseived ane pand of Mistress Strynska : the specifcatione of the said pand is alreadie mentioned be Mr. Innes. The same pand is reseiued on . . . f 400: Capitall soume Currant.

Ditto from the said Mistress Strynska ane snure [string] Calicute Pearle for Interesse soume of f. 80 : Currant the whole accompt of the said ladie is Registered elsewhere be Mr. Innes I reseaued also ane pand of Mr. Johne Chalmers on fl. 150 Capitoll Currant the same accompt being exaittie written be Mr. Alexander Innes. I have resaued also In Currant monie accordinglie specified in the soume of . . . f 273.23¹₂. all as aboue I acknowledge to hand resaued of aforsd datte

WILLIAM THOMSON.

Anno 1682 Adij this 4th of January In Lublin.

Sondayes Collections viz :

The 4	ditto	by James Gregorie his boy A Innes	.	f.4.15
11	„	by Mr. Gairdyns boy.	.	4.19
18	„	by Mr. Sommerwells.	.	4.22
25	„	by Thomas Skott.	.	5. 3.
1	Febry.	„ William Thomsons boy	.	4.15
8	„	„ Pat. Sommerwell.	.	4.21.
15	„	„ James Gregorie	.	5.5

The 22 Febr.	by Pat Giern ¹	.	.	.	f. 4·21
1 Marche	„ Thomas Skott.	.	.	.	6.
8 „	„ Pat Sommerwell.	.	.	.	4·4.
15 „	„ William Thomson.	.	.	.	4·5
27 „	„ Pat Gairdyn.	.	.	.	4·2
31 „	„ Thomas Skot.	.	.	.	7·1
7 Aprilis	„ William Thomson.	.	.	.	7·10
14 „	„ Pat Sommerwell	.	.	.	4·20.
21 „	„ Pat Giern .	.	.	.	5·3.
28 „	„ Thomas Skot	.	.	.	5·21.
3 May	„ William Thomson	.	.	.	4·15.
10 „	„ Pat Sommerwell	.	.	.	3·20.
17 „	„ Pat Giern .	.	.	.	3·28.
27 „	„ Thomas Skot.	.	.	.	4·19
31 „	„ Wm. Thomson	.	.	.	4·5
7 Juny	„ Pat Sommerwell	.	.	.	4·15
14 „	„ Pat Giern .	.	.	.	3·18.
21 „	„ Thomas Skot	.	.	.	5·21
28 „	„ Wm. Thomson	.	.	.	4·29
5 July	„ Pat Somerwell	.	.	.	5·3.
12 „	„ Pat Giern .	.	.	.	3·28.
19 „	„ James Gregorie	.	.	.	4·2.
26 „	„ Thomas Skot	.	.	.	4·8.
2 August	„ Pat Sommerwill	.	.	.	4·9.
9 „	„ James Gregorie	.	.	.	3·12
16 „	„ Thomas Skot.	.	.	.	5·1.
23 „	„ Pat. Gern .	.	.	.	4·5.
30 „	„ Wm. Thomson	.	.	.	3·27.
6 7bris	„ Pat Sommerwell	.	.	.	4·2.
13 „	„ James Gregorie	.	.	.	4.
20 „	„ Pat Gairn .	.	.	.	3·28.

¹ Peter Gern spent about 2000 Polish florins on the Lublin burial-ground and buildings near it. In 1694 he quarrelled with some of the elders about a debt incurred by the Assembly, and put the question before the Synod. The result is not known, as many of the synodical reports have been lost. The house, or *dwor*, mentioned in the Green Book belonged to the Suchodolskis, an influential Polish family who, for a certain portion of their history, embraced Protestantism, and gave the house to the Assembly.

The 27	7bris	by Wm. Thomson . . .	3·21
4	8bris	„ James Gregorie . . .	3·17
11	„	„ Pat Giern . . .	3·1
18	„	„ Thomas Skot . . .	4·15
25	„	„ Wm. Thomson . . .	5·15
1	9bris	„ James Gregorie . . .	4·6

 fl. 201·6 gr.

1683.	Transported currant monie for Sundays . . .		f. 201·6 gr.
	8	ditto by Pat. Gairdyns boy . . .	3·20
	15	„ „ Pat. Sommerwell. . .	4·3
	22	„ „ Thomas Skot . . .	4·5
	29	„ „ Wm. Thomson . . .	4·18
	6	10bris „ James Gregorie . . .	3·27
	13	„ „ Pat Gairn . . .	4·20
	20	„ „ Pat. Sommerwell. . .	5·2
	27	„ „ Thomas Skot . . .	4·3
	This 3 January „ Wm Thomson . . .		5·7
	10	„ „ James Gregorie . . .	4·4
	17	„ „ Thomas Skot. . .	5
	24	„ „ Pat Sommerwell . . .	4
	31	„ „ Pat Giern . . .	4·17
	7	febry „ Wm Thomson . . .	6
	14	„ „ James Gregorie . . .	4·27
	21	„ „ Thomas Skot . . .	6·10
	28	„ „ William Thomson . . .	4
N.B. 3 weekss tyme omitted by negligence of absense.			
	21	March by Pat. Gern. . .	4
	28	„ „ Thomas Skot. . .	3·21
	4	Aprilis „ Wm Thomson . . .	4·6
	11	„ „ Pat Sommerwell . . .	2·15
	18	„ „ James Gregorie . . .	3·20
	25	„ „ Pat Giern . . .	4·5
	2	May „ Thomas Skot . . .	5
	9	„ „ Patt Sommerwell . . .	3·21
	16	„ „ Wm Thomson . . .	3·22
	23	„ „ James Gregorie . . .	4·3
	30	„ „ Patt Giern . . .	4·18

This 6 Juny	by Thomas Skott . . .	f. 5·14·
13 Juny	„ William Thomson . . .	4·17·
20 „	„ Patt Sommerwell . . .	3·28·
27 „	„ James Gregorie . . .	4·2·
4 July	„ Patt Giern . . .	3·12·
11 „	„ Wm Thomson . . .	4·11·
N.B. 25 „	Omitted	
1 August	„ Patt Giern . . .	4·1·
8 „	„ Wm. Thomson . . .	5·2·
15 „	„ Patt Sommerwell . . .	4·8·
22 „	„ Patt Giern . . .	4·13·
29 „	„ Wm Thomson . . .	3·19·
5 7bris	„ Thomas Skott . . .	4·28·
12 „	„ Patt Sommerwell . . .	5
19 „	„ Patt Giern . . .	3·19·
		<hr/> fl 387·23· <hr/>

Transported Currant money for sondayes

		f 387·23· gr.	
26 ditto	„ William Thomson his boy . . .	4·6	
3 8bris	„ Patt Sommerwell . . .	3·24·	
10 „	„ James Gregorie . . .	5·	
17 „	„ Pat Gern . . .	3·29·	
27 „	„ William Thomson . . .	4·3	
31 „	Omitted		
7 9bris	„ Thomas Skott . . .	4·7	
14 „	„ Patt Sommerwell . . .	3·25	
21 „	„ James Gregorie . . .	4·20	
28 „	„ Patt Gern . . .	8·2	
5 xbris	„ William Thomson . . .	4·22	
12 „	„ James Gregorie . . .	4·15·	1684.
19 „	„ William Thomson . . .	4·15	
27 „	„ James Gregorie . . .	4·13·	
2 January	William Thomson . . .	8·9·	
		<hr/>	

Sundayes collectiones in toto fl. 450·3 Gr

Anno 1682 Adij 22 August In Lublin.
strangers or sojourners moneyes viz.

1682.

This	22 August by M. Robert Bell	.	.	.	fl. 10.
	datte by M. Gottfried Beck,	.	.	.	fl. 10.
1683.	3 Octobris by Mr. Johne Moore	.	.	.	6.
This	8 July by Mr. Thomas Cumming	.	.	.	6

Sojourners moneyes	fl. 32.
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Anno 1682 Adij 12 January In Lublin.

Deb.	Alexander Katerley.	Credit.
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1682.	This 12 January to lend on this pledge to witt silver Rzon- dnik ¹ with Blackhmahl to pay Interest weeklie 18 grosz till releasing the principall is given current money the soume of . . . fl. 150.	To this 3 of Aprill a° 1682 Alexander Katerley halde payed provisions for 12 weekes space at 18 gros . f. 7.6 gr Ditto Mr. George Young Resaued provisions 16.3.
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According obligations to be paid
the 3 off Apryll that some yeare.

[*Then in another hand.*—Ed.:—]Anno, 1684, this 17 of
August this accompt cleared.

Anno 1682 Adij 12 Januarij In Lublin.

Deb.	Johme Chalmers	Credit.
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1682.	This 12 January to lend moneyes on ane silver pledge to pay Interest weeklie at 12 grosz till releasing the principall is giuen curant fl. 100	this 5 July a° 1682 Mr. Chalmers hathe payed the principal fl 100 currant as also provisions therefore in all the soume of f. 100
1682.	This 26 November Ditto Mr. Chal- mers to lent monies on silver	

¹ Trappings for horses. The Polish knights were very fond of studding their trappings with precious metals and jewels.

spoones weighting ¹ 5m 14l. at	
Interest belonging principall	This 27 9bris 1683
soume is curant . . . f. 100	Mr. Chalmers hathe
	payed principall curant
	f 100
	as also Interest 14

Anno 1682 Adij pr Junij in Lublin.

Deb.	William haisty	Cred.
	William haisty	

This primus Jany to Lent moneys	The 6 febr. by consent	1682.
ane pledge ane old fuork and one	of the brethren given	
little stick gold with 3 diamonts	hereout his pand and	
to pay weeklie 5 grosz the prin-	gifted him and the same	
cipall is	and provision.	
Currant money . . . fl 40		

Anno 1682 Adij Augusty In Lublin.

Deb.	William Riddell	Cred.
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A° 1682 This 21 Agust to Lent moneys on ane gold and silver pledge according obligations given at 24 gr. weeklie the principall soume currant is f 200.

The 6 of february it is Consented and agried by the brethren to be bought out at the 21 daj of Agust, I say William Ridell

[*Then is the following entry at the foot of the page, in darker ink, dated 1687.—ED. :—*]

A° 1687 the 9 of Janr. Rescaived 16 dolors at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	120
5 ducats @ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.1
On (one) Rabian ² ducat	12.
2 seuen and tueenty grosz pieces	2
his pand giuen out to Pania	201.15.
Burnetowa (Mrs. Burnet)	

¹ 5 marks 14 ounces.

² Arabian ducats.

Anno 1683 Adij 20 Aprill In Lublin.

Cred.

	Deb.	Mrs. Strynska	Rescaved from Mis-
1683.	This 20 Apryll	Mr. Alexr. Innes	tress Strynska principall
	having clearlie accompted and		et annuall 277
	Resaving ane portione off Cornes		
	from Mistress Strynska she re-		
	maines continuuing upon Onterest		
	at f 20 the hundreth per annum		
	the f 237		
	Principall part yet currant.		

Anno 1683 Adij pra septembris In Lublin.

Deb.

Cred.

	Certaine Baxters in this Lublin for	Reseaved ad ratio
	toune their names according obli-	from them 219.
	gations specified and at the con-	
	sent of the breethren sold them	
1683.	payable from Marche god-willing	
	a° 1687.	
	This prima septembris sold 100	Receaved out of this
	shopell of the aforesaid Rye and	Corns f 80.
	Cornes from mistress Strynska to	
	these Baxters in mister Szink-	
1683.	owski's ground the shopell at	
	80 gross Currant is fl 266 20 gr.	
	This 2 Septembris their remaineth yet in ane vault in the	
	Jesuit Closter here off these Cornes from Mistress Strzynska	
	I say shopell No. 47.	

THE SCOTS IN POLAND

143

Debitor	Generall Balance.	Creditor.
1682 Fol. No.		
7 Resaved from Umqle Mr. Alexander Innes In		Mr. Katerley Resd Principall on pand . fl. 180
presens off our wortheie broothren In pandes and		Mr. William Ryddell ditto on pand . . 200
moneys according unto his billance in currant		Mr. William hastie on pand . . 40
money . . . fl 823-23 gr.		Mistress Strzyzinska on pand . . 237
To Sundays Collections in generall . 450- 3.		Resting by Baxters anenst Cornes on obliga-
Sojourneyes moneys . . . 32.		tions . . . 266-20
Interest moneys Resaved . . 157		Cornes yet remaining unsold . . 103-12
Provisions moneyes as yet not Re-		Provisions as yet not resaved from . . 127-15
saved . . . 127-15		Mr. George Young Resaved from Mr. Katerley
Mr. George Young Resaved from		16- 3
Mr. Katerley . . . 16- 3		Ane gentleman given by Mr. Innes . . 10-
To gaines on 100 Shopell Cornes . 46		Thomas Skott at appointment by the breethren
		Colonell L. Cambell at appointment of ye breethren
		William Mathey at appointment of ye breethren
		100
		Restoring our building at ye buriall place . 17-7
		Dilloff ane germaine at appointment of breethren
		24
		Anenst Umqle John Burnat depurshed . 39-7
		Anenst our minister given . . 25
		Ane gentleman given the small necessities . 16-16
		Ane gentlewoman and her [?] given . . 4-10
		The priest anenst our buriall and corne expenses
		6-21
		The Jesuits Compt for vault off Cornes . 39
		Pro salvo to Compleet accompt . . 131-23
		fl. 1652-14

WILLIAM THOMSON

[*Then in another hand is the following entry on p. 16:—*]

Laus Deo Anno 1684 Adij 6 of Januarij In Lublin.

I heave Reseaved In my Custody as on Chosen Colektor by the Consent of the wholl brethreen the aforsd date from the hands of Mr. William Thomson allso ane elected Colekter he heaving discharged his aponted tym, be the brethren; feathfulie heath delavered I say unto mie all as hir under specified to witt:—

1 Box or banded chist heytherto therein.

1 Register booke belonging to the chist begining the 10 of decembres Anno 1626.

1 Ditto begining from Saint Johns day Anno 1642.

1 Book of Cannons begining the 25 of Septembris Anno 1643.

1 Register book I wreate hir in the sam begining Anno 1680.

1 Siluer tass or sholl wying 2 M 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ lod.

Reseaved on pand as on blackmall Rzondnik ¹ to gither with his obligation as namely from Mister Katerley on principall summ f. 150

Mr. William Ridell on gold and silver pand according spesification In too his obligation on principall summ 200

Mr. William heastie Rest principall on one pand @ obligation 40.

Mistress Strynska Rest on pand and obligation principall 237.

Ditto Reseaved on obligation of Baxsters Rest-ing off Cornes 266.20.

Ditto Corns Rescaued on sold for the value of . . . 103.12

Ditto in Redems acording as balance . . . 131.23

All as aboue I aknowledge to have Reseaved aforsd datte ditto according balanc prowision not reseaved as yt 127.15

JOHN RITCHIE

Ditto rescaued 2 more cloths and 3 sheets

1262.10

Should be 1256.10

¹ f. p. 66, note i.

Anno 1684 the 28 of Junij

Debet. Jeams Lindsay.

Upon on pleadg as neamlie snoods bound of ermine and
s of [?] lent him of the poor box f 200 at 8 per hundreth.

The 29 of Juny Reseaud of this or Reseaud this summ
f. 200.

Anno 1684 the 3 of Octobris William Lindsay Rest on on
Siluer pand and on gold signed the summ of 100 Curent to
pay monthly anuall for 100 1 f.

During the tym in his Custodie acording to handwreattt

The 20 of Janer A° 1688 Rescaued from him Curent m
f. 100.

Reseaud from Mister Katerly 150.

Reseaud from Mister Annshe 237.

[*The rest of this page (17) is blank. On p. 18 is the following entry in broken Polish, and in a far less orderly hand than those on the first few pages.—ED.*]

Anno 1686 the 6 febr Przed Braca, ucinonij zastanie in totnis
Summe w Skrzinke ubogich Curentis monety f. 1003.

(*The 6th of February 1686. In the presence of the Brethren, The sum of 1003 florins in current money is in the poor-box.*)

Mr. Owzawski as a forfeit	.	.	535
Mr. Ridels forfeit	.	.	200
William Lindsay's forfeit.	.	.	100
Ready money	.	.	316
			<hr/>
			1151
			148
			<hr/>
			1003

Restat w Cass Ubogich
(*Remains in the poor box*)

[*This finishes the entries on p. 18. On p. 19 is the following undated entry in Polish.*—ED.:—]

Na Kozkazania Bracia Panu Germanu wedluj kasa, na	
zlotich 236 dalo ad Rationem ¹	136.
item temus Panu Gernowy za pod dimnego	12
	<hr/> 148
ditto Aronij Pana Bochonazlotich	100
	<hr/> 248

[*P. 20 is blank. P. 21 contains the following entries in English:—*]

Anno 1686 the 12 of March the Brethren beeing in generall Conuened Mr. Robert Bell heath declared to be deue unto the poore box [*'anest' crossed out*] acording to the tenor of the legace bequethed be his unqhell beloued Mistris Anna Robertson of blised memorie, the Sum of f two hundreth Curent my for the which Summ of f two hundreth he heath payed from this data aboue mentiond to florins 7 per annum for the hundreth beaing also condescended of the breathren.

RO BELL.

Ditto the Sead Mistress Bell of hapie memory heath ordained that thrie hundreth Curent my should be sequistered into our Countriemens hands too those our brethrien in genrall shall thereunto Consent I buy 300 f Current monie the provision thereof is f 21 from the whole Summ yearly the sead f 21 is to be delawered to the pastor of our Reformed religion to be imployed for the benefit of the hospitall in piaskow ² ther this prea yeairs [*previous?*] prowison is payed to minister danell Hram. [*Then follows in another hand—'to the Hospitall of Piasko.'*—ED.]

RO BELL.

Ditto ther is bequithed by the Sead Mistriss Bell of hapie memorie for the benifit of the hospitall of Belzyce f on hundreth Curent

ROBERT BELL.

¹ This means: 'By order of the brethren, to Mr. German, according to the amount in the chest, in zloty, there being 236, he was given 136 florins: Item. To Mr. Gern, as chimney tax, 12 florins: ditto to Mr. Bochonazlotich 100 florins. Total, 248 florins.'

² Piaskow, a small settlement near Lublin, where some of the Protestants held assemblies.

[*This is the last entry in English. On p. 22 are the following regulations in Polish and Latin, for the burial of Protestants and Jews :—*]

¹ Done in the Castle of Lublin, on the Monday before the Feast of SS. Vittus and Modestus the Martyrs,² A.D. 1633.

Compearing in person before the present session of the Court of the Captain of the Castle at Lublin, the Noble Stanislas Morawski, in the name of each and all of the citizens and merchants of Lublin, whether living within the town or without, who are of the dissident religion, presented to the said court the following Regulations for the burial of the dead belonging to the lower classes (*conditionis plebeiae*) that are of the dissident religion, framed with unanimous approval by the Illustrious, Excellent and Well-born Lords-Commissioners of His Sacred Majesty our Most Clement Master, by virtue of the authority conceded to them for this special purpose by His Royal Majesty, on their lawful deputation for executing the Act of Commission dealing with the riot which lately arose at Lublin, not without much shedding of blood, when a certain man of the evangelical religion was carried out for burial; which Regulations, signed by the hands of the foresaid Lords-Commissioners, and sealed with their genuine seals, offered in this manner for registration to the Court of the Captain of the Castle at Lublin by the said Morawski, the court adopted at his request, without demur, as being free from the least mark of suspicion, and to obtain for them a perpetual validity ordered to be inserted word for word in their Acts to the following effect :—

³ We, Nicholas Firley of Dambrowie, Woiewoda of Sandomir, Starosta of Lublin of Casimir, Ralph Leszczynski of Leszna, Woiewoda of Belsa, Starosta of Rubieszow, Maximilian Przerembiki of Przeremb, Castellan of Sieradz, etc. [*Here follow the names and titles of the various Commissioners.—Ed.*] Commissioners appointed by His Sacred Majesty the King our

¹ In Latin.

² 13th June.

³ The text here changes to Polish.

Most Clement Master, to determine upon the means of burying the bodies of people of diverse religions; we have agreed to determine that it should be ordered in this way and order, and have written it down and given copies thereof to the municipal books, for the knowledge of all people this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and thirty-three. First, the householder must give notice of the death in his house the day before the funeral to the officials at the Castle and to the Burgomaster of the town. The Burgomaster having taken counsel with his Counsellors must fix the hour of the funeral, at what time the body of the dead Dissident is to be taken to the place of burial. The day before the funeral the Burgomaster must arrange with his Reverence the officiating Priest of Lublin, or, in his absence, with his substitute, in order that he may keep the servitors of the churches and the cathedral scholars at their proper offices during the time of the funeral; and after this, his Reverence the officiating Priest must, as his Pastoral duty, arrange with the Reverend fathers of the Society of Jesus, that they also may keep their students under strict surveillance and under such discipline that no cause may arise for the beginning of a tumult—and this to preserve public peace, upon which depends the Unity of the Commonwealth. And after such measures being taken, and after the President has made these arrangements, the people of divers religions, without any fire-arms, and the common people being without arms of any sort, and without the accompaniment of guards, who might give rise to discord; without any kind of singing whatever, they will take the body to its place of burial, and there at the place of burial, accordingly to their custom, they will be able to use their own funeral rites. And the Civil Magistrate should appoint and send two men, one a Counsellor and the other a member of the county municipal court, to accompany the funeral, in order to keep the peace and see that the body is taken through the town in accordance with these regulations. Which the Burgomaster, together with the Counsellors and those appointed to accompany the funeral, are to fulfil under pain of a fine of three hundred Polish grzywny. The Dissidents also must obey these regula-

tions for the burial of their dead, under pain of a like penalty of three hundred grzywny, which shall likewise be paid into His Clement Majesty's treasury. Whosoever, no matter what may be his state and condition, may try to infringe this present order for the burial of the dead, and will cause a tumult to arise thereby, such will be accounted guilty before the common law and be brought to trial at the order of His Sacred Majesty the King. [*Then follow the copies of the Commissioners' signatures.*]

[*On the next page, No. 27, are the following entries in faded ink but a clear hand:—*]

Anno 1688 the 20 May William Lindsay¹

Rest on Rzonczik f. 150

Ditto to him 50

Anno 1688 the 30 decembris Lent to Elias Jeue [?]

Current f. 600

In pand 6 silver pleates wying 22 marks wanting
two lod (*half ounces*) per 100 euery month provision.

[*To the right of this last entry is the following note.—Ed. :—*] The 22 February A° 1689 reseaud. f. 609.

[*P. 28 is quite blank. Pp. 29-34 contain proof of the persecutions which fell upon the Brotherhood owing to the influence of the Jesuits, who did all they could to crush Protestantism in Poland.*]

AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM

TRINA DECRETA

TRIBUNALIA

ECCLESIAE ROMANAE

VIRIS ECCLESIASTICIS ET PRAESERTIM

CURAM ANIMARUM ADMINISTRANTIBUS

RELIGIONEM CATHOLICAM ZELOZE PROMOVENTIBUS

HAERESIM CALVINISTICAM ET SCANDALA JUDAICA

PERSEQUENTIBUS UTILIA

IN LUCEM AD N. D. GLORIAM EDITA

CUM PERMISSU SUPERIORUM

ANNO DOMINI MDCLXXXIX

LUBLINI TYPIS COLLEGII SOCIETATIS JESU.

¹ Lendzie. Entry is made in the Cracow Assembly's Register of one 'William Lendzie,' a young man, buried on February 21st, 1685. In 1683 one 'Vilhelmus Lendze' was at the Zamosc Academy, as student of poetry. Possibly he was the 'young man' buried in Cracow a couple of years later.

The First Decree

[*Translated from the Latin*]

Done at Lublin in the Ordinary Courts-General of the Tribunal of the Realm, on the Monday after Rogation Sunday,¹ 1687.

The present Ordinary Court-General of the Tribunal of the Realm at Lublin, at the request of the Very Rev. Albert Radomski, Dean of Chodel, Curate of Belzyce, directed that extract of the following Decree between the parties herein-after named, done as above, be granted from the Register of the Decrees of their court, word for word as it is therein contained, to this effect:—

There compeared in person the Very Rev. Walkowicz, Prosecutor of the Episcopal Court at Cracow, Pursuer; and the Discreet Stanislas Mikolaiewski, Prisoner at the Bar.

The Court, after hearing the statement of the pursuer and the plea in justification set forth by the prisoner, and giving mature consideration to every point and circumstance connected with the charge preferred, having also read and seriously discussed the admissions lodged with the Court by the said Prisoner of his own free will, decrees that he is liable to such punishment as may satisfy the laws of the Realm, since he did dare and wantonly presume to propagate the Calvinistic doctrine damned by laws divine and human, and stringently restrained by the most rigorous penalties sanctioned by a public law regulating the time and place of its profession; and recently to adopt its practice in the private house (the Curia Luezanoff) of the well-born Vladislav Zielinski; and publicly to preach abominable Calvinistic doctrines to a congregation therein assembled on several occasions, with formalities and in circumstances alike forbidden by the laws of the Realm, and to strengthen their damned delusion; and in likewise openly to outrage the laws of the Realm that have stood fast for so many generations, and also to cloak this abominable profession of their sect with the style of Roman Catholic elders, as is clearly evident from the signatures of his

¹ May 5th.

hand exhibited by order of the Judge. And although he has merited heavy penalties no less than light, the Court in condescension decrees that in expiation of this his rash presumption, he shall enter the Tower of the Castle of Cracow within one week from now, and there abide for one half year without break, in the place of confinement to be assigned him by the Most Illustrious Ordinary of the place.

Furthermore, in respect of his usurpation of a spiritual title, whereas he ought to bear a temporal, after fulfilling this first term he shall serve a second therein lasting twelve weeks, and shall no more presume to practise an abominable creed restrained by public laws and by usage resulting therefrom; should the prisoner so do, the penalty now decreed is Ban (*infamia*) and the Pillory (*collum*), and for the publication thereof a term is prescribed in the same register. Moreover, to remove further scandals and the odious occasions of the same, the Court decrees that certain books containing infamous blasphemy against the Virgin and the Saints, which were seized in the prisoner's possession, shall be committed to the flames, and burned in the public market-place on the morrow by the public hangman, by reason of this their severe censure and sentence; since it is plain that both the said prisoner and other disciples and administrators of the same sect will not dare to make wrongous use of the style befitting only Roman Catholic elders, in respect to dress as well as usurpation of title (whereas they possess the temporal title only) when they are liable to the foresaid penalty of Ban and the Pillory, to be demanded at the instance of any one soever from the same register, and also to Free Imprisonment (*libera captivatio*) which may be effected, in case of contravention, by a spiritual Court as well as by the arm of the King, in whatever place the person accused of this offence can be arrested.

But whereas the foresaid Well-born Zielinski, to the utter convulsion of the laws of the Realm, which strictly prohibit the exercise of the said creed, did wantonly presume to admit it within his private house, or rather hall (*curia*), and permit the said hall to be appointed as a new public temple, publicly declaring himself—as is plainly evident from the authentic document exhibited by order of the Judge—to be its patrón,

therefore, in execution of the public laws, which permitted exercises of the kind only in the ancient places, the Court decides that the said Zielinski must be cited, and decrees that the pursuer, with the Prosecutor of the present courts, shall cite him to compear within two weeks from now; after this citation, whether obeyed or not, there is prescribed for the parties in the same register a peremptory term of two weeks, the privilege of securing a stay of proceedings being precluded.

Corrected by Lugowski.

Francis Stoinski, Territorial Judge of Lublin.

(*Locus Sigilli.*)

The Most Illustrious and Reverend Kraiewski,
President.

The Most Illustrious and Excellent Dambski,
Palatine and Marshal.¹

The Second Decree

[*Translated from the Latin*]

Done at Lublin, in the Ordinary Courts-General of the Tribunal of the Realm, on Friday the day of the Feast of St. Hedwige² 1688.

The present Ordinary Court-General of the Tribunal of the Realm at Lublin, at the request of the Very Rev. Albert Radomski, Dean of Chodel, Curate of Belzyce, directed that extract of the following Decree, done as above, be granted from the Acts of their Court, word for word, as it is therein contained, to this effect:—

Accordingly on this day, whereon by virtue of all the premises and the Ordination of the present Courts the term legally appointed falls due, both parties having compeared,—the Very Rev. Wlodek, Curate of Piotrovich, Pursuer, in person, and the Well-born Dambek, also Pursuer, indicting in person; and the successors of the late Well-born Peter and Stanislas Chrzanstowski, and others, cited by the Well-born George

¹ Palatinus Bextensis, Marshalcus Cujaviae.

² 17th October.

Kochowski, and the Well-born Mrs. Broniewski with her son, and also the Court of the Castle of Neocorczyn and others cited by the Well-born John Krinkiewicz, Defendants—the present Ordinary Court-General of the Tribunal of the Realm at Lublin, after hearing the arguments made and brought forward at length by both parties and seriously considering them, that they may dispose of the Remission of the Court of the Castle at Neocorczyn to the present Court, and come to a decision concerning the infringement of a former Tribunitial Decree wherewith different persons are charged, and also concerning an action for damages preferred against the said Court of the Castle at Neocorczyn, in particular as regards the persons of the Well-born Mrs. Broniewski and the said Court, decree that since it is proved that the said Court, although enjoined by statute to furnish sworn testimony from six witnesses of noble birth and landed estate at the first session of the said Court to be held after lapse of six weeks, did fail to inflict upon the infringing party the penalties of their infringement, and postpone the oath, in a case already tried, until the next session, while the other party at the first session produced witnesses only † †¹ without conforming to the Tribunitial Decree as her interests demanded, and at the following session produced in person the Noble Stanislas Kochlewski, a man convicted of apostasy, whom the said Court wrongfully accepted as a witness, on this account the Court has become liable to penalty for damages, and Mrs. Broniewski for infringement (of the Tribunitial Decree), and sentence the Court, or rather the party representing it, to pay 100 Polish marks as damages to the Pursuers, and half that sum to the present Court, to the Pursuers by the date herein-after given, but to the Court at this instant; and Mrs. Broniewski, for the infringement of which in that time she was guilty, to pay a Double Captain's Fine (*duplex vadium capitaneale*) to the pursuers by the term above given for the production of a witness, and a Single Fine at this instant to the present Court; notwithstanding which, to supplement the sworn testimony of Kochlewski, the Court decrees that the

¹ Text corrupt: *spenetenus*.

Well-born Mrs. Broniewski shall furnish another witness of noble birth and landed estate before the Court of the Castle at Neocorczyn at their first session for lawsuits to be held after six weeks, that he may give evidence on oath, subject to the penalty hereinafter defined. Furthermore, as concerning the infringement with which the pursuers charge the successors of the late Well-born Chrzanstowskich, since the Well-born John Chrzonstowski in presence of the said Court did furnish, with witnesses, sworn testimony at a stated time as enjoined, therefore the Court makes and pronounces him acquitted from this legal suit and prosecution by the pursuer.

As for the other parties cited, Elizabeth Chrzanstowski by name, one the widow of the Well-born Peter, Vice-captain of the Castle of Sandec, the other married first to Stanislas and subsequently to John, and the successors of the late Well-born Stanislas,—since the said Chrzanstowskich, though distinctly named in the citations, did not furnish sworn testimony before the said Court of the Castle at Neocorczyn, as directed in the foresaid Tribunitial Decree, the present Court finds them guilty of infringement thereof, and decrees that in atonement therefor, and as amends for the conviction of their husbands in the year 1670 on a charge not yet refuted, one or other of them pay a Threefold Captain's Fine to the pursuers when furnishing the sworn testimony, and a like amount to the Court at this instant; also that they declare on oath, before the Court of the Captain of the Castle at Neocorczyn at their first session for lawsuits to be held after six weeks, as enjoined by the former Decree, in the same terms as did the Well-born Alexander Chrzanstowski, with six witnesses of noble birth and landed estate, 'that they do not profess the Arian Creed, and in no wise lend complicity to the adherents of that detestable doctrine, and are guiltless of any blasphemy against the Orthodox Roman Catholic faith, and of all the other charges in the indictment,' the said session being fixed and sustained by the present court as a peremptory term for the Pursuers, that they may demand the oath, and the Defenders, that they may furnish it.

Next, as concerning the Discreet Petroselin, an alleged promoter of the Calvino-Arian Creed, the present Court,

holding it proven that he did exert himself to comply with the Tribunitial Decree in presence of the Most Illustrious and Reverend Ordinary of the district, and that it was not by his opposition that the oath was deferred, finds him not guilty of infringement; but nevertheless, in conformance to a former Tribunitial Decree, it decrees that he give assurance concerning his own religion, which he professes with the sanction of the State, and at the same time secure acquittal, in these terms, along with two ministers of the same sect and four noblemen with landed estate, 'that he promotes the Arian Creed neither secretly nor openly, but acknowledges Deity in the Most Holy Trinity, and the Personality of the Son of God, and the Holy Spirit Co-equal and Co-eternal with God the Father, also the Resurrection of the Son of God by virtue of His Divinity, and the Virginity of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary both before and after His birth, the immortality of souls, and their activity after death; that he has lent no complicity to the adherents of the detestable Arian Creed either himself or by means of subordinates, and is guilty of no blasphemy against the orthodox Roman Catholic faith either himself or by means of his adherents or persons instructed by him, nor of any of the other charges in the indictment.' This he must testify forthwith before the present court, which presents the Noble Martin Nadolski, Minister-General of the Realm, that the attestation may be made in the above terms by the party cited, who shall perform the premises subject to a penalty of Ban, hereby decreed by this Court for infringement of this Decree by the Defenders, to rest upon their persons and all their goods, two weeks from now being a peremptory term for its publication from the Register, fixed and sustained in presence of the Tribunitial Court of the Realm at Lublin.

And whereas in conformance to the above Decree the Discreet John Petroselin, Minister of the Temple at Szczezanovich, with witnesses of discretion, namely Daniel Aram, Minister at Piasek, and Paul Nemirecki, Minister at Reiow, and the Well-born Paul Orzechowski and Theodore Suchdodolowski, did furnish sworn testimony before the present court when challenged by Bogulas Rey, Sword-bearer of Chelm, the Very Reverend Wlodek being Pursuer, therefore the present court

hereby pronounces the Discreet Petroselin acquitted from this legal suit and prosecution by the said pursuer, imposing upon the parties on this count a perpetual silence.

Finally, whereas the same Pursuer demands that penalty be inflicted for failure to raze to the ground the gymnasia erected near the Temple or Synagogue at Szczebanovich, the present Court, as concerning the Act of Condescension of the foresaid Court of the Castle at Neocorczyn, orders the nearer Heirs of Szczebanovich to attend a sworn inquiry, and decrees that the Well-born Peter and John Chrastowsey shall take a binding oath (*medium corporale iuramentum*) to this effect, that in conformance to the former Tribunitial Decree the foresaid gymnasia have been completely demolished and razed to the ground, and that after the said Condescension and the demolition consequent thereon no youths have received instruction or training in the study of letters in the buildings or halls (*curiolis*) surrounding the Temple; and that they are not liable to penalty for infringement as urged by the pursuer. This they shall do with two witnesses of their own class, within the next four weeks, which peremptory term is fixed and sustained for both parties by the present Court, and by this term the pursuing party shall be bound to ensure that the Well-born Rey, who intercepted the book consigned to the flames for burning by a former Decree, register his report for recognition before the officials of his proper district, the peremptory term for both parties and for the registration being kept as above.

Nevertheless, to remove public scandals and occasions of heresy, the present Court decrees that the foresaid Heirs of Szczebanovich, as also the foresaid Petroselin, minister of the Temple at Szczebanovich, and his successors, shall not presume to rebuild the gymnasia after their demolition, nor to organise any more the schools of letters and train the youth therein either secretly or openly; also that the foresaid Petroselin shall attend to his own religion or sect only, and refrain in every way from administering the sacraments properly belonging to persons of the orthodox Roman Catholic faith, also from burial and sepulture of dead Catholics, and from all other ecclesiastical services, rites and celebrations which con-

cern true disciples of the Roman Catholic faith ; and shall not offer himself in any way for duties of that nature, nor presume to have dealings with foreign persons who are disciples of the same sect. The penalty for contravention of these premises by the Heirs of Szczezanovich and Petroselin, so far as concerns the erection of gymnasia in Szczezanovich and the prosecution of the study of Letters, shall be forfeiture and demolition of the Temple, to be executed at the instance of the curate foresaid, the Most Illustrious and Reverend Ordinary of the place ; so far as concerns the other points, it shall be Ban, as hereby decreed by the present Court, affecting both the parties themselves and all their property in general, a peremptory term for the publication thereof from the same register, notwithstanding previous citations before the Court of the Tribunal of the Realm at Lublin, being fixed and sustained.

Corrected by Lugowski.

Francis Stoinski, Territorial Judge at Lublin.
(*Locus Sigilli.*)

The Third Decree

[*Translated from the Latin*]

Done at Lublin, in the Ordinary Courts-General of the Tribunal of the Realm, on the Tuesday¹ after the Feast of the Presentation of the B.V.M., A.D. 1688.

The present Ordinary Court-General of the Tribunal of the Realm at Lublin, at the request of the Reverend Damski, Dean of Chodel, curate of Belzyce, directed that extract of the following Decree between the parties hereinafter named, done as above, be granted from the Acts of their court, word for word, in its entirety, as therein contained, to this effect :—

Accordingly on this day, whereon by virtue of the foresaid Decree and the Ordination of the present Courts the term legally appointed falls due, both parties having compeared,—the Very Reverend Radomski, curate of Belzyce, Pursuer, in

¹ November 23rd.

person, and the Well-born Boguslas Orzechowski, Defender, compearing in person for himself and in name of others to be cited (excepting the Unbelieving Judas Jerszowicz),—the foresaid Ordinary Court-General of the Tribunal of the Realm at Lublin, after hearing the arguments made and brought forward at length by both parties, and seriously considering them, proceeded to the reading of the evidence elicited in the case; the same having now been read, and every circumstance affecting any person soever having been duly weighed, especially as concerning the Discreet John Bitner, Minister of the Temple at Belzyce, whereas from the evidence elicited he is not proved guilty of the charges comprised in the summons of the pursuer, therefore the present court makes and pronounces him acquitted from this legal suit and prosecution by the Very Reverend Pursuer, as also the Well-born Boguslas Orzechowski from the cause of his citation.

Furthermore, as concerning the citation of Abraham Perstin, Hedwig Nemorecka, Anne Kleparska, and John Bronzki, whereas the Well-born Orzechowski has cited them at this present term, in accordance with a former Tribunitial Decree, and neither is the Discreet Bitner, minister, proved guilty of leading to apostasy, nor Abraham Perstin of apostasy, therefore the present Court frees and acquits them also, on these counts, from the legal suit and prosecution by the Very Reverend Pursuer, but directs that the case against the parties Nemorecka, Kleparska, and Bronzki be proceeded with. But in the prosecution thereof, weighing the facts with regard to the relevant evidence, whereas the foresaid Nemorecka and Kleparska are shown to have been born in the true Catholic faith, and anointed by holy Christian baptism into the Roman Church at . . .¹ (as is revealed by poems [? lists] of the baptized produced at the inquiry), while Bronzki is shown to have been seduced from the united Graeco-Ruthenian faith; and although they are shown to be liable to the penalties prescribed by public law, nevertheless the present Court, in consideration of their having been led into apostasy in childhood (about the time of the Hungarian raid across the frontiers of the realm against

¹ *Ecclesia Romana Cobilanecensis.*

Bardiow) by the late Well-born Mrs. Menczynska, the mother, and at a tender age by the Hon. Orzechowska, the daughter of Bronzki (by whose death their crime has been wiped out), the present Court in its clemency releases them from penalty as premised, thinking it meet that they be restored all three to the bosom of the Holy Roman Church; and it decrees that the foresaid Nemorecka, Kleparska, and Bronzki, with their children of either sex, within one week return to the Holy Orthodox Roman Catholic religion, and renounce in such manner as they may please their Calvinistic delusions, subject to a penalty of the Pillory and Ban hereby decreed for contravention of the premises; they are remitted to the captains of their districts, and to the civil courts, that execution may be taken against their persons at the instance of the Very Reverend Prosecutor, or, failing him, of any one soever.

Moreover, to remove such detestable occasions of apostasy, the present court directs that the Discreet Bitner and his successors shall not presume to take into their service Catholic boys under eighteen years of age, to initiate Catholics in Calvinistic doctrines, to admit apostates in any way to his Temple, nor to forestal the Catholic Church of Belzyce by the ringing of his Calvinistic bell, subject to a penalty of Ban hereby decreed by the present court for contravention of the premises, a peremptory term for the publication thereof from the same register being fixed and sustained by the present court (notwithstanding) previous citation; for the present he shall pay fines of 14 marks Polish to the Pursuer, and the same sum to the present court, the former fine to be doubled in event of failure to pay, the latter to be paid at this instant, subject to penalty of Banishment.

And whereas by the same evidence it has been clearly proved that the Unbelieving Judas Jerszowicz, undeterred by fear of punishment, has been guilty of lustful and adulterous intercourse with the industrious Anna, his servant, of the Catholic persuasion, contrary to its precepts, and the said industrious Anna, his servant, of shameful and adulterous pollution with Jewish offspring, therefore the Court sentences them, as by law and their deed disgraced, and on proof convicted, to suffer the criminal penalties, namely capital punishment, and decrees

that the Well-born Orzechowski shall cause the said Adulterer, Judas Jerszowicz, to appear before the Heirs † . . . † and the present Court within the next six weeks,¹ and in presence of the officers of the Castle of Lublin a peremptory term is fixed and sustained by the present Court.

Moreover, since the past investigations have shown the Jews of Belzyce to be guilty of transgressing the laws of the Realm by their illegal use of women as servants, by the year and by the week, and of committing scandalous offences, and of infringing the laws of the Heirs [?] by their connivance, therefore the present Court decrees that they, or rather the Well-born Orzechowski, shall pay for such perpetrations on their part a Quadruple Captain's Fine to the Pursuer before the officers of the Castle at Lublin within four weeks, and the same amount, but at this instant, to the present Court. None the less it directs that the Well-born Orzechowski shall remove his establishment (*familia*) of either sex within two weeks from the Jews of Belzyce and allow no Catholic person to serve them; and, finally, that when the Very Reverend Curate of Belzyce marches with the sacred (emblems) to visit the sick, or in procession, he shall remove the said Jews and compel them to withdraw, and to refrain from witnessing such spectacles, and stringently prohibit all preparations whatsoever on Feast-days before the ninth hour; failing compliance with the premises, the Well-born Orzechowski shall be liable to perpetual Banishment, the Jews to Ban, which penalties for contravention by the parties cited are hereby decreed, a peremptory term for the publication thereof being fixed by the present Court for the next

¹ The text of these Decrees as transmitted is so corrupt that constant emendation has been necessary. The Latin describing this sentence runs as follows:—
 ‘. . . decernit quatenus Generosus Orzechowski tam dictum Juda Jerszowicz adulterum apud Haeredes opala hinc et ad acta praesentia intra spacium sex septimanarum proximarum evincat. . . .’ The words *opala hinc* can hardly be sound. *Opala* appears to be the Polish for *fire*. Two possible reconstructions have occurred to me, and I give them for what they are worth: (a) *opala hinc* may conceal *Palatini* (cf. the signature of the Palatine of Siradz at the end of the Decree). (b) In these documents *tam* is invariably followed by a correlative *quam*; we might, moreover, expect some mention of the other culprit, Anna. I am inclined to think that the words *quam hanc* must have stood in the original.

session of the Court of the Castle at Lublin for the settlement of suits; for the present they shall pay fines of 14 marks Polish to the Pursuer, and the same sum to the present Court, the former fine to be doubled in event of failure to pay, the latter to be paid at this instant, subject to penalty of Banishment.

Corrected by Lugowski.

Francis Stoinski, Territorial Judge at Lublin.

(*Locus sigilli.*)

The Very Reverend and Illustrious Lipski,
President.

The Most Illustrious and Excellent Pieniazek,
Palatine of Siradz, Marshal.

[On pp. 35-46 follow Polish translations of these three decrees.]

[Pages 47-49 inclusive are blank. Pages 50-66 inclusive contain notes, inventories and accounts.]

To the Praise of God in Lublin, this eighth day of April in the year 1692.

We, the Brethren of the Lublin Convention, together with the Honest Mr. Bonel, render up to the Honest Mr. Charles Galbrecht, according to the following inventory:

1. A chest, painted and clamped.
 2. A book in quarto, written in the year 1642.
 3. One book, ditto, in which are the Church Canons.
 4. One Register, written in the year 1626.
 5. 1 Register of precepts, of the year 1686.
 6. 1 Register of Expenses, of the year 1686.
 7. 1 Silver salver for Sunday Collections.
 8. The Pledge of the Honest Mr. John Charles Orzechowski:
a silver goblet, gilt, 1 gilt tray without legs, and a second white tray.
 - 1 jug richly gilt, 1 tray of white silver.
 - 1 white silver candlestick, . . . to the sum of f. 535.
 9. One white trapping for a horse with gilt pieces, belonging to Mr. William Lendze¹ . . . to the sum of f. 200.
- He ought to pay interest of 7 per cent.

¹ Lindsay.

10. 1 Black Pall with a sheet, without lace.

11.¹

12. Two black pieces of cloth, for covering at the funeral place.

13. 1 old Pall with a black check, which is given to Belzyce.

14. In ready money we took over 109 grosz 19 half grosz.

PIOTER GERN.

KAROL GALBRAITH.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

THOMAS BURNETT.

JOHN RITCHIE.

ANDREAS BEGIN.

N.B.—Mr. John Rytze's² interest should be from 100 zloty, from the part of Mr. Bell.

N.B.—To the clerk at Belzyce from the Collection, we allow, ab hinc f. 15.

To the praise of God in Lublin. In the year 1697 on January 4th.

At the application of the Honest Brethren of the Lublin Convention, belonging to the Belzyce Assembly we have been elected as Elders for the Collections for this present year, and the things below mentioned have been given into our hands, to which we sign with our own hands, date as above.

JAKUB ROSS.

ARCHIBALD GELLEN.

1 Chest, clamped.

2 Small precept and expense books, begun in the year 1686.

1 Register in green parchment, in which one writes, begun in the year 1680.

1 Black pall and two sheets without lace.

1 Pall of red cloth and a sheet with lace.

2 Cloths serving for funerals.

1 Salver or tray of silver weighing 2 m. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lod.

From the safe we took nothing because there was nothing.

N.B.—With the Honest Mr. Peter Gern remain the following books, which belong to the Chest because they are described

¹ A blank space left in original.

² ? Ritchie.

by the hands of the Honest Mr. Ritchie and the late Mr. Galbraith on page 16 and page 50.

1 Book in quarto written in the year A.D. 1642.

1 Book in which are the Canons of the church 1643.

1 Register, written 1626.

Anno 1698¹ on the first of October in Lublin at the unanimous consent of the Brethren of the whole community and by the interposition of the Well-born Mr. John Charles Orzechowski, Ensign of Lublin, we have ceded a debt that we had with the Well-born Mrs. Prefect Drohicki—according to the receipt given by the late Christopher of Potok Potocki, Prefect of Jablonna—amounting to the sum of two thousand zloty of current money, to the Honest Mr. Peter Gern, on the condition that the Honest Mr. Peter Gern must realise the said debt at his own cost; for which we agreed with him that he must bear all the expenses and costs spent upon the building of the stable and other building in the house Zmigrod, and should reserve no private demands whatever, and that they should all appear as a separate contract, and the paper to this effect is in the Lublin Court fully described and signed by the hand of the Honest Mr. Gern.

And whereas the Honest Mr. Peter Gern applied to us, as to his partners, that he might have the further disposition of this house for one whole year, beginning from Michaelmas of the year 1698 to Michaelmas of the year 1699 and sent it from us; then we, with consent of the Brethren, did contract with the Honest Mr. Gern that he should pay a rent of 100 florins for the year; then he took the house from the above-mentioned time even till the last day of December 1700, for two years and one quarter. For which he ought to have paid 247 florins 15 grosz. Nevertheless he, the Honest Mr. Peter Gern, affirmed, and produced the document, that he had to pay a fine on the merit of an old judgment of the tribunal, whereof he knew nothing, in a suit against the well-born Mrs. Prefect Drohecka, and that he expended somewhat on the repairs of the house, with the consent of the Honest Gentlemen Brethren, and this on the 3rd of January 1701, in

⁹
¹ In the original the date is put as 1688 and corrected thus: 16⁹8.

Lublin, out of the rent of the above-mentioned house for two years and one quarter: and now again the Honest Elders are to let (rent) the house for the following year, beginning from the first of January anno 1701, for 110 florins for the whole year. Which the Honest Mr. Peter Gern hath already agreed to pay without any objection whatsoever.

Inventory of the silver taken from the hands of the Honest Mr. Peter Gern on the 3rd of January 1701, which remains in pledge from the well-born Mr. John Charles Orzechowski, Ensign of Lublin, of blessed memory, in return for the sum of 535 florins lent to him from the Collection money in the year 1686. For which silver the Honest Mr. Peter Giern hath a paper from the well-born Mr. Ensign in October Anno 1688, which, together with the interest, makes 900 florins; the debt admitted.

Of silver there is then :—

1 Goblet gilded.	}	Which silver, with the chest and other things, we render up to the Honest Mr. Jacob Grigery and the Honest Mr. Allexander Sommer, as to Elders.
1 Salver gilded, without feet.		
1 White salver.		
1 Jug richly gilt.		
1 White silver tray.		
1 White silver candlestick.	}	

Anno 1701, die 3 January. General Balance

Debit.	Credit.
From the 1st of January anno 1697 during four years according to the Rule books there has been taken from the Collections for the salary of the Reverend Mr. Radoss likewise from travellers and from marriages—in current money, . . . f. 2446 7 gr.	With various expenses and payments during 4 years as is written in the Expenses book of currant money . . . f. 2449 13
	To the safe and to the Balance in the Chest we render . . . 196 4
	To the Honest Mr. Grigery and the Honest Mr. Somner . . .
Total, . f. 2446, 7 gr.	Total, . f. 2446, 7 grosz.

JAKUB ROSS.

ARCHIBALD GELLEN.

To the Praise of God. Anno 1701, die 9 January, in Lublinie.

The Assembly of the Brethren for this time.

Mr. Peter Gairden.

Mrs. Anna Farcher.

Mr. Jacob Ross Elder . . . {¹ In this year he removed to Warsaw.

Mr. Archibald Gellen Elder . . . Anno 1707 in June he died.

Mr. Abram Schultz . . . Died anno 1708 die 17 Aprilis.

Mr. Bernard Kiechen . . . { Died anno 1704 die 6 Novembris.
His body rests in the Lord in Piaski.²

Mr. Alexander Allon.³

Mr. Jacob Grigory.

Mr. Alexander Sommer . . . Died anno 1706 in Cracow.

Mrs. Mary Argyle⁴ . . . { Entered the state of holy matrimony with the Honest Mr. Peter Gerne die 18 January 1702.

Mr. Nill Kambell.

Mr. Peter Ogilvie . . . { Honest Mr. Peter Ogilvie die 23 Aprilis, anno 1702 died in Warsaw and there at Leszno⁵ his body rests in the Lord.

Mr. Michael Heydeman.

THE YOUNG ONES.

Mr. Adam Smith . . . { Mr. Adam Smith died in Wengrow die 20 Decembris, Anno 1702 and is there buried.

Mr. David Desales.

¹ The list of Brethren, probably Communicants, is written in one hand and the notes as to death or removal in another.—ED.

² Once a town, now merely a settlement twenty-three versts from Lublin.

³ Allen. One 'Alexander Alon was entered as a student of poetry in the Zamosc Academy on 14th February 1683.' This Academy, founded in 1594, after the model of the Padua University, by Jan Zamoyski, gave its students courses in law, medicine, philosophy, and afterwards in theology.

⁴ Argyle. According to the records of the Lublin Synod for the year 1653, we learn that: 'B. Argiel' attended the schools of the Lublin Province and was allowed a bursary of 90 florins per annum. One of the Seniors fed and clothed him. The report in which these details are mentioned is signed by Jacob Kil, one Horgreff, and Thomas Argiel.

⁵ This cemetery, now a garden, lies within a few hundred yards of the spot where the 'green parchment book' from which these transcripts are made, is kept.

Mr. George Gairden . . . { Honest Mr. Gairden died die 6
Marty Anno 1702 in Lublin at
Belzyce and is there buried.¹

Mr. Jacob Lind : to Scotland.

Mr. John Janga. Died in Warsaw die 22 Marca 1705.

Mr. George Ross.

Mr. Hugo Fercherson . . . { This one died in Warsaw, anno
1703. His body rests in the
Lord at Leszno.

Mr. Jacob Smith . . . { ²Die 30 Marty, anno 1704, was
fatally killed during the Swedish
wars from the Polish side by a
party of Polish Scouts.

To the Praise of God. Anno 1701, die 9 January,
in Lublin.

At to-day's meeting by the opinion and wish of the Honest Brethren of the Lublin Convention and the Belzyce assembly are chosen as Elders, Mr. Jacob Grygory and Mr. Alexander Summer for the management and the Collections, on which we sign under the above date.

We have taken from the hands of the last Elders, Honest Mr. Jacob Ross and Honest Mr. Archibald Gellon, the chest with the apparatus of the Brethren and the Register Books, quite according to the Inventory of these honest gentlemen.

Item. We have taken the pledged silver, from the Well-born Mr. John Charles Orzechowski, Ensign of Lublin, according to the honest gentleman's description. This pledge was given anno 1686 : to the total of 555 florins, from which the interest is owing. The Well-born Mr. Ensign's receipt for which remains in the hands of the Honest Mr. Peter Gern for 900 florins. There is a second receipt for the same sum of 535 florins with the Reverend Pastor Radoss. This one was given the first.

¹ Wengrow, a town in the Province of Sieldce, was at one time a stronghold of Calvinism, though they were persecuted during the years that Adam Smith lived there. It was an important market town between Warsaw and Dantzig.

² Opatow, once a prosperous town, lies in the Province of Radom, seventeen versts from Ostrowiec.

Item We took from the gentlemen in the Chest, in the matter of money. . . . f. 196 . 24 grosz.

With the Honest Mr. Peter Gern remain the books mentioned below, belonging to the Chest, books of the Brethren which he does not give back.

1 Book in quarto: written in . . . Anno 1642.

1 Book in which are the Church Canons . . . Anno 1643.

1 Register Book . . . Anno 1626.

There is a certain sum, that is, one hundred Orlanki ordered by the Honest Brethren of Jaroslaw to Mrs. Burnet of blessed memory. And as she has gone from this world meantime, this little sum belongs to the Chest of our Brotherhood, and was given into the hands of the Honest Mr. Alexander Summer in Jaroslaw, and till now remains with him. Anno 1700, die 1 Octobris. Anno 1705 die. The Honest Mr. Summer gave 100 florins in salary to the hands of the Reverend Pastor Radooss—Received. Reverend Pastor Radoss.

Anno 1701, die 18 May, in Lublin. The Honest Mrs. Sophie Dowison, of Zamosc, of her piety did give after her late husband the Honest Mr. Andrew Dewison of blessed memory one hundred zloty according to current money in Zamosc and 94 florins 9 grosz according to current money in Lublin for the use of the Belzyce hospital.

Taken from the hands of the Honest Mr. Archibald Gellen, for which a receipt is given to the Honest Mrs. Dewison by the Elders. This legacy is given to the Chest of the Lublin Brotherhood for the poor.

Anno 1701, die 1 January, in Lublin, to die 1 January, anno 1702. The Honest Mr. Peter Gairden, according to his contract with the Brethren, must pay as rent for the house one hundred sloty and ten. f 110.

Anno 1702, die 2 January. Honest Mr. P. Gern paid f. 50.

Honest Mr. Peter Gern's receipt for f. 51. 11 grosz has been given to the Honest Mr. Adam Smith, and from it must go provision for the poor. This receipt the Honest Mr. Smith gave up and left to the Chest anno 1701.

The second receipt, of the Jew Lemek Naftalowicz, alias Kamienicki, for fourteen rix-dollars, given by the same Honest

Mr. Adam Smith of his piety, for the poor. About which is a lawsuit in the Courts of the Well-born Mr. Wojewoda of Lublin. The papers relating to the lawsuit are taken out and to be found in the Chest of the Brotherhood anno 1702: in Lublin, die 15 Marty.

Anno 1703, die 12 Decembris. There has appeared a decree from the Appeal from the Court of the Under Woyewodo in the Courts of the Well-born Illustrious Mr. Woyewoda, ordering that the Jew shall pay the 14 rix-dollars within four weeks. The day for payment falls, please God, upon die 12 January, anno 1704, together with the fines ordered in the lawsuit.

Anno 1707, die 16 May, in Lublin. The Honest Mr. Archibald Gellon of blessed memory bequeathed in his will fifty zloty to the poor, which money remains at present in the hands of his born son, the Honest Mr. William Gellen.

¹ To the Praise of God, 1702, die 1 January, in Lublin.

General Balance

Of various collections during the year 1701 from
7th January.

Sunday Collections according to the Register . . .	f. 120 12
Collections from different Honest Brethren, visiting and coming of	f. 119 15
Collected for the Reverend Pastor Radoss' salary . . .	f. 413 24
From the Honest Mr. Allon	f. 10

Total f. 663 21

In the money box that we took from the Elders	f. 196 24
From the Honest Mrs. Dewison	f. 94 9
From the Honest Mr. Peter Gern from the little house of	f. 50

Total f. 1004 24

Anno 1702, a die 1 January, in Lublin. The Honest Mr.

Peter Gairden ought, according to contract, to pay for the little house

f. 100

¹ Here come accounts of expenses and moneys received during several years.
—ED.

Anno 1701, a die 9 January ad die 1 January anno 1702.

Expenses.

To the Reverend Pastor Radoss, Salary for this year	f. 500
Lent to Mrs. Burnet with consent of the Brethren	f. 94 10
Mrs. Czamer on a pledge (she gave it back)	f. 27 6
Mrs. Boyle with consent of the Brethren	f. 23
The Bell-ringer's Daughter at different times	f. 10 12 $\frac{2}{3}$
For the Bell-ringer's boots	f. 3 12
To the poor for wood	f. 1 15
To the Honest Mrs. Zarnow, widow	f. 20 12
For the burial of a dead person	f. 2 15
For wood for the fence	f. 45 23
To the Carpenters	f. 21 17 $\frac{1}{3}$
	<hr/>
	750 3

There remains in the money box in the chest f. 254 21

Total f. 1004 24

JAKUB GREGORY.

ALEXANDER SUMMER.

To the Praise of God. In Lublin, anno 1703, die 1 January.

General Balance.

Of various collections during the year 1702 a die 1 January.

The old money-box	f. 254 21
Anno 1702. Salary for the Reverend Rad. collected in February	f. 155
Anno 1702. Salary collected in September	f. 159 24
Sunday collections	f. 110 5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Guests' collections	f. 33 13
	<hr/>
Total	f. 713 3 $\frac{1}{3}$

Anno 1703, die 1 January, in Lublin, the Honest Mr. Peter Gairdin, according to his Contract ought to pay for this year for the little house f. 110

Anno 1702 a die January ad die 1 January Anno 1703.

Expenses.

Salary for the Reverend Pastor Rados	f. 400
Expenses in the little house for the fence	f. 49 25 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hospital for this year	f. 80 12 $\frac{2}{3}$
For the law, with the Jew Lewek Naftalowicz about the 14 Rix-dollars, Expenses	f. 12 27
	<hr/>
Total	<u>f. 543 5$\frac{1}{3}$</u>

In the money box in the chest there remains tymfs 107	f. 115 18
Item: in different monies	f. 54 10
Total	f. 713 3 $\frac{1}{3}$

JAKOB GREGORIE.

ALEXANDER SUMMER.

To the Praise of God. Anno 1704, in Lublin, die 5 January.

General Balance

of Various Collections during the year 1703.

Sunday Collections	f. 167 $\frac{1}{3}$
Collections from various Honest Guests	f. 87 8
Collected for the Reverend Pastor's Salary	
A ^o 1703. In February	f. 137
A ^o 1703. In September	f. 157 16
Total	f. 548 24 $\frac{1}{3}$
In the money box from anno 1702	f. 169 28
Summa	f. 718 22 $\frac{1}{3}$
The steel box during the sitting at Mr. Grygrie	f. 3 14
Total	f. 722 6 $\frac{1}{3}$

Anno 1704, die 5 January, in Lublin, the Honest Mr. Peter
Gern, according to his contract for the Brethren's
little house, should pay f. 110

Anno 1704, die 6 January, the Honest Mr. Gern gave Mr.
Frazer on account 80 f.

Expenses a die 1 January 1703 ad die 5 January Anno 1704.

To the Reverend Pastor Rados, salary	f. 400
Mrs. Boyle for this year	f. 96
Hospital	f. 15
For the repairing of the room	f. 50
For digging the Swede's grave	f. 1 15
For wood for the fence	f. 13 25
For repairing the buildings and roofs	f. 26 24 $\frac{1}{3}$
For Petruscha, the daughter of Iglan, the Bell-ringer	f. 28
To Gilbert Frezer	f. 10
Expenses with the law with the Jew Lewek Naftalowicz, about Mr. Smith's 14 rix-dollars	f. 27 16
	f. 641 18 $\frac{1}{3}$
In the money box Item f. 3 14.	f. 77 4
Total	f. 718 22 $\frac{1}{3}$

JAKOB GREGORIE.

ALEXANDER SUMMER.

Anno 1710, die January, in Lublin.

General Balance of Collections and Expenses a anno 1701 die
9 January ad anno ut supra.

In the money box at this time from the Elders	.	.	f.	196	24
Collections this year according to the Register	.	.	f.	487	16
The Pastor's Salary	.	.	f.	413	24
Anno 1702 Collections	.	.	f.	143	24
Salary	.	.	f.	314	24
Anno 1703 Collections	.	.	f.	257	22
Salary	.	.	f.	294	16
Anno 1704 Collections	.	.	f.	123	19½
Anno 1705 Collections	.	.	f.	31	24
Anno 1706 Collections	.	.	f.	166	1½
Anno 1707 Collections	.	.	f.	180	6½
Salary	.	.	f.	89	
Anno 1708 Collections	.	.	f.	167	29½
Salary	.	.	f.	85	
Anno 1709 Collections	.	.	f.	145	29½
				Total	f. 3186 20

Anno 1701 a die 9 January.	Expenses and salary	.	f.	729	
Anno 1702 : Expenses	.	.	f.	548	
Anno 1703 : Expenses	.	.	f.	670	
Anno 1704 : Expenses	.	.	f.	237	7⅔
Anno 1705 : Expenses	.	.	f.	200	24
Anno 1706 : Expenses	.	.	f.	100	20½
Anno 1707 : Expenses	.	.	f.	241	18
Anno 1708 : Expenses	.	.	f.	118	18
Anno 1709 : Expenses	.	.	f.	129	1
The Reverend Pastor Radoss took from Mr. Sumer	.	.	f.	100	
Mr. Burnet owes of money lent	.	.	f.	50	
Mr. Nill Campbell	.	.	f.	50	
				To solve the account	f. 11 20¾

Total f. 3186 20

JAKOB GREGORIE.

In the Name of the One God and the Holy Trinity.

Anno 1710, die 21 January, in Lublin, We, the assembly of Lublin, met at the Elder of the Governors of God's church in the Parish of Belzyce, for the time being Mr. Jacob Gregory, who demanded that the Assembly might release him in his age and infirmity from the office of Elder, therefore, doing according to his wish, the Assembly, with unanimous votes,

did elect us two Elders in his place, and we took these duties upon us, to serve the Brethren with carefulness and love for God's church, looking for what we might do to the glory of our Lord and the multiplication of his glory amongst us. To which I set my own hand and signed, and here sign with my hand DANIEL GREGORIE.

The second Elder was never able to sign here, because the Lord God called him from this wretched Vale of Tears during the Plague in Lublin, Anno 1711.

Die ultimo Septembris Mr. William Gellen was elected.

Information.

Any might blame me, who sign here with my own hand that, either through my carelessness or through my unpunctuality, it happened that the late Mr. Gellen did not sign with his own hand, nevertheless in this matter was no fault of mine, but rather that of the Assembly of Ours, because, when we were elected as Elders, all the apparatus of the church, the books and the salver, were given, not to me, but to the same Mr. William Gellen, and it was only after his death that the apparatus, the books and likewise the salver were taken by me from the dead man's heirs, that is from the married pair, Mr. and Mrs. Begin, and now only, after taking away the books, do I write this document therein.

Taking this office upon myself I did find in the church Chest that Mr. William Gellen took over the things described below :—

Silver.		Apparatus.
G. 2. L.	1½. A white silver collection salver.	1 Red cloth Pall. 1 Black cloth Pall.
G. 3. L.	9. A silver gilded goblet.	1 Sheet with lace.
2.	5. A gilded jug.	2 Sheets without lace.
1.	14. A white silver tray.	4 pieces of cloth for covering the benches during funerals.
	13½. A silver gilt tray without bottom.	5 Church books.
	11½. A white silver tray.	
	10½. A candlestick of white silver.	
		1 book, this one, in green parchment in Folio.
		2 Do. small for Expenses and Collections.
		2 Do. bound in Parchment, written in.

In the money box which Mr. Gellen took from Mr. Jakob Gregorie were, in current money . . . f. 11 20½

Sub data eadem, that is Anno 1710, die 21 January, assembled at that time, we, the undersigned, made a collection amongst ourselves for the annual salary of our Pastor at Belzyce,¹ the Reverend John Radosz, which, amounting to f. 300, ought to be paid to him punctually.

Mr. William Gellon . . .	f. 80	Anno 1711 die Sept. died in Ran.
Mr. Jakob Gregorie . . .	10	1712 die 8 May, went asleep in Christ.
Mr. Daniel Gregorie . . .	40	
Mr. George Ross . . .	40	
Mr. Andrew Jounga . . .	25	
Mr. Daniel Perszieniusz . . .	25	
Mrs. Anna Szule . . .	15	
Mr. Daud Dessales . . .	15	
Mr. Francis Dessales . . .	10	
Mr. Thomas Burnet . . .	6	1712 die Aprilis sudden called from this world.
Mr. Peter Lindsay . . .	10	
Mr. William Bisset . . .	10	
Mr. Peter Sach . . .	10	
Mr. Ernest de La Mott . . .	10	1712 die Decembris, left Lublin.

f. 306

In the year 1711 Mr. William Gellen ought to have given for the keeping of the stable at Zmigrod in the Brethren's house during several years, in current money f. 100. As he did not pay them his heirs should pay it.

How the late Mr. Gellen disposed of the money box I know not, nor how much was collected till his death. But after his death, whilst taking away the Chest from his heirs, I mentioned the Collections money box. Upon which these people answered that they know nothing about it. Then I asked the dead man's apprentice, Mr. Ernest de La Motte, in the presence of

¹ Belzyce and Piaski were served by pastors in 1644. At that time the Lublin district was served by thirteen pastors. In 1638, the merchants of Lublin asked for, and obtained, permission to form a separate congregation in Belzyce. See the reports of the Synods, now in the archives of the Reformed Church at Leszno, Poland.

these people, about the money. This one admitted that, after the death of his master, Mr. William Gellen, there were 30 florins current money in the Collection money box ; but that he, Mr. Ernest de la Motte, had need of them to live upon during the time of the plague in the year 1711. For the rent and for these 30 florins Mr. William Gellen's heirs ought to pay.

I began to take the Sunday's Collection monies into my hands in March 1712, which made, till the year 1713 on the 6th of January, f. 155, 18 grosz in current money ; the account for which is made and written out on the next page.

And since it pleased the Brethren of our Assembly to build a very good fence round our deserted house in Zmigrod,¹ which did not exist from the side of the large house, that is from the east side, and to improve the stables, then, taking this work on myself, with God's help, in the year 1712 I built it at great cost and trying with all my strength, and did not beg from pious people for it, as the next page will prove. The Honest Mr. George Buchan's legacy likewise went into it, and Collections, etc. and all the receipts as well. So also Mr. George Ross and I, Daniel Gregorie, put together our mites for that building, on condition that we should hold some space in that house, in our need, by way of interest, until we shall be paid back, and this likewise is expressed upon the other side.

The Receipts of the Brethren.

A° 1711	The Honest Mr. Alexander gave of his piety .	f.	20
1711	The Honest Mr. Bonhorszt for his lodging at Zmigrod gave		16
1712	The legacy of Mr. George Buchan of blessed memory for the Belzyce hospital, taken from Mr. Thomas Gordon in Lemberg	633	10
	The remains of the monies collected in Warsaw and Jaroslaw for the Plague-stricken, given in by George Ross	89	4
	The Honest Mr. Peter Gern gave for the stable during 2 weeks	1	28
	Mr. John Szteif of his piety	16	

¹ Zmigrod belonged to the Stadnicki family, who were Protestants and Poles.

	The Honest Mr. Low of his piety and for the stable	f. 100
1712	The Honest Mr. George Ross gave for the building that he might receive the stable with the coach-house and the wooden granary	800
	Mr. William Wobster gave for the stable	8
	The Honest Mr. Peter Middleton of his piety, for the House	40
	The Honest Mr. Walter Ogilvie	40
	The Honest Mr. Daniel Dawison	36
	The Honest Mr. Robert Brown	24
24 th	The Honest Mr. Peter Gern for the stable	
December	during 8 weeks	8
	Collection money in 1712 in March to the year	
1713	1713 January 6th	155 18
January } 12 th }	The Honest Mr. Gilbert Moir of his piety	54
Total,		<u>f. 2042</u>
	Mr. Daniel Gregorie gave for the Brethren's buildings in Zmigrod that he might receive the large stable with the brick granary	f. 800
	That this account of the year 1713 may tally I have added from the Collection-monies	11 10
Total		<u>f. 2853 10</u>

Expenses from out of these Receipts.

1710	For the journey to Warsaw for Mr. Jacob Gregorie during the Free Council of Warsaw	f. 120
	The Privilege for Zmigrod cost in the Royal Chancellery	„ 90
1711	To the poor in the Belzyce Hospital	„ 20
May	Do. Do. Do.	„ 10
	To a poor man on the Recommendation of the Reverend Dyakieurz	„ 6
	To Srczurski at Piaski, at the instance of the Pastors	„ 8
	To Mr. Thomas Hamilton at different times	„ 15
	The building up of the House at Zmigrod again has cost till now, that is, till the year 1713 on the 6th of January, even as the Expenses prove	2542 28
	For the covering of the walls of the Room in the House	30
	For lime and brick for the finishing thereof	11 12
Total		<u>f. 2853 10</u>

¹ 1 kopa = 60 pieces.

Carried over from the last page		.	.	.	zloty 145 2
July 12 th	3 pillars	.	.	f.	4 15
	1 rafter	.	.	„	1 10
	12 pillars	.	.	„	16
	9 beams	.	.	„	13 15
	2 rafters	.	.	„	5
	1 rafter	.	.	„	1 15
14 th	1 rafter	.	.	„	1 16
	1 gutter for the big stable	.	.	„	5
16 th	5 beams	.	.	„	6 20
	2 rafters	.	.	„	5
	1 log	.	.	„	1 10
19 th	38 <i>kopys</i> of shingles @ 10 grosz	.	.	„	12 20
	5 oaken cross-beams	.	.	„	6
	1 log	.	.	„	1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1 beam	.	.	„	1 10
	2 logs	.	.	„	2 20
	Workmen's pay	.	.	„	22 16
22 nd	6 cross-beams	.	.	„	7
	4 beams	.	.	„	5 10
	3 logs	.	.	„	4
25 th	4 cross-beams	.	.	„	4 24
	3 logs	.	.	„	3 18
26 th	66 <i>kopys</i> of shingles	.	.	„	22
	5 logs	.	.	„	5 29
	3 beams	.	.	„	4
	7 rafters	.	.	„	8 12
	To the men for brandy	.	.	„	16
29 th	2 beams	.	.	„	2 20
	1 kopa of nails for the floor	.	.	„	24
	5 fasteners for the gutter	.	.	„	2 5
	To the workmen	.	.	„	32 29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Again to six workmen for one day as they could do no more by reason of the Plague, when Mr. William Gellen moved into the House					
		.	.	„	5 20
	Also nails for the shingles were bought	.	.	„	14
To carry over					f. 377 15

March 16th, 1712.

Carried over from the last page		.	In current money,	f. 377 15
	24 fasteners (hinges) at 12 grosz	.	f.	9 18
do. 25 th	24 planks of wood for the fence against the storm	.	„	6

		For covering the roof over the upper rooms and for beer-money and brandy-money f.	6.20	
		1 waggon of lathes „	1 20	
		For the floor-nails „	1	
		For cleaning the stove and carrying away the rubbish „	1 20	
		To three men for two days at the fence „	4 24	
May	3 th	For 8 boards for the fence „	1 12	
	4 th	To three men for one day at 24 grosz „	2 12	
		For beer and brandy money for them „	12	
do.	24 th	To three men for two days at 24 grosz „	4 24	
		For beer and brandy „	24	
		For two old planks „	8	
	8 th	For one waggon of lathes „	1 20	
	14 th	To the four men during four days at 24 grosz per day and at 6 groszy per head for brandy and beer . . „	16	
	15 th	For one waggon of boards. No. 8 „	2	
	17 th	A waggon of rafters „	1 20	
		For 12 planks „	2 20	
		For a big log „	1 15	
		For a load of lathes „	1 20	
	19 th	To two men for 3 days „	6	
		Here the master-carpenter began to work.		
	29 th	To the master for 8 days at 36 grosz „	9 18	
		To the same for beer and brandy @ 8 grosz „	2 4	
		To his three companions for eight days, together with beer and brandy @ 1 florin per day . . „	24	
		To his helps (three) for 6 days with beer and brandy @ 26 grosz per day „	15 18	
		For 3 beams „	7	
		For 4 loads of rafters „	6	
	30 th	To two men for a day with beer and brandy „	2	
June	2 nd	For 4 beams at 50 grosz „	6 20	
		For 4 fasteners „	1 10	
		For 6 Beams @ 52 grosz „	10 12	
		For 2 Logs at 50 „	5 10	162 11
		To carry over		f. 539 26

June 5, 1712. In Lublin.

Carried forward from the last page. In current money, f. 539 26

	To the master for six days with beer				
	and brandy	.	.	f.	8 24
	Apprentices for six days	do.	do.	„	12
	For helpers	do.	do.	„	4 24
	For 16 beams @ 50 groszy	.	.	„	26 20
	For brandy for the men	.	.	„	15
	24 hinges	.	.	„	9 24
	For 2 beams	.	.	„	3 15
	For 2 planks	.	.	„	10
9 th	For 3 planks	.	.	„	5
10 th	For 6 planks	.	.	„	10
	To the men who bound them, together with brandy and beer	.	„	3	
12 th	11 beams	.	.	„	18 10
	2 Waggon of rafters	.	.	„	2 20
	2 Waggon of lathes	.	.	„	3
	For four thick planks	.	.	„	20
	To the master for six days, with beer				
	and brandy	.	.	„	8 24
	To his three companions for six days, with beer and brandy	.	.	„	18
	To his helpers for six days, with beer				
	and brandy	.	.	„	4 24
	For 4 kopy of nails for the lathes	.	„	3 20	
	For 7 loads of sand	.	.	„	3
	For 6 kopy of nails for the lathes	.	„	6	
	For 7 loads of sand	.	.	„	3
	For 44½ kopy of shingles	.	.	„	14 25
	For 2 waggon of lathes	.	.	„	3 10
	For 8 beams	.	.	„	13 10
	For 3 waggon of rods	.	.	„	6
19 th	To the master for a week, with beer				
	and brandy	.	.	„	8 24
	Three apprentices, do. do. do.	„	„	„	18
	For 1 waggon of rods	.	.	„	2
	For 5 oaken cross-beams	.	.	„	13 24
	For 9 hinges	.	.	„	3 20
	For 2 kopy of nails	.	.	„	1 22
23 rd	For 15 waggon of sand	.	.	„	5 20
	For 14 planks	.	.	„	4 20
	For 1 oaken cross-beam	.	.	„	2 20
	For 1 smaller ditto	.	.	„	2
	For a load of rafters	.	.	„	1 20

25 th	To the master for a week, with beer and brandy f.	8 24	
	To two apprentices do. do. do. ,,	12	279 9
<hr/>			
	To carry over		819 5

June 25, 1712. In Lublin.

Carried over from the last page.	In current money .	819 5
For 4 loads of planks f.	9 10	
3 beams	5	
2 cross-beams	2 20	
1 load of rafters	1 20	
1 load of lathes	1 15	
8 loads of sand	3 6	
To the men for beer	8	
6 waggons of rods	12	
34 hinges	13 10	
July 1 st For a load of planks, No. 4	2 15	
6 loads of sand	2 15	
4 loads of sand	1 20	
To the master-mason for a week	12	
To his companions	8	
To 3 men, the mason's helpers	14 12	
To the master carpenter	4 24	
To his two companions	6 12	
For 11 fasteners at 12 groszy	4 12	
40 ditto at 16 groszy	21 10	
2 waggons of planks	4 20	
4 pine-pillars	3 20	
4 pieces of sawn wood	1 20	
For a ladder for the stone	1 15	
For 6 loads of sand	2 12	
4 pine pillars	3 20	
For nails of the shingles—40 kopy	8	
For „ „ 60 kopy		
@ 7 groszy	14	
To the master-mason for a week	12	
To his companion do.	8	
To the carpenter do.	8 24	
To his companion	6	
To three helpers for a week	14 12	
12 loads of sand	4 24	
For 4 pine pillars	3 20	
9 th To the master-mason for a week	12	
To his companion	8	
16 th To his three helpers	14 12	

To one carpenter for a week	f.	4 24
To the same for beer and brandy	„	1 2
For 10 kopy of nails for the shingles,	„	2
For fat for smearing the nails	„	24
For large nails	„	2
To a man for one day	„	1

f. 1089 13

July 17, 1702. In Lublin.

Carried over from the last page in current money	f.	1089 13
For fasteners	„	15 10
Do.	„	15
For a load of planks, No. 4	„	1 12
12 boxes of lime @ 4	„	48
For 12 thousand bricks	„	132
For 100 kopy of shingles one arshine ¹ wide @ 18 grosz	„	60
For 12 boxes of lime a second time @ 4	„	48
For a small tub of nails for the shingles	„	14
Item. For 10 kopy of the same and for large nails	„	2 20
To the master carpenter for a week, with beer and brandy	„	8 24
To his five companions do. do. do.	„	30
For a load of rafters	„	2
For a load of lathes	„	2
For various sorts of wood	„	6 5
To the master mason for 3 days	„	6
To his companion for the same	„	4
To his two helpers do. @ 24	„	4 24
To the master carpenter for a week with beer and brandy	„	8 24
To his four companions do. do. do.	„	24
August 21 st For rafters, a gutter, a load of lathes and a kopa of big nails	„	11 18
To the master mason for a week	„	12
To his two apprentices @ 8	„	16
To three helpers @ 6	„	18
To the master carpenter for a week	„	8 24
To his four companions @ 6	„	24
For two gutters	„	4
For a log	„	1 20
„ 25 th For 6 kopy of big nails	„	6
For 18 loads of sand	„	10

¹ 1 arshine = $\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.

	For 24 loads of sand	f.	15
	For nails for the shingles and for big nails	„	5
	To the master carpenter for a week	„	8 24
	To the four apprentices for the same	„	24
	To his two men	„	12
			<hr/>
			f. 1697 28
August	George Ross spent, in Mr. Gregory's absence,		
30 th	on the master mason, who was engaged in		
	general for one job	f.	30
	For big nails,	„	3 24
	For lime	„	4
September	For five hundred bricks	„	5 15
3 rd	To helpers with the clay during 5		
	days	„	4
	To the master carpenter for a week,	„	8 24
	To his companion for the same	„	16
	To helpers for the same	„	2 12
			<hr/>
			f. 74 15

In the Year 1712, September 3rd. In Lublin.

	Carried forward from the last page	f.	1697 28
	Do. that which George Ross spent		
	during Mr. Gregory's absence	f.	74 15
September	To the mason, for settling his		
5 th	accounts	„	30
	For hinges, hooks, and big nails for		
	the doors	„	5
	For big nails with large heads	„	3 10
	For small nails again	„	28
	For hinges five times, hooks, and two		
	iron plates for the chimney	„	9 22
10 th	To the master carpenter for 4½ days	„	6 18
	To his companions for the same	„	9
	To the mason's helpers for the clay	„	1 18
	For five hundred bricks	„	6 15
	For nails	„	28
11 th	For 15½ kopy of fasteners @ 15		
	groszy	„	7 22
	For 25½ do. do. @ 16 groszy	„	13 18
	For 19 do. do. @ 18 groszy	„	11 12
	For 7 planks @ 10	„	2 10
	For one log	„	1 20
	To the master for beer	„	8

	For the nails	f.	1	26
12 th	For the master again	„	30	
	For the handle put on the door	„	15	
	For 10 kopy of nails for the shingles	„	2	
	For two pieces of tin sheeting for the chimney	„	6	
	For two iron plates	„	1	2
	To the mason's helpers with the clay	„	1	18
	For nails for the shingles and for big nails	„	4	26
	For 2 rafters	„	3	10
	For 500 bricks	„	6	15
	To the blacksmith for putting on the tin sheets	„	2	20
	For 17 kopy of shingles	„	7	28
18 th	To the master carpenters for five days	„	7	15
	To his helpers for the same	„	18	
	For 5 pairs of fasteners @ 16 groszy	„	30	
				<hr/>
				f. 323 18 g. 1697 28

September 19, 1712. In Lublin.

Carried over from the last page. Current money f. 1697 28

	That which George Ross spent during Mr. Gregory's absence in current money	f.	323	18
	3 kopy of nails	„	2	24
22 nd	To the mason in settlement of his account		30	
23 rd	Four kopy of large nails	„	3	22
	$\frac{1}{2}$ a kopa of nails for the doors	„	1	21
	For a sheet of iron for the gutter by the door and for the blacksmith	„	1	26
	For five planks	„	1	20
	To the master carpenter during 5 days	„	7	15
	To his companions for the same	„	24	
	To his helpers for the clay	„	4	
28 th	To the mason	„	20	
October	For the logs	„	1	20
2 nd .	For lathes	„	2	
	For 7 rafters	„	2	20
	For beams	„	3	10
	For rafters	„	2	
	For 21 kopy of shingles @ 15 grosz	„	10	15

	For rafters	f.	2
	For big nails	„	28
	For 15 kopy of nails for shingles	„	3
	For beams	„	3 10
	$\frac{2}{1}$		
6 th	For nails big	„	28
	For 50 kopy of shingles @ 15 grosy	„	25
8 th	To five helpers for three days for putting in nails @ 18 gr.	„	9
	Again to two of the same during three days	„	4 24
	To the master carpenter for a week	„	8 24
	To his companions for the same	„	13
10 th	To helpers for the plastering	„	1 10
	For the latch for the granary doors	„	10

 f. 514 25

Here Mr. Gregory again began to pay
out.

14 th	For iron for the stoves	f.	3
	For two waggons of lathes	„	4

 To carry forward f. 2219 23.

October 17, 1712. In Lublin.

	Carried forward	f.	2219 23
	To the master carpenter with brandy and beer	„	7 10
	To his companion	„	5
	For nails for the shingles	„	7
	For 2 hooks	„	15
	For the mason's helper during a week	„	2 12
	For tiles ¹	„	36
	To the other masons	„	20
	For the lime	„	4
	To two men for a week	„	9 18
	For chopped hay to mix with the clay for the stove	„	20
	For making rods for the stove	„	2 15
	For a gutter	„	1 15
November	For two door-locks	„	13
18 th	For 2 kopy of nails	„	2
	For two men who dug	„	2
20 th	For the master carpenter	„	8 24
	To his two companions	„	12

¹ Stoves in Poland are made of tiles.

	For nails for the doors of the stables . . . f.	2
	For nails for the shingles . . . „	12
	The carpenter who white-washed the roof over Mr. Innese's stable . . . „	3
27 th	To the master carpenter and his two appren- tices . . . „	20 24
December	do. do. do. „	20 24
4 ^t	For iron for two hinges for the gate and for the work . . . „	3 6
	For nails for the roof—over the steps—three kopy . . . „	2 24
	To the carpenter, for work in the rooms . „	34
	For work in the windows and panes--no. 8 quality . . . „	36
	For shrubs to plant in the garden . . . „	3
	For half a kopa of big nails . . . „	14
	For a latch and fastener . . . „	1 6
11 th	To the master carpenter and his apprentices with beer and brandy . . . „	20 24
18 th	do. do. do. „	20 24
	For nails for the shingles . . . „	8
Total in current money f.		2542 28

Report of the Meeting of the Brethren in the year 1713.

January 20th.

In the Name of the One God and the Holy Trinity.

On the 20th of January 1713, We met together at the house of the Elder of God's church in the parish of Belzyce, being at this time the Honest Mr. Daniel Gregory, of whom we have approved and expressed ourselves satisfied after hearing his Account of Receipts and Expenses and after he presented the properties of the Church to us, that is, the silver according to the inventory in the books, and those things which serve for funerals; and at his request we have elected him, in company with the Honest Mr. George Young, to be Elders for this year. And during this Convention the Brethren have unanimously resolved to sell the silver lying in our Chest in order to meet our various needs, and this to be done amongst the Brethren, without breaking it up. And they will pay for it in Polish zloty according to its weight and the rate of silver.

And touching our claim to the heirs of the late Honest Mr.

Gellen, amounting to 130 zloty, we have asked Mr. Ross and the Honest Mr. Dessales to expostulate with them.

And because our Lord God hath called some amongst us from this world and sent others far away we have made a new subscription list amongst ourselves for Our Reverend Pastor of Belzyce's salary—to the amount of 300 zloty yearly.

From the Honest Mr. Gregory	.	.	f.	50
George Ross.	.	.	„	50
From the Honest Mrs. Szulc and Mr.	.	.	„	30
Dessales	.	.	.	32
From the Honest Mr. Persteineus	.	.	„	32
From the Honest Mr. Younga	.	.	„	32
From the Honest Mr. Tendza	.	.	„	32
Mr. Bisset	.	.	„	15
Mr. Sack	.	.	„	20
Mr. Rysman	.	.	„	12
Mr. Gantke	.	.	„	12
The Honest Mr. Francis Dessales	.	.	„	15
				<hr/>
				f. 300

Receipts and Expenses are entered in the book and also the rebuilding of the house standing at Zmigrod. We acknowledge two debts contracted on this house, that is, first, eight hundred zloty owing to Mr. George Ross, and second, eight hundred zloty to the Honest Mr. Daniel Gregory. By way of interest we let George Ross have the stable with the coach-house and the small granary, to the value of eighty zloty; and likewise we let to Mr. David Gregory by way of interest, on eight hundred zloty, the big stable with brick granary worth eighty zloty.

We have likewise arranged, having thought for the great cost of building the aforementioned house, that those guests who would repose themselves therein shall pay at the rate of three grosz per horse from hour to hour and, if they take the room, at the rate of six grosz from hour to hour.

As to the little stable that is yet to let, we will cede it at the cost of forty zlot per annum, which rent he who will take it must pay in advance for the whole year.

Debit.

Anno 1714.

Feb. 24th. According to the permission of the brethren he got all the silver according to the below-mentioned rate.

The rate is written out by the hand of the Honest Mr. Persteineusz.

3 marks 4½ loty = weight of the silver-gilded jug.

3 8½ " = the gilded goblet.
 - 13 " = the gilt salver without a
 bottom @ 2 zlo. 1½ groszy
 7 : 10 per lot . f. 305

1 : 14 The white salver with the bottom.

: 11 A tray @ 2 zloty 6 grosy per lot . " 90 6

2 . 9

Loty = weight of the silver candlestick priced @ 2 zloty per lot " 22

zloty	417	6
	110	
	90	

The legacy given by the Honest Mr. George Kreychlar
 Mr. George Ross paid for the stable from Easter 1711 to
 Michaelmas 1712 into Mr. Gregorie's hands .

February 26, 1715.

The Yearly Interest on the sum mentioned below, that
 is, from Easter 1714 to the year 1715, is paid .

64	20
678	26
131	24

That it may tally .
 Balance carried forward

800	20
-----	----

Current money

Credit.

Anno 1713.

January 20th. He advanced eight hundred
 zloty for rebuilding the house at Zmigrod,
 and as interest on this amount he is to
 have the big stable with the brick granary.
 The principal therefore is in current
 money . . Allowed . f. 800

10	20
----	----

In current money	810	20
------------------	-----	----

1710 230
Credit.

George Ross.

Debit.	1714.	January 20 th .	1713.	Credit.
February	February 24. Seeing how heavily this debt weighs upon them I have allowed, by way of a gift, in current money . . . f. 100			
	1715.			
	With the consent of the brethren I have taken from the money box the ballance of last year accounts, which is, in current money 387 2			
1716.	A year's Interest on this amount comes to 38 24			
February.				
1717.	The Interest on this amount for one year . . . = f. 47 15			
January 22 nd	The rest of what owes for the lodging . . . = 5 "			
	To obligations given in Piaski . . . 50			
	For a certain share . . . 71 19			
				300
				zloty
1718.				
March 25 th .	For the stable and granary during a year till this present date . . . 80			
1719.				
May.	Taken away from the stable rent to make the account tally . . . 20			
				800

In the name of the One God and the Holy Trinity.

February 24, 1714.

We, the Lublin Assembly, have met together at the house of the Elder of God's church in the Parish of Belzyce, for the time being, the Honest Mr. Daniel Gregory and with the second Elder, the Honest Mr. Andrew Junga. And at this meeting, after the presentation of the Accounts of Receipts and Expenses, as also of the church property and the things belonging to and serving at funerals, we have asked George Ross, together with the Honest Mr. Daniel Persteineusz to be Elders. At this Convention we agreed amongst ourselves that the Honest Mr. Gregory should get the church's silver that lies in our Chest, so that, being valued, it may go towards paying the debt contracted whilst we were building the House. The present Elders shall arrange for the payment of the rest of the amount.

On the other hand George Ross, by way of a gift, has allowed us one hundred zloty off his amount. Therefore we still owe Mr. Ross seven hundred zloty, and by way of interest on that amount he has the stable with the coach-house and the wooden granary for eighty zloty.

The Honest Mr. Lendza must pay forty zloty for the stable which he took from Easter.

When his term expires next Easter, he must, if he would rent the stable further, pay his money in advance, or leave the stable.

We have formed a yearly subscription list, according to an old resolution, in order to pay our Belzyce pastor an annual salary of three hundred zloty; and it is as follows:—

		Collected at Easter.	Collected at Michaelmas.
The Honest Mr. Gregorie . . . f.	50	f. 25	f. 25
George Ross . . . „	50	„ 25	„ 25
The Honest Mrs. Newman . . . „	10		
The Honest Mr. David Dersales . . . „	30	„ 15	
The Honest Mr. Jounga . . . „	32	„ 16	„ 16
The Honest Mr. Persteineusz . . . „	32	„ 16	„ 16
The Honest Mr. Deshomme . . . „	32	„ 16	„ 16
The Honest Mr. Lendza . . . „	20		„ 20
The Honest Mr. Francis Dersales, . . . „	10		„ 15

The Honest Mr. Delamot . . . ,	10		
The Honest Mr. Sack . . . ,	20	f. 10	f. 10
The Honest Mr. Bisset . . . ,	15	,, 7 15	grosy ,,
The Honest Mr. Yankte . . . ,	10		
<hr/>			
In current money . . . f.	321	f. 130 15	f. 143

To the Praise of God.

February 24, anno 1714. In Lublin.

Mr. Daniel Gregorie's Balance.

Debit.

We were able to get, by Collections and the small profits of the Brethren's House standing at Zimigrod from January 20th, 1713, to February 24th, 1714, in current money . . .	f. 288 13
The stable was let to Mr. Peter Lendze from Easter 1713 to Easter 1714, i.e. for one year, for . . .	40
N. B.—The Honest Mr. Podstoli of Lublin is, till now, in our debt for his lodging at Zmigrod . . .	
<hr/>	
Total . . .	f. 328 13

To the Praise of God.

February 24, anno 1714. In Lublin.

Mr. Daniel Gregorie's Account.

Credit.

Due to the honest brethren are the following arrears:—		
¹ [From the Honest Mr. Perszteineus from Easter to Michaelmas in the year 1711 . . . zloty 12 15 grozy]	41	
[Ditto from Michaelmas to Easter 1712 . . . , 12 15 ,]	[Paid 20	
[Ditto from Easter to Michaelmas 1713 . . . , 16]	[Remain 21]	
From Mr. Ernest De la Mot from Easter to Michaelmas 1711 . . . f. 5	16	
Do. from Michaelmas to Easter 1712 . . . , 5		
Do. from Michaelmas to Easter 1713 . . . , 6		
[From the honest Mr. Andrew Junga from Michaelmas to Easter 1712 . . . f. 12 15]	[28 15]	He paid it.
[From Michaelmas to Easter 1713 . . . , 16]		
From Mr. Risman from Michaelmas to Easter 1713 . . . f. 6	12 zloty	
Do. do. from Easter to Michaelmas , , . . . , 6		

¹ Lines within brackets are erased in the original.

[From Mr. Lentze from Easter to Michaelmas 1713	16	„	Paid.]
[From Mr. Jantke from do. to do.	6	„	Paid.]
		„	119 15
[Mr. Lendza owes for the stable. Paid		„	40]
[Mr. Koszarski owes what was lent him. He repaid it,		„	36]
Expenses in connection with the building of the House for this year			62 18
For alms at the Belzyce Hospital	f.	26	
To Szczurski	„	4	
To a poor door-keeper	„	6	
To Primross for his journey	„	4	
To Stankar going from imprisonment ¹	„	7 18	
			47 18
Added to the House expenses in order to tally last year's Account			11 10
There remains in the money-box, given into the care of George Ross, that accounts may tally			11 27
			<hr/>
Total	f.	328 13	

To the Praise of God.

February 24, 1714. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Money Box.

Debit.

February.	Taken from Mr. Daniel Gregory to tally the account	f.	11 27
March.	Arrears from the Honest Mr. Younga	„	28 15
	„ from Mr. Lendze	„	16
	„ from Mr. Jandke	„	6
	From Mr. Auchenbok, of his piety	„	2
May.	Payment for last year's stables from Mr. Lentze	„	40
	From the honest Mr. Gern on account of the stable from Easter 1714 to do. 1715	„	18
	From the Honest Alexander Marshall from the lodging and of his piety	„	50 12½
	Collection for the first instalment of the Rever- end Pastor Radorze's salary only	„	130 15
June.	² From the Honest Mr. Christy for the lodging,	„	6 10

¹ In the original the word (nie wola) means imprisonment by the enemy in time of war.—ED.

² Christie. Allusions to the Christie family are scanty. In the church registers of Wielkanoc, near Cracow, there are two entries, as follows: '1711. April 20th. Mr. John Christie married Elizabeth Kenning. (Pastor A. Chalmers married them.)' And again: 'In 1720. Robert Christie died.'

	From the Honest Mr. Steif for the lodging . f.	8
	The Honest Mr. Turner gave for the lodging, „	10
	From Mr. Offendal for the lodging . „	3
August 7 th	From the Honest Mr. Sack of his piety . „	8
	Do., a pair of boots, and for them from Mr. Harthmak . „	4 15
	For a half-silk shawl, after the late Mrs. Burnet . „	25 12
September.	Arrears from the Honest Mr. Persteineusz . „	20
	Borrowed from Mr. Kosarski . „	44
October.	For the Honest Mr. Huison for the lodging . „	2
	Second instalment for Reverend Pastor Rad-osze's salary . „	143
December.	From the honest Mr. Alexander Yarcher for lodging and of his piety . „	8
	Do. from Mr. Leslie . „	2
1714.	From Mr. Kivoy for lodging . „	25
	From Mr. Frank . „	1 8
February.	From the Honest Mr. Jacob Thomson for the lodging . „	8
	From the Honest Mr. Walter Krolewczanin . „	5 5
	The Brethren at Zamosc have given to the poor at Belzyce . „	100
	The last of arrears from the Honest Mr. Perz-teineusz . „	21
	The Honest Gentleman added, of his piety . „	15
	The Honest Mr. Podlecki gave of his piety . „	8
	Yearly collections according to the Book of A.D. 1686 . „	189 3½
Total current money . f.		935 28

1714 A.D. To the Praise of God.

The Brethren's Money box.

		<i>Credit.</i>
March 22 nd	To the Honest Mr. Burgomaster, for freeing the House	16
Easter.	To three poor people at Belzyce @ f. 5 each .	15
	The Reverend Radosze's salary for the half-year	150
	For repairing the fence	2 4
St. John's day.	To three poor people in Belzyce	20
	To old Mileski in his great need	1
	Lent to Mr. Koszarski in the winter	8
August.	To a poor gentleman from the war, by consent of the Brethren	14

Michaelmas.	To the second Mr. Nemesecki with the consent of the Brethren at Belzyce	f.	4
	To the poor man, Herman from Podgora in Lublin	„	1
	To three poor people in Belzyce @ 18 groszy		24
	To Primross for his journey to Thorn		4
	The Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary for half a year		150
	For two oaken pillars and a rafter for the farm,		4 10
	For 25 fasteners to rail off the upper part of the house		0
	To the Master Carpenter for 5 days work in the stables, and for putting up the pillars, and for brandy and beer		8 18
	To three apprentices for the same		13 24
December.	To Kosarski with the Brethren's consent		24
Christmas.	To three poor people at Belzyce @ f. 8		24
	Also allowed to Mileski		8
	To a poor Englishman who was passing here		2
February 6	To three poor people in Belzyce @ 15 zloty		45
till the	There remains in the money box		387 2
27th.	(Which is added to the amount set apart for George Ross.)		
Total in Current money			f. 935 28

On the 24th day of February in 1715. In Lublin.

We, the Brethren, have met together, and after hearing the accounts of last year again continued the election of the same Elders for the current year, making out the following subscription list for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary :—

		Collected at Easter	At Michaelmas
The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie	f. 50	f. 25	f. 25
George Ross	. „ 50	„ 25	„ 25
The Honest Mrs. Neuman	. „ 10		
The Honest Mr. Persteineus	. „ 32	„ 16	„ 16
The Honest Mr. Peter Lindsay	. „ 24		„ 24
The Honest Mr. Andrew Younga	„ 36	„ 18	„ 18
The Honest Mr. Peter Sack	. „ 30	„ 15	„ 15
The Honest Mr. Deshommes	. „ 32	„ 16	„ 16
The Honest Mr. Francis Desales	„ 30	„ 15	„ 15
The Honest Mr. Delamot	. „ 10	„ 5	„ 5

Current money 135 Current money 159

Anno 1715.	March.	In Lublin
The Brethren's money box		
Debit.		
April.	From the Honest Mr. Turner for the lodging .	f. 3 11½
	From the Honest Mr. John Turner of his piety .	„ 20 16
May.	From the Honest Mr. Giern at the rate of 2 .	„ 36
	For the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary—collected .	„ 135
June.	From the Honest Mr. Walter for the lodging .	„ 4
July.	From the Honest Mr. Steif of his piety .	„ 16
August.	From the Honest Mistress Ozarowski of her piety .	„ 17
September.	Collected for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary .	„ 159
	According to the Register the Collection-monies during the whole year come to .	„ 179 3
		f. 570 ⅓

In the year 1715. In Lublin.

The Brethren's money box.

		Credit.	
Easter.	For two poor people at Belzyce .	f. 16	
	For freeing the House from taxes .	„ 19	8
	Half a year's salary for the Reverend Pastor Radosz .	„ 150	
	To the ruined Robert Davidson .	„ 3	
Whitsun-tide.	To two poor people at Belzyce .	„ 16	
	To Nulecki in his great need by the Pastor's recommendation .	„ 3	
July (last day of).	To two poor people at Belzyce .	„ 16	
	For Repairing the roof of the stables and fittings:—		
	Three loads of lathes .	f. 4 26	
	Two oaks .	„ 5 18	
	81 kopy of various kinds of shingles were bought for .	„ 26	
	Four kopy of large nails .	„ 4	
	For nails for the shingles .	„ 20	
	To the master during 10 days @ 45 grosz .	„ 15	
	To the apprentices for the same with beer .	„ 25 15	100 29
Paid to the Reverend Pastor Radosz, being what he expended upon the journey by water to Dantzic when he sent Mrs. Augustin there, according to the Reverend Gentleman's account book .		„ 79 17	
September.	The Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary for the half year .	„ 150	
	To two poor people at Belzyce .	„ 16	

Christmas. To two ditto	f. 16
	<hr/>
	585 27
We find there remains	15 24

The Honest Mr. Peter Gairden.

Debit.	A.D. 1714.	Credit.	A.D. 1714.
Easter. For the stable from Easter 1714 to Easter 1715	C.M. f. 40	May. The Honest Gentle- man gave on ac- count 1	18
Easter. For the stable from Easter 1715 to Easter 1716	40	A.D. 1715.	
From 1716 till 1717 on the 22nd January	40	May. The Honest Gentle- man gave again 2	36
Anno 1717 January 1st.			
This stable was let to the		Honest Mr. John Turner.	
Debit. March 25th 1718	40	March 25th 1718.	
		He paid to Mr. Gregory	f. 40

Mr. Daniel Gregorie.

Debit.		Credit.	
From 1715-1716 we de- duct from the amount	f. 80	A.D. 1715.	
From 1716-1717 on Janu- ary 22 nd for the stable and granary	51 24	Carried forward from former accounts to make the bal- lance tally 131 24	
	<hr/>		
	f. 131 24		
The remains of what was owing for the same stable and granary be put into money box that is:—128 zloty 6 groszy.			
March 25 th 1718.		A.D. 1718.	
For the big stable with the granary during last year till the present time	80	March 25 th .	
Taken from the Honest Mr. Turner	40	By a certain transaction which all the Brethren know about 126 20	
Paid in from the money- box	6 20		
	<hr/>		
	126 20		

The Well-born Adam Suchodolski Treasurer of Chelm.

Debit.

Credit.

A.D. 1715.

The gentleman declared that
he would pay for the lodg-
ing at the Brethren's house
at Zmigrod, for the summer f. 30

On March 20th. Paid into the
hands of the Honest Mr.
Ross f. 30

A.D. 1717.

Owing from this gentleman
for lodging at Zmigrod dur-
ing summer . . . 30

In the name of the one God and the Holy Trinity.

March the 6th, A.D. 1716. In Lublin.

We assembled together at the house of the Elder of God's church at Belzyce, for the time being, the Honest Mr. George Ross and the Honest Mr. Daniel Persteineusz, from whom we took the proper accounts and unanimously elected in their place for this year, as our Elders, Mr. Andrew Younga and Mr. Peter Sak, to whom we recommend the greatest diligence.

The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregory	f. 50.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. George Ross	. „ 50.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. Daniel Persteineusz	„ 32.	Owes for the whole year.
The Honest Mr. Peter Lendze	. „ 24.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. Peter Sak	. „ 36.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. Francis Dessalles	„ 30.	Paid. Mr. Francis Dessalles died on May 1st, 1714. The body was taken to Belzyce.
The Honest Mrs. Neuman	. „ 20.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. Deshumes	. „ 32.	Paid.
Andrew Younga	„ 36.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. De La Mot	. „ 15.	
The Honest Mr. Huison	. „ 10.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. Lietz	. „ 10.	Paid.
The Honest Mr. Alexander Steiff	„ 10.	Paid.

On the 22nd of January 1717 the election of these Elders was confirmed and also the subscription list for this year as above.

The Brethren's Receipts.

A.D. 1716. Collection for the Reverend Pastor's
salary f. 315

From March	Sunday collections	f.	180	5 grozy
to	From Mr. Daniel Gregory, of his piety,	„	150	
January 1717.	From the officers who lodged at Zmi- grod	„	7	18
	The young Mr. Angot, for his lodging.	„	2	16
	Total	„	654	9

A.D. 1717.	Receipts of the Brethren's money-box, from January	there remained therein	253	21 grozy
to March.	From the honest Mr. Turner, of his piety		50	
	Collected for the Easter salary		144	
	From the Well-born Mr. Suchodolski, for lodgings		30	
	Salary collected at Michaelmas		126	
	Sundays Collections for the year		184	8 grozy
		f.	787	29

A.D. 1716.	Expenses out of these receipts :—			
March.	The Rev. Pastor Radosze's yearly salary	f.	300	
April 11 th .	Three poor people in Belzyce	„	16	
	To the Honest Mr. Nalder, for his work during the Reverend Pastor Radosze's ill-health	„	16	
May 30 th	Three poor people in Belzyce	„	21	
August 16 th .	Two poor people in Belzyce	„	10	
September 20 th	The same again	„	16	
December 6 th	For wax candles for the altar	„	6	18 grozy
	The debt we owe Mr. Ross	„	15	
	Total	f.	400	18 grozy
	There remains in the box		253	21

Expenses of the Brotherhood.

A.D. 1717.	To Mr. Daniel Gregory for a barrel of wine— from	f.	119	14
January to	from the money box		300	
March.	The Reverend Pastor Radosze's annual salary, To two poor people during the year		92	
	To two poor Hungarians		16	
	For wood for the fence		99	28
	To the Carpenters for making it		56	
	For stones for paving		35	18
	For throwing down sand and to the farmer who brought it		18	

Shingles for covering the fence . . .	f. 14
Big and small nails . . .	8 18
For the candles and the taper for the altar .	6 18
	<hr/>
	f. 769 6

In the name of the one God and the Holy Trinity.

We assembled at the house of the Elders of the Lublin Assembly, for the time being, Mr. Andrew Jounga and Mr. Peter Sak, where, after hearing the accounts and taking away the Chest belonging to the Brotherhood, we again elected one Elder Mr. Andrew Younga, and as the other Jacob von Essen, to whom we recommend the greatest diligence. The subscription list for the salary of the Reverend Pastor Radosz, of Belzyce, is as follows :—

The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregory . . .	f. 50	paid.
The Honest Mr. George Ross . . .	„ 50	paid.
The Honest Mr. Jacob von Essen . . .	„ 36	paid.
The Honest Mr. Peter Lintza . . .	„ 38	he gave 28 f.
The Honest Mr. Peter Sak . . .	„ 36	paid.
The Honest Mr. Daniel Persteineusz . . .	„ 32	he gave 4 f.
The Honest Mr. Andrew Persteineusz . . .	„ 16	he gave 8 f.
The Honest Mr. Andrew Younga . . .	„ 36	paid.
The Honest Mr. John Turner . . .	„ 36	paid.
The Honest Mr. Jeremiah Deshunes . . .	„ 32	he gave 16.
The Honest Mr. Michael Leitz . . .	„ 10	he gave 5.
The Honest Mr. Bizert . . .	„ 6	Paid.
	<hr/>	
Total . . .	f. 378	

March 25, 1718. In Lublin.

The Brethren's money box.

Debet.

There remained in the box . . .	f. 34 23
Received from Mr. Deshomes towards the salary . . .	16
The Easter salary collected came to . . .	158
From the Honest Mr. Podlecki for the lodging, . . .	3
From Mr. Morgan for the upper lodging . . .	18
From Mr. Zychlinski for the lodging . . .	18
The salary collected at Michaelmas . . .	149
From the Honest Mr. Begin for lodging twice, . . .	2

From Mr. Bagueret for the lodging	f. 8
From Mr. Daniel Persteineusz for the salary	36
The Sundays' collections for the year	153 19

f. 596 19

A.D. 1721 } To Mr. Junga was handed over what remained,	
March 25 } that is	20 2

f. 616 21

March 25, 1718. In Lublin.

Credit.

The Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary for the whole year	f. 300
Two poor people in the Hospital, that is, Mrs. Esty and Mrs. Blahal ¹ @ the rate of 12 zloty per quarter for each one	96
Alms for the poor gentleman, Rozwarzewski	10
Paid to Mr. Grygory to make last year's accounts tally	6 20
For candles and tapers for the church	6 18
Different expenses in connection with repairs on the Brethren's farm	197 13

f. 616 21

February 24, 1719. In Lublin.

Memorandum.

It cost, at the Tribunal in July 1718, to quieten the
charge of threats and insults f. 200

For these two hundred zloty the Brethren ordered the
following sums to be used :—

The annual rent of the stable and granary that Mr. George
Ross has from 1718 till Easter 1719 f. 80

Rent for the stable and granary Mr. Gregory has,
from 1718-1719, that is f. 80

From the year 1718-1719, the stable which Mr.
Turners has amounting in rent to f. 40

f. 200

¹ One Robert Blahal married Eve Burnet at Grzymala on 4th November 1626. Under the heading 'The public funeral of Mr. Albert Blahal in Cracow,' Wengierski, in his *Chronicle*, says: 'In that same year of 1656, on September 20th, we did bury in Cracow in the burial-ground of the Cracow Congregation, in the seventieth year of his age, this old man, a pious merchant and a citizen of Cracow. He was the first to be publicly buried since the last storming of the Cracow [Protestant] Assembly, some sixty years ago. A beautiful attendance followed the dead man's body, people of the Reformed and Roman faiths singing even unto the grave itself, where there was a sermon and where the usual funeral service was celebrated.' (See the Polish, '*Kronika Zbora Ewangelickiego, Krakowskiego.*')

February 24, 1719. In Lublin.

After the Brethren had made up the accounts with the Elders of the Lublin Assembly, they unanimously chose, for the services of the Brotherhood, two Elders, that is, Mr. Jacob von Essen and Mr. Daniel Gregorie, the accounts of whose services are to be found in the collection of the Brethren's receipts and expenses.

Receipts.

A.D. 1719 from	Sundays Collections	f. 113 25 $\frac{2}{3}$
March 2 nd to	By reason of the Plague there were no Col-	
December 17 th	lections from that date till April 13th, 1720.	
A.D. 1720 from	I took, in Collection monies, from the	
April 13 th till	Honest Mr. Von Essen	71 4 $\frac{1}{3}$
September 21 st ,		
A.D. 1721 from	There is, from Sundays Collections, the	
October 1 st till	sum of	84 26
March 24 th .		
		<hr/>
		f. 269 26

The Profits from the Brethren's House.

From the year 1719 till the year 1721 till the present date.

In the year 1719 and 1720 the Honest Mr. Morgan gave for		
lodging 4 red zloty	f. 72	
„ „ „ the Hon. Mr. Dychlinki for lodg-		
ing for 2 red zloty	36	
„ „ „ the Hon. Mr. Kepienski for lodg-		
ing 10 tynfy	12 20	
„ „ „ the Hon. Mr. Angott gave 4		
tynfy twice	5 2	
Daniel Gregorie gave for his stable and granary during two		
years	160	
		<hr/>
		f. 555 18
The Honest Mr. George Ross gave for his stable and granary		
during two years	160	
From the Honest Mr. Turner for his stable during two years	80	
From the Honest Mr. Junga for his stable during two years	40	
		<hr/>
		f. 835 18

Memorandum. During these two years the Reverend Pastor Radosz was paid, altogether, in four instalments, his salary of 600 zloty, towards which the Brethren contributed separately.

March 24, 1721. In Lublin.

Expenses.

1719 March 9th.	To the carpenters, for mending the fence after the storm	f.	4
	For planks for that fence which is dirtied with smoke	„	12
	For 3 blocks for the door and the two gates	„	5
	For digging up and carrying away the bricks in the garden	„	1 20
	Mending the windows downstairs and upstairs cost	„	12 5
	For clearing away the soot		15
	For linen for Mr. Sak's winding-sheet	„	12
	To Mrs. Sak, with the Brethren's consent, during her husband's funeral	„	30
	For cleaning the chimney twice	„	1
	To Mr. Makowski with the Brethren's consent	„	20
	To the masons, for putting foundations under the stone in the lower room		5
	For lime		4
	To the potter, for putting up the stone, and for tiles		8 10
	For Iron Rods for the same stone		1 10
	For 2 lbs. of wax candles for the Advent early Communion service ¹		5 2
	For 2 lbs. of tapers for the Reverend Pastor Radosz		4
	To the carpenters for mending the gates and for 2 latches		2 15
	For gutters		1 28
	To Mrs. Astyng and Mrs. Blahal, at the rate of 12 f. each per quarter		96
	To a poor gentleman with consent of the Brethren		10
	Given to the farmer who left Lublin on account of the Plague :—		
	A korzec ² of rye	f.	6
	In ready money	„	10
	$\frac{1}{2}$ a korzec of wheat	„	5
	$\frac{1}{4}$ a korzec of pease	„	2 15
	$\frac{1}{2}$ a flitch of bacon	„	4
		—	27 15

¹ In the original we have '*rorata*,' which means the early Mass or Communion service held during Advent, and is so called because the special hymn sung begins with the word '*rorata*.'

² 2·3 korzec = 1 quarter,

1720 and 1721.	For shingles and nails for the roof . . .	f. 14 15
	To the carpenters, for repairs . . .	10
	For 2 lbs of candles for the Advent service ¹ . . .	5
	For 2 lbs of tapers for the Reverend Pastor Radosz . . .	4
	To a poor Frenchman, on the Reverend Pastor Radosze's recommendation . . .	15
	To a poor German damsel, with the Brethren's consent . . .	10
	To Mrs. Astyng and Mrs. Blakal for a year . . .	96
	It cost to free the house of the Brethren . . .	30
	Lent to the Honest Mr. Gern—which he promised to give back . . .	16
	Per Mr. Jounga's account . . .	20
	I render up in ready money . . .	351 6
		<hr/> f. 835 18

March 25, 1721.

After the Brethren had gone through the accounts with the Elders of the Lublin Assembly they unanimously chose for the service of the Brotherhood two Elders, the Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie and the Honest Mr. Peter Lendze to whom the money box was given, with the sum of f. 351 6 details of which are on the next page.

From March 25 th	The Honest Mr. Peter Gern gave back that	
1721 till March	which he borrowed . . .	16
31 st 1722.	Sundays Collections till the last day of March 1722 . . .	119 11 ² / ₃
Till April 20 th	Sundays Collections till the year 1723 on the 20th of April . . .	121 4
1723.	Sundays Collections till the year 1724 on the 21st of January . . .	92 3
July 1723.	I took three years' rent from Mr. George Ross for his stable . . .	240
	That which was collected over and above the sum needed for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary, on October 10th, 1723 . . .	5
1724 Jan. 23 rd .	Sunday Collections . . .	1
„ Jan. 30 th .	Sunday Collections . . .	1 20 ² / ₃
	Mr. Turner's rent for his stable from the year 1721 till the year 1724, that is, for three years at the rate of 40 zloty . . .	120

¹ See note I, p. 201.

The Honest Mr. Junga's rent for his stable
from the year 1721 till the year 1724,
that is, for three years at the rate of 20
zloty f. 60

The rent of Daniel Gregorie's stable from
the year 1721 till the year 1724, that is,
for two years, the Brethren kindly de-
ducted the third year because 80 zloty
were taken *ex officio* for the stable . . . 160

f. 1287 16

Memorandum.

To the Reverend Pastor Radosz, senior of the Lublin district and our pastor, has been paid, in salary, during these three years, counting 300 zloty per year, the sum of 900 zloty, towards which the Brethren contributed separately.

Item. Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal have been punctually paid 24 zloty per quarter out of the Collection monies and the profits from the House, which has amounted during three years to 288 zloty, and which appears amongst the expenses on the next pages.

In Lublin.

Expenses.

April 3 rd	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Easter 1721.	Quarter, @ 12 zloty each	f. 24
May 5 th .	I add to the incomplete collection for the Easter instalment of the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary		15
June 26 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Midsummer Quarter		24
	¹ To Mrs. Gilbert Fraser with the consent of the Brethren		20

¹ Fraser. These scanty references come from the Cracow Assembly notes and registers, now in the possession of the Reformed Church at Leszno, Warsaw.

1626, A.D. Andrew Fraser married Susan Orem. Her death is recorded in 1643, and she is entered as the wife of Andrew, citizen and merchant of Cracow.

1633 and 1639, A.D. Andrew Fraser was elected elder of the Cracow Assembly.

1654. April 9th A.D. 'I buried Mr. Andrew Fraser, citizen and merchant of Cracow.' (In Polish. Then in Latin): 'Nationi Scotus 76 natus.'

1709, A.D. John, son of Caspar Fraser, was baptized at Grzymalow.

1714. A Mrs. Fraser—Christian name not given—was buried at Cracow.

1717. January 25th. Richard Fraser married Catherine Sinkler. This entry, in Polish, is signed: 'Pastor A. Chalmers, Cracow.'

1776, A.D. July 5th. Catherine Fraser died, aged seventy-seven.

Sept. 30 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Michaelmas Quarter	f. 24
Oct. 17 th .	I added to the Michaelmas Instalment of the Rev. Pastor's salary	7
November 28 th .	2 lbs of wax candles for the Advent Communion	f. 5 2
	2 lbs of tapers for the Reverend Pastor	3 10
		8 12
December 26 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Christmas Quarter	24
	Expenses during the year 1721	f. 146 12
1722.		
April 7 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Easter Quarter	24
„ 20 th .	Added to the Easter Instalment of the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary	7
	The freedom for the Brethren's House during 2 years 1721-2, cost	116
„ 22 nd .	For 21 planks for the fence which is dirtied with smoke. 7 loads at f. 1 15	f. 10 15
	Carpenters for 2 days with beer and brandy money	4 24
		15 9
„ 24 th .	To the gentleman, Mr. Hulewicz, at the Reverend Pastor Radosze's special recommendation and with the Brethren's consent	30
June 3 rd .	To the same a second time when he gave a petition and with the consent of the Brethren	20
	With the consent of the Brethren we added to the Reverend Pastor Chamber's clothes . f. 64 15	
	To the tailor for making the robe and 2 pairs of trousers	f. 20
	For buttons and camelhair for the robe . „ 15	
	For buttons for the silk waistcoat . „ 7 15	
	For 9 ells of lining for the robe @ f. 1.10 grozy	„ 12
	For linen for under the white waistcoat . „ 4	
	For linen likewise for the black waistcoat, „ 3	
	For linen under both trousers . „ 3	
		129
June 27 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Midsummer Quarter	24
		511 21
1722.	Carried forward	f. 511 21
July 4 th .	Repairing the roof cost	6 23

Aug. 7 th .	Repairing the big stable cost as below :—	
	For 5 new pillars @ f. 1.15	f. 7 15
	For 1 oaken rafter	„ 1 25
	For 4 planks	„ 2
	To three carpenters for two days	„ 7 6
	To his helpers for two days	„ 2
		<hr/>
		20 16
Sept. 30 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Michaelmas Quarter	24
Oct. 12 th .	I added to the Michaelmas Instalment of the Reverend P. Radosze's salary	4
Nov. 27 th .	For 2 lbs of wax candles, No. 4, for the Advent Communion	f. 5 2
	For 2 lbs of tapers	f. 3 10
		8 12
Dec. 26 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Christmas 1723. quarter	24
March 20 th .	The repairs for the fence cost	5 23
„ 30 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Easter Quarter	24
April 10 th .	Added to the Easter instalment of the Reverend Pastor's salary	7
April 15 th .	The Freedom of the House cost us to Mr. Wyzga 3 red zloty = f. 54	
	Added to which was 11 quarters of wheat for the same person = f. 8	62
May.	For a barrel of wine given to the officiating Pastor the Brethren allowed me to pay four red zloty .	72
	Given to Mr. Gilbert Fraser with the Brethren's consent	20
June.	The ledge over the fence in the courtyard, together with shingles, and nails, etc., cost	6 5
June 29 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the midsummer quarter	24
July	To the 1000 zloty for the Honest Mr. Kniawski I put one-third of the sum with the Brethren's consent	333 10
Aug. 15 th .	To the French officer, Captain Kaban, at the Reverend Pastor's application and with the consent of the Brethren	18
Sept. 30 th .	To Mrs. Asyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Michaelmas quarter	24
Oct. 22 nd .	To Mr. Vorgesén at the Reverend Pastor's application and with the consent of the Brethren	20
December 29 th .	For 2 lbs of wax candles for the Advent Communion f. 5 2	
	For tapers for the Reverend Pastor Radoszy „ 3 10	8 12

1723.	Carried forward	f. 1224	2
December	The Repairing of the roof in the Big Stable cost:—		
	For 15 kopy of shingles @ 12 grozy . f.	6	
	„ 24 kopy of nails for shingles @ 8 grozy „	6	12
	1 kopa of large nails . . . „	2	
	8 new rafters „	2	20
	The carpenters in general were paid . „	12	
			29 2
December	To Mrs. Astyng and Mrs. Blahal for the Christmas		
27 th .	Quarter		24
1724.		f. 1277	4
Jan. 21 st .	Put back into the money box		10 12
		f. 1287	16

January 31, 1724. In Lublin.

After listening to the accounts of my Eldership, the Honest Mr. Andrew Junga and the Honest Mr. John Turner were unanimously chosen to be Elders of the Lublin Assembly of the Reformed Faith, and to them I rendered up the silver salver for Collections, the 10 zloty, twelve grosy in the money box, and the white kerchief with lace;

The chest with books and Papers;

The chest with the things which are used at funerals and in it:

1 Red cloth covering with a silken fringe.

1 Black cloth covering

1 White Sheet with lace.

4 White sheets without lace.

4 Pieces of black cloth for covering the benches during funerals.

DANIEL GREGORIE.

May God of His holy grace bless this small Assembly and multiply it.—Amen.

In the Year 1724. In Lublin.

After taking the Eldership on ourselves on January 31st, we, Andrew Younga and John Turner, Elders of the Lublin Assembly, did call a meeting of the other Brethren on March 4th, at which we arrived at the following decisions:—

1. To have the fence on the farm at Zmigrod properly mended.

2. To make the following contribution for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's half-yearly salary :—

The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie . . .	f. 10
The Honest Mr. George Ross . . .	f. 25
The Honest Mr. Peter Lendzay . . .	f. 25
The Honest Mr. Daniel Persteineus . . .	f. 16
Von Essen . . .	f. 18
The Honest Mr. John Rzepecki . . .	f. 16
The Honest Mr. Andrew Persteineus . . .	f. 6
The Honest Mr. Albert Cynke . . .	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Samuel Rychter . . .	f. 5
The Honest Mr. Alexander Cuming . . .	f. 5
The Honest Mr. George Ferguson . . .	f. 5
The Honest Mr. Daniel Schultz . . .	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Andrew Junga . . .	f. 25
The Honest Mr. John Turner . . .	f. 18

In the year 1724. In Lublin.

On the 9th of March we sent round to our Brethren asking them for some help for a German widow of our Religion, who has come from Prussia, upon which the following sums were collected :—

The Honest Mr. Gregorie gave . . .	f. 2
„ „ „ Ross . . .	„ 2 14
„ „ „ Junga . . .	„ 2 16
„ „ „ Lendza . . .	„ 2 3½
„ „ „ V. Essen . . .	„ 3
„ „ „ Rzepecki . . .	„ 2
„ „ „ Turner . . .	„ 2

This total of 16 zloty 3½ grosz I have entered amongst the receipts in the Book in quarto, which was begun in A.D. 1642.

In the Year 1726. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

Debit.

March 23 rd	We have collected, from January 31st 1724, till this day, that is, March 23rd, 1726, what with Sunday's Collections, the subscriptions made for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary and with money from certain Honest Gentlemen who have lodged at the House in Zmigrod (according to a separate account) the total sum of . . .	f. 710 23 1
		f. 710 23 1

Memorandum.

For the salary due to the Reverend Pastor Radosz at Michaelmas f. 136 was contributed, the remains of which has gone to the money box.

The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie f. 10 paid.

„	„	Mr. Rzepecki	.	„	16	„
„	„	John Turner	.	„	10	„
					<hr/>	36

In the Year 1726. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

		Credit.
March 23 rd	From January 31st, 1724, till this 23 rd day of March 1726, we have spent, in mending the fence, on the Reverend Pastor Radosze's yearly salary, on the poor in the hospital, and on other charges, detailed separately, the sum of	f. 708 13
	The surplus has been handed over to the Honest Mr. Ross, elected elder for next year and amounts to	<hr/> 2 10
		f. 710 23 1

The Gentlemen mentioned below owe for the Brethren's Farm :—

The Honest Mr. George Ross for last year—1725	f. 50	{ Taken off below.
The Honest Mr. Peter Lendza for last year 1725	f. 25	
	<hr/> 75	Paid below.

„ 24th I added to the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary f. 18
But this from the monies for which I must give an account detailed below. G. Ross.

March 23, 1726. In Lublin.

After hearing and rendering up the accounts to the Assembled Brethren of the Reformed Faith, with the consent of the same, the Honest Mr. Andrew Junga and the Honest Mr. George Ross have been chosen Elders; and the things

detailed in Mr. Daniel Gregorie's handwriting remain in their keeping.

On the same day was made a subscription list for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's half-yearly salary.

The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie	.	f. 10.	
Andrew Jounga	.	25.	
George Ross	.	25.	
Peter Lendza	.	25.	Died in the year 1726
Jacob von Essen	.	12.	
John Rzepecki	.	16.	
John Turner	.	10.	
Daniel Schulz	.	12.	Left us in the year 1727
Albert Zynke	.	10.	
Cien	.	5.	
George Fergusson	.	5.	
Jacob Grube	.	5.	
		<hr/>	
		160	

Note.

At a meeting of the Brethren the Honest Mr. Ross declared that he gave the Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie twenty red zloty on that Gentleman's receipt for expenses in the matter at Piaski, which makes f. 360

From this amount must be taken off the sum of one hundred zloty in current money by reason of an agreement with the Honest Mr. George Turner, with regard to a certain transaction dated Lublin, August 26th, 1726.

After deducting the above sum of one hundred zloty f. 100

There remains in current money f. 260

I deduct from the rent of the stable which once belonged	}	f. 50	90
to Mr. Innes for the year 1725 in current money			
The same for the granary for the year 1726 „ 20			
N.B.—The stable I did not rent.			
For the granary for the year 1727 „ 20			

170

I only deduct as much as the Honest Mr. Jounga sent in the autumn of the year 1727 to Szczekow, to pay the Well-born Colonel Rozicke. The Honest Mr. Joung gave 3 golden pieces. I say three 54

Therefore there is owing to me the remains. that is f. 116

In the Year 1726. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

Debit.		
March	The red zloty sent to the Reverend Pastor Radosz is written down in these receipts as one of the two that Mr. Lindsay gave at the meeting to carry on the account	f. 18
April	I gave the Reverend Gentleman	150
	And made good to him what he lost on 8 red zloty	4
	Loss on two red zloty for expenses	1 10
	To two white-haired people—that is, Hasty and Blackal	24
	Besides the workman, the crib for the stable that used to belong to Innes cost in ready money	5
May	For carting away the manure from the outside and inside of the farm	7
June	Given to Mr. Rzepecki, according to promise	100
	To two poor people, Hasty and Blackal	24
	To two white-haired people in the hospital	6
	Loss on the two red zloty for Mr. Rzepecki and the poor people	1
September	The Reverend Gentleman's salary	150
	Loss made good on 8 red zloty	4
	To Mrs. Hasting and Mrs. Blackal	24
	Mrs. Usarska and Szmaszewska	6
December	For candles and tapers for Belzyce	6 10
	For the above-mentioned poor at Belzyce	30
	Mr. Gregorie spent on Sadowski	19 8
March 1727	Balance	87 28½
Total		f. 667 27½

In the Year 1726. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

		Credit.
March	The Honest Mr. Lindsay paid for the stable for the year 1725—out of the two red zloty given at the meeting	25
April	The Hon. Mr. Gregorie also paid what he owed for the salary	10
	The Honest Mr. Von Essen gave, on 1 red zloty, for the salary	15
	The Honest Mr. Rzepecki paid what he owed for salary	16
	The Honest Mr. Zinke gave 1 red zloty for which I gave him 17½ zloty, which leaves	15

	I collected for the half-yearly salary	f. 150
May	The Honest Mr. Turner paid both for the last and the present salary	20
	As Mr. Schultz alone did not give I collected for the Hon. Mr. Rzepecki	95 18
September	Collected for the half-yearly salary	163
November	The Honest Mr. Andrew Persteineus sent one red zloty for the salary which was worth $17\frac{1}{2}$ zloty—the change of which was returned him, leaving	8 15

1727.

January	The Honest Mr. Rust of Lemberg gave the Honest Mrs. Ross two red zloty and 4 zloty in current money	40
	Sunday Collections, according to book No. 1042 amount to	138 $24\frac{1}{2}$
	Total	<u>f. 667 $27\frac{1}{2}$</u>

March 11th, 1727. In Lublin.

After hearing the Accounts of the Assembly of the Brethren of the Reformed Faith, the Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga, with the Honest Mr. George Ross, were unanimously chosen as Elders for the present year, 1727; and the things which are described under the date of January 31st, 1724, in Mr. Daniel Gregorie's writing, remain with them.

On the same day the following subscription list towards the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary was agreed to:—

The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie	f. 10
The Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga	f. 25
The Honest Mr. George Ross	f. 25
The Honest Mrs. Lendze ¹	f. 25
Jacob von Essen	f. 12
The Honest Mr. Rzedeki	f. 16
The Honest Mr. John Turner	f. 10
The Honest Mr. Andrew Persteineusz	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Schaubrodt	f. 10
The Honest Mr. Albert Zynke	f. 10
Mr. Cien	f. 5
Mr. George Ferguson	f. 5
Mr. Jacob Grube	f. 5

¹ Lindsay.

Profits from the farm of Zmigrod for last year, that is, 1726,
from the Stables and the Granaries.

The Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga for the little stable
and the granary near the gates . . . f. 36 Paid.
The Honest Mr. Zynke for the stable . . . f. 30 Paid.
The Honest Mr. Ross deducts from his amount
owing for the granary . . . f. 20 deducted.

In the year 1727 the following agreement arose, with the
Brethren's Consent, with regard to the Farm at Zmigrod :—

First, the Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga declared for the little stable
and granary which is by the gates, next to the one that once belonged
to Innes, for the sum of . . . f. 40

The Honest Mr. Zynche for the stable that once belonged to
Innes . . . f. 30

The Honest Mr. George Ross for the granary . . . f. 20

Jacob von Essen for the little stable at the corner, next to
the big stable . . . f. 24

The big stable is let to Mr. Schaubrodt for a year for . . . f. 40

At the above-mentioned meeting the Assembly, with the
Brethren's consent, allowed the Reverend Pastor Rzepecki the
sum of one hundred zloty. They are paid.

In the Year 1727. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

Debit.	
March.	To free the farm Mr. Turner gave the Honest Mr. Zawadzki . . . f. 36
	For entertaining this gentleman . . . „ 2 16
April.	The Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary . . . „ 150
	Four poor old women . . . „ 31
	Loss on 8 red zloty paid to the gentleman ¹ . . . „ 4
June.	Four poor old women . . . „ 31
	To the Honest Mr. Gregorie, travelling expenses to Tursk for the Synod . . . „ 54
	For 22½ kopy of shingles for Zmigrod, which made
	Ad 9 grosz . . . f. 6 22
	29 kopy of nails for
	same . . . f. 6 23
	For 12 nails . . . f. „ 13
	13 28

¹ Probably the pastor.

	For 8 planks	f. 7 10	} 11 2	
	For $\frac{1}{2}$ a kopa of lathes	f. 2 10		
	For an oaken pillar	f. 1 12		
	The carpenter took for three days' work			4 f. 29
August.	Given to Pastor Trecius in Lublin for his journey			3 24
	Given to the Reverend Pastor Rzepecki			89 5
September.	The Reverend Gentleman's salary ¹			150
	Made good to him what he lost in changing 1 red sloty			4 15
	To four poor old women according to custom			31
December.	For candles for the church			5 10
	To four poor old women			34
January 15, 1728.	There remains, including one red zloty			36 14
	In current money			688 24

In the Year 1727. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

		Credit.
March	There remained a balance of	f. 87 29 $\frac{2}{3}$
	The Honest Mr. Jounga paid for what he rents at the Brethren's farm for the year 1726	f. 36
	The Honest Mr. Cenke for the same	f. 30
	The Honest Mrs. Lindze ditto	f. 8
April.	For the Reverend Gentleman's Salary was collected, with 1 red zloty @ 18 zloty	f. 153
	The Honest Mr. von Essen made good	f. 15
July.	The Honest Mr. Gregorie gave back out of the 3 red zloty given him for his journey to Tursk	f. 3 17 $\frac{1}{3}$
September.	For the Reverend Gentleman's salary we collected only	f. 145
	For the Reverend Pastor Rzepecki, according to the list, we collected only	f. 89 5
	Mr. Gregorie and Mr. von Essen each made good 15 groszy on 1 red zloty	1

¹ Not Pastor Rzepecki, but Radosz. Cf. other accounts.

In the Year 1728.

January 14.	The Honest Mr. Peisteineusz gave 1 red zloty, of which 2 zloty were repaid	f. 16
	Sunday Collections according to the little book of 1642 came to, in current money	118 17
	Current money	f. 688 24

We, of the Reformed Faith, assembled together to hear the accounts read.

There remained in the money box f. 36. 14. Then we unanimously elected the Honest Mr. Daniel Gregory and the Honest Mr. Albert Zyncke Elders. The things left in the care of these gentlemen are to remain with the Honest Mr. Gregory at Belzyce, and these according to the list of this same gentleman written in this book.

On the same day the Subscription list for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's half-yearly salary was made out.

The Honest Mrs. Andrew Younga	f. 25
The Honest Mr. George Ross	f. 25
The Honest Mr. David Gregorie	f. 10
The Honest Mr. Zyncke	f. 10
The Honest Mr. Rzepecki	f. 16
The Honest Mr. Peisteineusz	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Schaubrodt	f. 10
The Honest Mrs. Lendzi	f. 25
V. Essen	f. 12
The Honest Mr. Ludwig Turro	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Fergisson	f. 8
Mr. Boguslas Ulbricht	f. 3
The Honest Mr. Jacob Grub	f. 8

The Brethren have decided amongst themselves at this same meeting to pay the hitherto unpaid Assistant for their Pastor one hundred zloty per annum in return for his work amongst the Brethren. And the payment is to begin from Easter next of the present year.

In this Year's money box will be found :—

Collected monies received from the Elders	f. 36 14
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In the Year 1728. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

Debit.		
Easter	To four poor old women at Belzyce	f. 31
	To make for his journey to Warsaw	8
	To the messenger to Belzyce saying that the Deputation had arrived at the farm	1 6
June.	Three red zloty given to Mr. Gregorie for his journey to Szczekow, with the consent of the Brethren	54
	The Reverend Pastor Radosz received his salary in toto	150
	Made good on 6 red zloty	3
	The Honest M. Aram received in toto	100
	Three old women received for St. John's Day	27
August.	The Copy of the Archbishop of Crakowe's Edict	3 24
September.	Three poor old widows at Michaelmas	27
November.	For candles and tapers for Belzyce	8
Christmas.	Three poor old women	27
	Made good to the Honest Mr. Junga (on account of the attack made upon him) that which he spent on the baptism of the Honest Mr. Lencze's child and for 4 quarts of wine	50 20
	Then there still remains in the money box 100 zloty 29 grosz	100 29
	Total	f. 591 19½

In the Year 1728. In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

		Credit.
January.	The Balance which remained over from the year 1727	f. 36 14
	Mr. Smit ¹ and Mr. Gregorie paid for the stable	36
	Mr. Cenke paid for the year 1727	30
Easter.	For the Reverend Pastor Radosze's salary was collected only	129
	The Honest Mr. Jounga made good for the loss on 1 red zloty	15
	For Mr. Aram ² we only collected	96

¹ Smith.² Probably the man who helped Pastor Radosz in his clerical duties. Cf. resolution reported on folio 129 to pay 100 zloty per annum and also entry on folio 130.

January 1 st 1729.	The Honest Mr. Jounga paid in advance for the stable and granary that which he spent on the baptism of the Honest Mr. Lencze's child and for 4 quarts of wine—the sum of 40 tynfy—which equals f. 50 20	
	He added in ready money	19 10 f. 70
	The Honest Mr. Cinke paid for the stable for the year 1728	40
	Daniel Gregorie paid his half for the stable, that is,	9
	Sundays' Collections on the Salver	226 20 ² / ₃
	The Honest Mr. Von Essen pays for last year and for the reverend gentleman's salary	18
	Total	f. 591 19 ² / ₃

January 9, 1729. In Lublin.

The Brethren of the Reformed Faith met together to hear the accounts. There remained in the money box 100 zloty 29 groszy. Then the Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga and the Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie were unanimously chosen to be Elders. Those things which are at the disposition of these gentlemen remain under the care of the Honest Mr. Gregorie. And whereas the Brethren's House at Zmigrod is in need of repairing, therefore all the Brethren agreed to have it done in as much as the money in the money box would allow.

On the same day the Brethren came to an agreement as to the stables and granaries on the farm, which are let out for a yearly rent. That is, the Honest Mr. Andrew Junga will take the granary and little stable that lie by the gates at the bottom of the garden for f. 40

The Honest Mr. Cynke will take the stable that once belonged to Innes for f. 30

The Rev. Mr. George Ross for the granary f. 20

To the Honest Mr. George Turner and the Honest

Mr. Schön the big stable will be let for f. 40

To Mr. Daniel¹ the small stable by the big one f. 10

The small room in which Mr. Gregorie lodges will be given to him for the whole year in return for the repairs which that gentleman made therein.

¹ Daniel Gregorie.

On the same day at that meeting we made out the subscription list for the Reverend Pastor Radosze's half-yearly salary.

The Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga	. . .	f. 25 paid
The Honest Mr. Daniel Gregorie	. . .	f. 10
The Honest Mr. George Ross	. . .	f. 25
The Honest Mr. George Turner	. . .	f. 20
The Honest Mr. Zincke	. . .	f. 15
The Honest Mrs. Schöne	. . .	f. 25
The Honest Mr. Persteineusz	. . .	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Schaubrodt	. . .	f. 10
The Honest Mr. Lewis Durro	. . .	f. 8
Jacob von Essen	. . .	f. 8
The Honest Mr. George Fergisson	. . .	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Jacob Grube	. . .	f. 8
Mr. Bojaseas Ubricht	. . .	f. 3
Mr. Daniel Klosse	. . .	f. 4 paid

January 9, 1729.

The Brethren's Account.

Debit.

	There remained in the money box, according to calculation	f. 100 29
	Last year's salary from the Honest Mr. Zyncke	10
February.	The Honest Mr. Schaubrod paid for the stable for last year	30
1729.	Made good on 2 red zloty	1
June 29 th .	The Honest Mr. Jung gave one red zloty towards repairing the House, and this on account of his rent for the stable, granary and garden	17 15
July 7 th .	The Honest Mr. Jung gave the rest of his rent for the stable, granary and garden towards repairing the house	21 15
	Daniel Gregorie paid his yearly rent for the small stable	f. 10
	The same advanced the necessary money for mending the House	f. 20 30
	Received from Mr. Schaubrodt, half his rent for the big stable, that is 1 red zloty and $1\frac{1}{4}$ zloty	19 10
	Sundays' Collections from January 9 th , 1729, till March 6 th , 1730, went into the money box .	111 6
	For the Easter instalment for the Belzyce Pastor we only collected	129 15
	For the Michaelmas instalment for the Belzyce Pastor we only collected	116

In Lublin.

The Brethren's Account.

		Credit.
	Added to the Reverend Pastor's salary for last Michaelmas	f. 45
	Fee paid to the Honest Mr. Burgomaster, Grabowski, which was promised last year . .	f. 36
	Loss on a red zloty given to the Reverend Radosz	15
1729.	To two poor people—that is, Mrs. Blahal and Smarzewska for Easter	15
October 4 th .	As there were no more I only took from the money box for the poor	18
	For sweeping the chimney at the House . .	1 8

Repairing the House cost :

	For 20 fasteners @ 14 grosz	f. 9 10	
	For 8 beams	12	
	For 10 rafts of timber	10 5	
	For 8 pillars	12	
	For 2 Rafters	3	
	For 2 loads of lathes	3 20	
	For 96 kopy of shingles @ 14	44 24	
	For a barrel of nails for shingles	18	
	Item for 70 kopa of nails for shingles . .	16 10	
	Three carpenters for two days with deposit	6 27	
	Three carpenters for 4 days	12 24	
	Three carpenters for 1 day	4 20	
	Three carpenters for 2 days	6 12	
	For two helpers	1 18	
	For two ditto	1 18	
	For carpenters for two days	8 20	
	For 3 pieces of wood	5 10	
	For 4 carpenters for 1 day	4 10	
	To their helper	20	
	To four carpenters for 1 day	4 10	
	To their helper	20	
	To four carpenters for a day with helper	5	192 8
	Carried over.		308 1
June 23 rd .	For 4 carpenters for one day	4	6
June 25 th .	For 4 carpenters for one day, with helper . .	5	
„ 27 th .	For 3 carpenters for one day	3	6
„ 30 th .	For 3 carpenters for one day	3	6

July 14 th	For 3 carpenters for three days . . .	9 18
	For 2 carpenters for one day . . .	2 6
July 6 th , 7 th ,	For 2 carpenters for 4 days . . .	8 24
8 th , 9 th ,	For 2 carpenters for 1 day . . .	2 6
„ 14 th .	For one helper . . .	24
July 15 th , 16 th , and 18 th .	} To two carpenters for three days . . .	6 18
		To two helpers . . . 1 18
	To the Reverend Pastor Radosz of the Bel- zyce Assembly for both instalments, that is, Easter and Michaelmas, was paid, in specie, that is, 11 red zloty ad f. 17.15 groszy . . .	
	For candles for the early Communion service in Advent . . .	4
	For tapers . . .	1 20
	Given to poor people at the New Year . . .	15
	To a poor pedlar by the Brethren's order . . .	4
	Loss on 11 red zloty . . .	5 15
	In the money box . . .	3 21
		f. 581 24
	Loss on red zloty when paying the carpenter,	5 6
		f. 587

March 6, 1730. In Lublin.

To the Assembled Brethren were rendered up the Accounts of Receipts and Expenses during the year 1729, as they are noted down in the preceding pages of this book. At the same Convocation or meeting the Brethren again placed all the needs and business of the Lublin Assembly in the hands of last year's Elders.

Such were the decisions of this Convocation.

- 1st. To gather in the rents owing for the stables in the Brethren's House.
- 2nd. That the Brethren must pay their arrears owing to the salary for the Pastor of Belzyce.
- 3rd. That the Honest Mr. Junga shall remain on in the two stables, the granary and the garden, and has promised to pay 40 zloty per annum as hitherto.
- 4th. The Honest Mr. Turner engaged himself to keep the stable which the Honest Mr. Cinke had, and to pay for it 30 zloty per annum.

- 5th. That the Brethren should try to divide the large stable in two, lengthwise and let it.
- 6th. Mr. Gregorie is to have the little stable as before for 10 zloty per annum.
- 7th. The Brethren have let the small wooden granary to the Honest Mrs. Ross for 45 zloty per annum and allowed her to put in a bigger door at her own expense.
- 8th. To pay, out of the arrears and rents collected, the remains of the salary due to the Reverend Pastor Radosz, Senior, and Pastor of Belzyce up to Easter 1730—107. 15.
- 9th. From Mr. Gregorie 20 zloty in advance, that the seats may be paid therefrom.
- 10th. To Mrs. Ross also 5 zloty, which she spent on candles and tapers for the last Advent services.
- 11th. The old subscription list for the salary has been decided upon.

March 6, 1730. In Lublin.

The rents and salary arrears mentioned below have gone into the Brethren's money box.

The Honest Mr. Zincke paid his rent for the stable from the year 1729 till the year 1730, till Easter, for the whole year	f. 30
The Honest Mrs. Ross paid her rent for the wooden granary from the year 1729 till the year 1730, till Easter, for the whole year	f. 20
The Honest Mrs. Scheyna paid her half of the rent for the big stable from the year 1729 till Easter 1730 for the whole year	20
There remained from last year's account in the chest	3 21
The following Honest Gentlemen have paid their arrears:—	
The Honest Mr. von Essen for the whole of the year 1729	f. 16
The Honest Mr. Lewis Turro for the whole of ditto	f. 16
The Honest Mrs. Rzepecka for ditto ditto	f. 8
The Honest Mr. Cinke for half ditto ditto	f. 15
An Honest French Gentleman gave, through the Honest Mr. von Essen, one red zloty for the Public Box	18

1731.	Rent from Mr. Daniel Gregorie for his stable	
March 19 th .	during one year, that is from Easter 1730 till	
	the year 1731	f. 10
	From Mrs. Ross, sent for the little granary till	
	the year 1731.	15
	Sundays' Collections from March 12th, 1730, till	
	March 18th, 1731, see in the small book	61 18 $\frac{2}{3}$
	Additional collections from March 18th till the	
	last day of May	11
	Received from Zamosc the interest on 1200	
	tynty, as a supplement to the Belzyce	
	Assembly—72 tynty	91 6
		<hr/>
		335 15 $\frac{2}{3}$
	Salary collected from Easter to Michaelmas	
	1730	26
	Salary collected from Michaelmas to Easter 1731,	
		120
		<hr/>
		541 15 $\frac{2}{3}$
May 2 nd .	From Mrs. Schön on account of her rent for the	
	big stable	20
		<hr/>
		561 15 $\frac{2}{3}$

March 6, 1730. In Lublin.

Expenses in connection with the Brethren's Account.

1730.

March 6 th .	Added to the three hundred zloty salary paid to	
	the Reverend Pastor Radosz	f. 107 15
	Paid back to Mr. Daniel Gregorie that which he	
	advanced in the year 1729 for mending the	
	House	20
	Loss on the red zloty that Mrs. Scheyn gave as	
	rent	15
	To Mrs. Blahal for Easter	8
	Item, Mrs. Smarzewska	2
	For a new seal for the Brotherhood 3 tyntfs	3 24
	To the coachman who drove the Bishop of	
	Cracow's Auditor from Belzyce to Lublin	3
	To a messenger with a letter to Lublin	1 15
	To a second messenger, whom Mrs. Radosz sent,	
	To a messenger sent to the Reverend Czamer at	
	Brzozowa to ask why he stays so long	4
	Alms for (Mrs.) Boguslawska, by the order of	
	the Honest Mr. Junga	3

September	To Mrs. Blahal for Michaelmas f.	8
27 th .	Item, to Mrs. Smarzewska	2
	Poll-tax for Pastor Czamer at Belzyce	8
	To Mrs. Radosz, with the Brethren's consent, for the repairs in the Parsonage at Belzyce which she paid for with the red zloty that the Frenchman gave	18
	For two lbs of candles for Advent and a lb of tapers for Pastor Czamer	5 20
	Mrs. Ross was paid that which was due to her from the last account and which was admitted by the Brethren	5 20
1731.	Mrs. Blahal	8
January 8 th .	Do. Smarzewska	2
	¹ For $\frac{1}{4}$ a garniec of wine for the Sacrament at Whitsuntide 1730 f.	2
	For $\frac{1}{4}$ a garniec of ditto for ditto on Trinity Day	2
	For $\frac{1}{2}$ a garniec of ditto for ditto at Michaelmas, twice	4
	For $\frac{1}{2}$ a garniec of ditto for ditto at Christmas, twice	4
	For $\frac{1}{4}$ a garniec of ditto for ditto in Feb- ruary 1731	2
		14
	For living expenses for two ministers of God from December 12th, 1730, I took 4 red zloty @ 17 zloty on account	68
	For the same also I took the Interest sent from Zamosc—72 tynfy	91 6
	The Reverend Pastor Radosze's half-yearly salary from Easter to Michaelmas 1730 . . .	150
May 2 nd .	Alms for Mrs. Blahal and Mrs. Smarzewska . .	10
		541 5
May 2 nd .	There remains in the Brethren's money box . .	20 10 $\frac{2}{3}$
		f. 561 15 $\frac{2}{3}$

We, the undersigned, do here declare that we have taken all the church silver, appurtenances, and papers from the Honest Mr. Andrew Jonga which have, according to the disposition of the Elders, to appear at the Synod in the house of Adam

¹ 32 garniecs (Polish measure) make 1 kozec, which is the equivalent to 216 lbs. avoirdupois.

Petroselim in Belzyce. To which, for better faith we hereby set our names with our own hand. Dated Lublin, on June 23rd, 1738.

GEORGE FERGUSON.¹

JACOB ROSS.

¹ Fergusson; Fergusson-Tepper. I can add but little to the history of the Polish Fergussons as set forth in *Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson*. The Teppers appear to have come to Warsaw from Posen. The first record of the Fergussons' settlement in Poland, so far as I can find out, appears to be in the Register of the Protestant Assembly, where this entry occurs: 'Lublin, in Anno 1626, 10 May. I baptised a son, George, of Alexander Fergusson. God-fathers, Dr. Makowski, William Hamelton, Alexander Robertson; Godmothers, Mrs. Blekieter, Mrs. Albert Smert, Mrs. Caspar Eychorn.' In 1702, one John Fergusson was a communicant at the Protestant Chapel at Grzymalow, though as his name only occurs once in the register, he probably did not live there. In 1764, Peter Tepper, Merchant, and afterwards banker, of Warsaw, is described as 'from Posen,' in deeds wherein his name is mentioned. In the same year he obtained royal permission to buy plots of land in the city of Warsaw for building purposes. In 1775, he and several other merchants obtained a common warrant, authorising them to buy landed property and bequeath it to their children. But the warrant provided that no title of nobility nor any prerogative should be given them. The Polish nobility jealously guarded their prerogatives, and even forfeited their nobility if they engaged in trade or commerce. Peter Tepper soon made a considerable fortune in Warsaw. Between the years 1783-1789 his warehouses contained merchandise to the value of over one million thalers. (See special table of money values in this book.) He was childless, and adopted his nephew, Peter Fergusson, who took the name of Tepper, in addition to his own. He was ennobled in 1790. In 1793 the Tepper bank failed, chiefly owing to the severe political crisis through which Poland was then passing. Peter Fergusson-Tepper seems to have lent money to most of the Polish aristocracy of his day. King Stanislaus Augustus of Poland alone owed the bank five millions of ducats. In 1803 the final liquidation of the banker's affairs showed a deficit of over one million ducats. In the year 1789 an anonymous pamphleteer makes the following remarks about the Fergusson family: 'Amongst the commoner youths, better educated than nobles of the second order, we have the Messers. Tepper, nice young men, possessing much learning and knowledge, who, seeing it was vain for them to get rank in their Fatherland's army, for which they bore love, have gone to Moscow, where they were readily received. and where their talents have obtained for them honourable ranks. For certain they will carry thither the millions which their father and grandfather so carefully saved in Poland. What a loss this is for our country, not only of clever people, but of their wealth. When they were ennobled, they found great difficulties in their way, even at a time when many, without profit or services, were ennobled.'

The house where Peter Tepper lived, did his business, and let the first floor to the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors, still stands in the Miodowa St. (No. 3), Warsaw. He was an elder of the Evangelical Church, built in 1778, and senior of the Evangelical Churches of Little Poland and the Duchy of

July 31st, 1730, in Lublin. After the death of the Reverend John Radosz, Senior of the Lublin District and Pastor of the Belzyce Assembly, whom our Lord called from this world to his own Holy Glory on May 8th 1730, his bereaved widow, the Honest Mrs. Eve Radosz did, according to the wish and order of the deceased, give the Church furniture, consisting of silver and various apparatus, to the Lublin Assembly.

Description of the Silver.

A white silver basin.	A silver jug with streaked
A silver gilded chalice.	gilding.
A white silver tray for collec-	A silver tray, gilded.
tions.	A small gilded chalice.

And this silver here described is to remain in deposit with the Brethren of the Lublin Assembly.

A silver gilt chalice.	A white silver box to hold
A silver gilt jug.	the wafers or bread.
A silver gilt tray.	A small gilt paten for the
A white silver collection salver.	chalice.

The silver salver pieces mentioned above have been given for sacred uses to the Belzyce Assembly, to the minister of God, Alexander Czambers, and remain with him.

The silver seal of the Assembly of the Lublin district.

Description of the Appurtenances.

1. A scarlet satin table-cover embroidered in gold and silver.
2. A scarlet silk table-cover with gold stripes and a white taffeta flounce.
3. A poppy-coloured cloth cover for the table with a silk fringe.
4. A chestnut-silk table-cover on a lemon-coloured ground.

Mazovia. When the Jewish hawkers and merchants were ejected from the Marywil Bazaar in the city of Warsaw, he allowed them to carry on their trade on a plot of land which he owned at Raszyn, on the outskirts of that city.

One Matthew Valentine Tepper was a professor in the Zamosc Academy, of which mention has been made in these notes. In 1767 he published *Oratio Honori D. Joannis Cantii*. In 1774 the printing office of the Academy announces the publication of 'A Sad Verse, The Martyr's Death of Saint John the Baptist, acted by the Poetical scholars of the Zamosc Academy in 1773. By M. V. Tepper, Doctor of Philosophy, once Professor of Poetry, now of Oratory.' He published certain Geographical, Mathematical, and Philosophical works.

Table cloths.

1. A gauze table-cloth with lace.
2. A fine linen table-cloth with gold lace.
3. A fine linen table-cloth with silver lace.

Kerchiefs.

Five kerchiefs trimmed with gold and silver lace.

Five kerchiefs alias table-coverings of fine linen.

Six differently trimmed kerchiefs.

One narrow dark-red satin covering, embroidered in golden stars and with gold lace.

A napkin for under the chalice of pale blue silk with golden embroidery.

Memorandum.—Of these appurtenance the following have been given to the servant of God, Czambers, for the use of the Belzyce Assembly.

One scarlet silk table-cover with gold stripes and a white taffeta flounce.

A poppy-coloured table-cloth with a silk fringe.

An old table-cover—chestnut on a lemon-coloured ground.

A gauze table-cloth and kerchief with lace.

A fine linen cloth with a kerchief trimmed with silver and silk.

One narrow dark-red satin covering, embroidered in golden stars and with gold lace.

A square napkin for under the chalice, of pale-blue silk with golden embroidery.

All these things here specified and taken away in the presence of those who have signed here under the Senior of the Lublin Assembly takes upon himself, in the name of the Belzyce Listeners, now and in future, to look after and carefully watch that they may always be preserved :—

DANIEL GREGORIE, being present when these appurtenances were handed over in the office of Elder of the Lublin Assembly.

ANDREW JOUNGA.

GEORGE TURNER, present when this list was made.

JACOB VON ESSEN being also present.

The Honest Mrs. Radosz gave, together with these appurtenances, a packet with various scripts, inducts and receipts.

The Last Day of May 1731. In Lublin.

A meeting of the Lublin Brethren was held, during which the managers arranged amongst themselves to leave such profits from the Brethren's House as remained in the box in the care of two Brothers they have chosen as Elders—that is, the Hon. Mr. Andrew Young and Daniel Gregorie.

Of last year's profits on the House there remained in the money box . . . : f. 20

The following gentlemen are in arrears :—

The Honest Mr. Jounga for the stable and granary	f. 40
The Honest Mr. Schöne for the big stable	20
The Honest Mr. Uibing for the stable	30
The Honest Mr. Zincke	30
The Honest Mr. Lewis Tusso	18

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The letting of the House, from Easter 1731 till the same period in 1732, has been disposed of as follows :—

The Honest Mr. Jounga is to go on renting what he had before, that is : the small stable next to the big one, the second one next to the gates, the granary and the little garden	for f. 40
The Honest Mr. Ferguson the big stable	for „ 40
The Honest Mr. Uibing the stable by the Fence	for „ 30
Mr. Daniel Gregorie the little stable	for „ 10
The Honest Mr. Ross the little granary	for „ 10

130

From the last of May 1731 till the 12th of January 1732

Collection money went into the box to the amount of	44 9
Two rates—in arrears—from the Honest Mr. Schaubrod	20

f. 352 9

In the year 1731. In Lublin.

1731. Expense out of this account and account of the arrears paid in.

To Mr. Junga on account of the sum agreed upon for the Synod at Scieczkow (six red zloty—being those left over in the box from last year's account)	f. 20
---	-------

Mr. Schöne paid the arrears owing on his rent for the big stable, and the sum was given to Mr. Junga on account of the above-mentioned 6 red zloty; that is		f. 20
Received from the Honest Mr. Cinke and placed to my account because of the expenses at Belzyce		f. 30
Item. From the Honest Mr. Schaubrodt on the same account		f. 20
Item. My rent for the small stable from Easter 1731 to Easter 1732—put down to my account because of the expenses I paid at Belzyce		f. 10
Item. I placed to my account the instalment of the salary from Easter to Michaelmas 1731		f. 10
For ploughing, raking and sowing the Parsonage garden		2 20
Eight people for hoeing @ 15 grosz per day		4
Mrs. Blakal—twice		12
Mrs. Smazewsko—twice		4
For nails to put the shingles on the hospital roof		4
For candles for Advent and tapers for the pastor		5 20
1734	Mrs. Blakal	8
January 8 th .	Mrs. Smarzewska	4
The Honest Mr. Jounga gave to the poor from the money box in September 1731		10
		<hr/>
		164 10
The Honest Mr. Lewis Turro paid		18
These arrears remain :—		
The Honest Mr. Jounga, rent for two years		80
The Honest Mr. Uibinga, rent for two years		60
The Honest Mr. Forgesson, rent for a year		40
The Honest Mrs. Ross for the small granary for a year		10
		<hr/>

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November 12, 1732. In Lublin.

The Brethren of the Lublin Assembly, having met together on the above-mentioned day, and having looked into their Accounts and Orders, did unanimously choose the Honest Mr. George Fergessun and the Honest Mr. Albert Zincke to be Elders, under whose care they leave all the business of the Brethren's House and of the Congregation of the Reformed Faith.

January 12, 1731. The Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga's Account with the Brethren of the Lublin Assembly. Admitted unanimously.

The Honest Mr. Andrew Jounga.

Debit.		Credit.
May 2nd 1731.		
Paid to the Gentleman on account of his debt that which remained in the money box on May 1st, 1731 . . .	f. 20	
Item—That which was received from the Honest Mr. Schön for the stable Rent for two stables and a granary from Easter 1730 till Easter 1731 . .	20	103
Item—Rent for the same from Easter 1731 till Easter 1732 . . .	40	36
The Gentleman received from Mr. Daniel Klosse the money collected for the Salary due to the minister at Belzyce from Easter to Michaelmas 1731, that is . . .	40	
That which the Gentleman owes to the Salary, that is, the instalment from Easter to Michaelmas 1731 . . .	79	104
	25	25
Owing to him to settle accounts		2
	224	
	49	
	273	

At the meeting held on January 12th, 1732, in Lublin, the Brethren admitted their debt to him, arranged for beforehand for the journey to the Synod at Sieczkow in the year 1730 . .

He paid the Minister of God, Mr. Skceiski when he came to administer the Sacrament at Belzyce in 1731 . . .

He advanced on the Reverend Thomas Rzepeske's salary from Easter till Michaelmas 1731 . . . f. 36

To the same a second time . . . f. 68

On January 12th, 1732, the Brethren accepted his account of expenses for mending the Brethren's house, that is . . .

Debit.	Admitted unanimously.	Mr. Daniel Gregorie.	Credit.
In the Year 1731.			
He received from Sieczkow for Expenses in connection with Belzyce six red zloty at the rate of 17 f. 6 gz.	103	6	
Provision sent from Zamosc for these expenses, that is the keep of the minister by order of the Senior	91	6	f. 176
Item from the money box of the Lublin Convention	68		
Item the rest of arrears from the Honest Mr. Cinke	30		
Item the rest of arrears from the Hon. Mr. Schaubrodt	20		
Item the rest of arrears from the Hon. Mr. Lewis Turro	18		f. 152
The sum still owing from the half-year's Salary from Easter to Michaelmas 1731	10		
Rent of the small stable from Easter 1731 to 1732	10		96
Rent for the room for two years till Easter 1732	20		
He received rent for the Hon. Mr. Uibing's stable for two years—in arrears till 1732	60		
He received rent from the Mr. Fergusson for the stable for two years—that is—from Easter 1731-1732	40		72
He received rent from the Honest Mr. Ross for the Granary	10		10
Sum owing for salary, that is from Michaelmas 1731 till Easter 1732	6		12
Owing to Mr. Daniel Gregorie to settle the account	f. 486	12	8
	39	18	526
			526
He did keep, quite at his own expense—that is, with living, heating, and service—the minister of God at Belzyce, Alexander Czamers, for 22 weeks, that is from November 12th, 1730, till April 14th, 1731, @ 8 zloty			
He did also keep, quite at his own expense, at the same Assembly, the assistant, Thomas Rzcpecki, from December 21st, 1730, till last day of May 1731—that is, for 19 weeks @ 8 zloty			
He did keep, at his expense, to serve and look after the Parsonage, Albert Lubag, from November 12th, 1730, till June 24th, 1731, for 32 weeks			
He did keep, at his expense, the said Lubag's wife as cook, to cook for the said minister of God, from November 12th, 1730, till the last day of May 1731, that is, for 24 weeks at 8 zloty			
For wine for the Sacrament at different times, from Easter 1731—five quarters			
During the Reverend Pastor Skierske's visitation there was used, for the Communion, 1½ garniec of wine			
Paid to the Deacon, for a copy of the Bishop of Cracow's mandate			

[*Here the Accounts of the Brotherhood cease. Pages 155-218 are blank. On page 219 is a copy of the Charter granted to Lublin by King John III., and confirmed by Augustus II.*]

JOHN the Third, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Mazovia, Zmudzia, Kieff, Wolynia, Podolia, Podlachia, Infantia, Smolensk, Siewersk and Czernihoff, etc: We hereby notify all whom it may concern by this Our present letter: that We have an especial respect for Our town of Lublin, more than for other towns dépendent on Us and within the boundaries of Our Jurisdiction, because it is a First Class Town which has become empty and is going to ruin not only in consequence of the Swedish and Muscovite Wars, but by reason of the present times. And being desirous that its ancient prosperity may return, that good government and order may not be destroyed, but be preserved, and that the Republic and the Treasury of Our Kingdom may not lose thereby—For these reasons and at the Humble Petition of the Honest Flavius Marchetti, Stanilas Swibiez, town-councillors, of Peter Gern, Our Court Purveyor, and of Christofer Faber, Citizens of Lublin, Catholics and Dissenters, brought to us by certain Gentlemen of Our Council, that We may, as Supreme Legislator, accord and sign the same Privileges, Rights and Freedom of Conscience as are enjoyed by other towns, such as Cracow, Posen and Lemberg; We hereby give the following Clauses and Articles of Freedom, which the citizens of Lublin shall be able to enjoy in perpetuity, and which they must observe and act by: And in so doing We have had recourse to the Agreement between the Magistrates and inhabitants of Lublin on the one side and the Merchants of Lublin on the other, dated in Lublin on the sixth feria before the Feast of Saint Priscilla, Virgin and Martyr, in the year of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, to adopt that Merchants' Charter which was drawn up at the Diet held in Warsaw on the third day of April in the year one thousand six hundred and seventy and confirmed by Us; and also to the ameliorations and clauses granted to Honest merchants of various nations by the Burgomaster, Councillors, Mayor, Justices, Commissioners and Electors of

Lublin, in the name of the Community of Lublin, signed on the fourteenth day of March in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one, and incorporated into the Books of the Mayor of Lublin on the fourth Feria after the Solemn Feast of the Most Glorious Ressurrection in the same year, one thousand six hundred and eighty-one.

1. First. Should any inhabitant of the town of Lublin wish to enter the Merchants' Brotherhood he must first of all take steps to be entered in the Books of the Sworn Citizens of Lublin; and this in order that Strangers and travellers who do not come under the Jurisdiction or bear the burdens of Lublin shall not be able to interfere by their trade with the sworn citizens and ratepayers of the town and those who bear the expenses of the Republic.

2. Second. He who wishes to enter this Merchants' Brotherhood must prove conclusively that he is a sworn citizen. A stranger must pay for his entrance into the Brotherhood a certain sum of money according to the opinion and discretion of the Elders, having consideration for the wealth and substance of the candidate, so that the richer ones may pay a larger and the poorer a smaller sum of money into the Common Treasury, which must be kept for the needs of the Brotherhood and not for any private uses.

3. Third. He who is admitted into the Merchants' Brotherhood must not engage in any craft. On the contrary, if he have any craft whatever, he must leave it and declare that he will not return thereto under pain of losing his membership. And this Declaration must be written in the books of the Brotherhood.

4. Fourth. The members must show all honour to two elder ones and two younger ones, of whom one shall be elected from amongst the Catholic and the other from the Dissident Members: and must, when summoned by the servant employed by the Brotherhood, attend the Ordinary Meetings, which should take place at least once a quarter, or, if great need arise, oftener than that. Both the elder and younger members of the Brotherhood must respect other Brotherhoods and treat them humanely, as neighbours and co-citizens.

5. Fifth. The Brethren must attend the meetings an-

nounced and organised without making any excuses or hesitating; and this under pain of paying one Polish zloty into the Common Treasury. (Unless indeed they have some grave cause or impediment, or are absent from the town at the time.)

6. Sixth. Every year, before noon on the twenty-first day of the month of January, in the house of one of the elder members, the Brethren, having met together for that purpose, shall elect two Elders—one a Catholic and the other a Dissident—and a Scrivener by means of writing their names on pieces of paper, or so-called votes, in order to avoid any disputes or favouritism. (The number of votes to be counted.) And if any one of those thus elected should refuse to accept the Eldership and withdraw he must at once pay a fine of thirty Polish zloty into the Common Treasury, without any demur whatsoever. As soon as these Elders are elected all the Brethren must go with him to the Lublin Town Hall and obtain the confirmation of their election from the Magistrate. And these same Elders, having honestly taken the oath at the Town Hall by holding up two fingers of their right hands to Heaven—according to the prescribed formula—must be conducted to their homes by some of their fellow-members.

7. Seventh. The Elders, elected in the manner described above, having been confirmed by the magistrate and having taken the oath, must take counsel together and fix a day in the near future for a meeting of the Brethren, summoning them by means of the Brethren's servant. At this meeting they shall take away the Chest, the Rights, Articles and Privileges given by Us, the money, banners, ornaments, arms, muskets, and other things belonging to the Brotherhood from the ex-elders and their two younger co-members. They shall likewise go through the accounts of receipts and expenses and give receipts for those things which they have taken away. We, however, make one condition; and that is, that two younger members shall serve together with the Elders, one to be chosen from among the Catholics and the other from among the Dissidents: and each alternately shall have the Chest and the key thereto; one year the Chest and the other the key of the Chest, so that neither can the Dissidents make any claims

upon the Catholics nor the Catholics upon the Dissidents, or put forward any pretext about the receipts and expenses. And the Brotherhood's Priviledges, Charters and Registers of Receipts and Expenses, besides all other necessities, shall be put into this Chest and locked up. And if, which God forbid, any loss occur through the Elder's carelessness, then the Brotherhood may make good their loss from that Elder's fortune.

9. Ninth. If it should happen that one of the Elders or one of their younger helpers should be obliged to leave the town and go some miles distant and stay away some time, then he has the right to cede his office during that time, to another Brother who shall be disposed to take it, and shall give him the key of the Chest and shall authorise him to fulfil all the duties that may arise—to the common good and the profit of the Brotherhood. If, on the contrary, he fail to do so, he must pay the Brotherhood a fine of five Polish marks. As soon as ever he returns he must take the accounts of expenses—if any there be—from the Aforesaid Delegate.

10. Tenth. The Merchants' tax, voted by the Free Diet and levied on the town of Lublin by the Mandate of the Crown's Under-Treasurer, has been assigned to the Merchants of Lublin in accordance with the Charter issued on the occasion of Our Happy Coronation in Cracow on the twelfth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy six and must be fairly divided amongst the Brethren by the Elders and their two younger helpers in the presence of the Magistrate in a proportionate tax, so that neither the rich merchants should be wronged nor the poor ones, who deal in small goods, be oppressed. And this also applies to all other taxes levied by the Republic and to private contributions voted for the town's immediate needs.

11. Eleventh. And whereas the merchants and citizens of Lublin suffer great losses by reason of the strangers who come and profit by the town without having the freedom therefore or paying any taxes, therefore the inhabitants of Lublin shall not dare to let or rent during the sitting of the High Court of Justice any shops, cellars, stalls or other places for exhibiting and selling goods by the ell or by weight to Strange People

who are not citizens or have not been received into the Lublin Brotherhood of Merchants. (Except to any Wholesale Merchant, who has come to sell his goods to the Lublin Merchants and does not retail them by the ell or by weight.)

12. Twelfth. We make this Condition—in accordance with the Laws and Customs of other towns in our Kingdom—that those Strangers who have not the Freedom of Lublin and are not members of the Merchants' Brotherhood shall not dare to bring any merchandise whatsoever into Lublin either secretly or openly or to sell it either by the ell or weight, secretly or openly. Nor shall they open shops and carry on trade in the Nobles' or the Clergy's houses during the Fairs or the Sittings of the Courts of Justice, because the town of Lublin and its merchants are getting ruined by this practice. And if none of the inhabitants nor Merchants of Lublin will want to buy the merchandise brought into the town, in that case these strangers will be allowed to take away this merchandise and sell it elsewhere. And this clause is in accordance with the Constitution of the year one thousand six hundred and seventy three, under the name of 'the Town of Lublin,' by which it is stipulated that those Merchants who have not received the Freedom of the City and have no real estate therein and yet continue to carry on their trade shall enjoy no Protection nor Priveledges from the Well-born Senators and Very-Powerful Dignitaries. And Our Protection and Priveledges which were granted on insufficient information from the Crown Office we do abolish with the fullness of Our Royal Power, and do declare all such as are already and shall be granted to the detriment of the Merchants' Brotherhood to be null and void. And We desire that the Very-Powerful Marshall of the Tribunal who is now and will be in the future and the Well-born Deputies should keep this clause in which Our will is so clearly expressed to the aforesaid Lublin merchants, whole and intact. And We do desire that this should observe the Special Priveledges granted by Us to the Worthy Peter Gern, Our servant.

13. Thirteenth. Let none of those inhabitants who are not entered on the Registers of the Brotherhood dare to carry on trade by any means, secret or open, or under any Pretext, with Strangers to the Prejudice of the Lublin Brotherhood or in

order to cheat the Revenues of the Republic; And in this We include the Laws and Regulations as to Warehouses. And he who is found guilty of transgressing against the above-mentioned clause shall be punished by the confiscation of his wares, of which one half shall go to Our Treasury and the other to the Lublin Brotherhood of Merchants. And no Court nor Tribunal is to annul this, but rather, to enforce it.

14. Fourteenth. We order that the keepers of the Municipal Wine-Cellars, who usually take one Polish zloty per cask, should audit the accounts thereof once a quarter in the presence of two Lublin Merchants, one a Catholic and the other a Dissident, and in the presence of persons nominated by both parties in the Magistracy.

15. Fifteenth. All merchants shall participate in the costs and expenses in connection with Commercial Privileges and, having made up their accounts amongst themselves, shall pay what they owe without demur and without appealing to the Courts.

16. We do ordain, that the taxes and burdens of the state, both public and private, shall, in the future, be collected by sworn tax-gatherers, as is the custom in Cracow; that the Merchants shall contribute towards no supplies levied by private subscription (except to met some pressing municipal need) unless the Collectors make up an efficient account in the presence of representatives from both sides in the Magistracy and the merchants have received a signed receipt in the Register: And the Register shall be put away in the Archives.

17. It is Our wish that, as the Lublin Merchants bear the burden of taxation in common with their fellow citizens, the Election of their Elders should be confirmed by Public Deed by the Magistrate, in the manner described above, in order that, their Elections over, they may enjoy the good-will and respect of the Town of Lublin.

18. Eighteenth. Likewise, in order that the Merchants of Lublin may not be exploited when private taxes are levied and rated too highly, We consider that two Elders approved of the Magistrate of Lublin, one a Catholic and the other a Dissident, having sworn to assess the tax faithfully, shall do so for the other merchants, in the presence of the Magistrate.

19. Nineteenth. And since both Parties in the Lublin Magistracy have promised and bound themselves to entrust the Brotherhood of Merchants with the Laws touching the Charters Concerning Lublin Markets and Warehouses, granted by Our Most Illustrious Predecessors and approved of by Us on the occasion of Our Happy Coronation; according to which Charter the Merchant Guilds have the right to summon all who encroach upon their Privileges in any court or tribunal whatsoever; therefore We command the Magistrate of Lublin to issue them a copy of their Submission, which is in the Registers of the Magistracy dated the fourth feria following the solomn feast of the Most Glorious Ressurrection of Christ Our Lord in this same year one thousand six hundred and eighty one.

20. Twentieth. The Elder merchants who are elected for the year must collect and assess the Tax¹ that is levied on the town of Lublin by the Constitutional Vote from those Lublin Merchants whose names are entered in the Registers, showing their account of sums collected to the Assessors in the presence of the Magistrate and putting the receipt for the same in the Municipal Archives.

21. Twenty-first. No Merchant shall be distrained or have a seal put upon his shops, stalls and cellars for non-payment of taxes, private or public, until judgement has been obtained against him in the Tribunal.

22. Twenty-second. If at any time, in spite of the Charter freeing them therefrom, the *Hiberna* should be levied upon Lublin Merchants then it shall be levied upon their real estate and not on their Merchandise (since the *Hiberna* must be paid according to the amount of ground owned); and this in accordance with the Custom observed in towns of the First Class, as We have ordained in Our charter granted in Crascow on the occasion of Our Happy Coronation on the twelfth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy-six and sealed with the Royal Seal.

23. Twenty-third. And whereas those perfidious people the Jews, screening themselves behind various Protectors, do, for

¹ Original=donativa, which was a tax levied from time to time to meet some particular need of the state.

their profit, enter Our walled town of Lublin during the Assizes with various sorts of merchandise and ruin the Lublin merchants by plying their trade on Sundays and Catholic feast days (for which reason the municipality of Lublin have already issued decrees): therefore, having recourse to the Mandates and Charters issued to Our Lublin merchants by Our Chancery against the Jews at the Grodno Diet, on the second day of February 1679, We do add these clauses against the Jews for the benefit of Lublin Merchants.

24. Twenty-fourth. That no Jew should dare to rent or open any shops above-ground or in cellars, in the Market Place of streets of Lublin (the Jews having their own separate and the space under the Castle), or to sell therein any goods or wares whatsoever, either by the pound, ell, or quart under pain of confiscation of his merchandise one half of which he must give towards town repairs and the other to the Lublin Merchants. And We forbid the inhabitants of Lublin to prejudice the Merchants even under pretext of leases, or to let their houses to Jews, under pain of a severe penalty.

25. Twenty-fifth. That no Jew should dare to carry goods for sale, either in baskets or by any other means, in the Market-Place or Streets of Lublin, or to go to houses with these goods or to sell them at the town gates to people of the Equestrian Order or to the Townsfolk (Except in their own town and Jewish streets). And if any infringe this Clause and carry their goods to the town to sell them to the inhabitants in their houses, then they must suffer the penalty of confiscation. And We Command the Magistrate of Lublin to resume his authority and expel the Jews from that part of the town which lies within his jurisdiction.

26. Twenty-sixth. So called Barysz Jews wander about the streets observing those who walk therein and look into the shops of Lublin merchants—travellers for the most part and People of the Equestrian Order—persuading them not to buy in the Christian shops and taking them to their own Jewish shops. For this reasons, no Barysnyk shall stand about in the town of Lublin within the area of the Municipal Jurisdiction. We impose a penalty of three months' imprisonment and thirty marks' fine on every Barysnyk who is convicted of

so doing. And of this fine We assign one half to the Court wherein he is tried and the other for the Treasury of the Lublin Merchants' Brotherhood.

27. Twenty-seventh. Let not the Jews dare to spread their trade all over the town or undersell any of the Lublin merchants in any branch of trade, because in every transaction it is easier for the Jew whereas it should be easier for the Christian who shall have the right to state his price, put down his money, and take the merchandise away.

28. Twenty-eighth. No member of the Brotherhood shall, either personally, or through some one else, bring his brother merchants to ruin or spoil their trade, no matter what it may be. Should such an one be found in the Brotherhood, the Elders and their Colleagues must try him and, if they find him guilty, punish him according to his offence, with a pecuniary fine.

29. Twenty-ninth. No craftsman, skilled or unskilled, shall ply his craft to the loss of his trade and the detriment of the wares he has for sale.

30. Thirtieth. Let the Brethren keep to and act according to their decisions under pain of fines: and should any one of them be injurious to the Brethren then he must be punished with expulsion.

31. Thirty-first. They must pay for a Holy Mass and Requiem to be held every quarter of the year in the Cathedral Church of St. Michael for the souls of their departed Brethren at the expense of the whole Brotherhood. For which Mass the Elders must give three hundred Polish zloty per year from the Common Treasury.

32. Thirty-second. Neither the Elders nor their colleagues shall be able to fix any subscriptions for smaller needs nor impose fines nor settle expenses without the consent of the Brethren present. (The Brethren must be in the majority.) But such decisions must only be passed for the benefit of the Brotherhood and in the presence of many Brethren at Public Meetings and gatherings; and then the advice of the Elders should be listened to.

[At the other end of the book is a list of rights conceded to Protestants in Poland.]

A. 110.

1. Extract from the Assembly's Account written in the big book by Andrew Nachbar, from July 2nd, 1616, till July 8th, 1620 when he rendered it up to Christopher Henrick and Silvester Holbink. During these three years the Assembly's income, as is written in the big book on page 6, has amounted to f. 2250 24

ANDREW NACHBAR.

The expenses during those three years written down by Mr. Nachbar on page 63 in the big book came to . . . f. 1797 10

Ready money remaining 753 14½

Total f. 2550 24½

Extract of the account written in the big book by Silvester Holbing and Christopher Henrick that they received from Mr. Nachbar, as appears on page 7 . . . f. 753 15½

Item, during this year, from various people as may be seen there also f. 1415 7½

Total f. 2169 23

SILVESTER HELBINGK.

Expenses during this year according to the Register on page 64 f. 1852 24½

Ready money remains by the second account f. 316 28½

Total f. 2169 23

3. Extract of the account written in the big book by Silvester Helbing on March 16th, 1623—receipts . . . f. 1806 1½
- As is written on page 10 in the big book.

Item. Money remaining, as on page 64 . . . f. 316 28½

Total f. 2123

SILVESTER HELBINK.

Total Expenses according to page 66 in the Register f. 2097 11

Item. Lost on money . . . f. 25 .

Total f. 2123

4. Extract from the Account written in the big book by Christopher Henrich and Silvester Helbing from March 16th, 1623, till the last day of March 1624. The receipts, as are written in the big book on pages 11-12, are . . . f. 1847 7

The Expenses according to the Register, on page 69 in the big book, were . . . f. 1802 13
Ready money remains . . . f. 144 24

Total f. 1947 7

SILVESTER HOLBINGK.

- ii. In the year 1623. As God punished the town of Lublin with the Plague there was a collection made by Mr. Thomas Mirns and Mr. George Jeger. Many people, both Dantzijers and inhabitants of Lublin, gave money for the plague-stricken before leaving the towns, which amounted to . . . f. 834

This sum was not put into the Chest, but was given into the trustworthy hands of Mr. George Jeger, who remained in the town and distributed amongst the poor and the plague-stricken . . . f. 834

GEORGE JEGER.

5. Extract from the account written in the big book on March 31st, 1625, by George Jeger.
Ready money received from Silvester Helbing as on page 12 . . . f. 144 24
Various receipts of that year, as on page 13 . . . f. 1580 17½

Expenses according to the Register of this year on page 70 . . . f. 1700 24½
Ready money left over . . . f. 24 17

Total f. 1725 11½

Total f. 1725 11½

GEORGE JEGER.

6. Extract from the account written in the big book in the year 1626 by Caspar Eychorn.

Ready money received from George Jeger as on page 13 . . . f. 24 17

Various receipts during that year as on p. 14 . . . f. 1522 3½

Total f. 1546 20½

Expenses according to the Register for this year on page 71 . . . f. 1087 12½

Ready money remains . . . f. 459 8

Total f. 1546 20

CASPAR EYCHORN.

7. Extract from the account in the big book during the years 1627, kept by George Jeger. Ready money received from Caspar Ejchorn on August 5th, as appears on page 14 . . . f. 459 8

Henry Nederieich's debt paid . . . f. 114 4

Silvester Helbing and Jacob Dross collected at the Fair of St. Jude . . . f. 253 15

The Gentlemen of the Scottish nation collected. . . f. 400

From Pastor Grzibowski . . . f. 200

Mr. Gabriel Mederauch collected . . . f. 76 16

Item. The Gentlemen of the German nation collected amongst themselves, as appear on page 15 in the big book . . . f. 847

f. 2350 13

The expenses for the year, according to the Register on page 72, amounted to . . . f. 2300 28½

Ready money remains. . . f. 49 14½

Total f. 2350 13

When Dr. Makowski with George Michawnik went to His Excellence the Woiwoda of Bielsk to ask permission to present themselves to his Majesty, I paid them . . . f. 87 21

Item. When they went to the Camp in Prussia to His Majesty, they spent, according to their Register f. 1256

Item. I spend in Lublin, for various matters, according to the account . . . f. 957 7½

f. 2300 28½

GEORGE JEGER.

Thomas Mirns	f. 200
Abraham Bon	„ 100
Christ. Henrich	„ 160
Jacob Dross	„ 50
Hans Holgsef	„ 50
Caspar Eichorn	„ 50
Casper Gerner	„ 40
Marcin Nergowec	„ 30
Hans Kencz	„ 21
Hans Best	„ 10
Hans the Goldsmith	„ 10
John Dindass	„ 10
Marcin Postizac	„ 6
Gabriel Meder	„ 30
John Burchanda	„ 10
John Knespel	„ 10
Dr. Leszkow	„ 30
Charles Goostand	„ 30
Total	f. 847

1626 On December 12th the Assembly and exiles in Leszno sent a petition to us living in Lublin and 8. to the Gentlemen Patrons of the Synod at Gliniana. Then, at the request of Pastor Laurence Dominik, who made the collection, we gave, as appears on page 12 f. 817 18

March 21st, 1629. This money and the letter from the Synod was given to Mr. Casper Henrich, who sent it to the place indicated by the gentlemen Patrons f. 817 18

CASPAR EJCHORN.

9. 1626. At Whitsuntide there was a Collection made amongst the Congregation, at the Senior's request, to pay for the printing of a Bible, which amounted to . . . f. 108
And on page 16 Pastor Laurence is to give an account of this sum.

PASTOR LAURENCE.

10. 1626. On St. John's day
there was a Collection
amongst the Gentlemen
Patrons when they col-
lected, as on page 17 f. 1279 5

Of this money, which he ought to repay, His Excellence the Wogewoda took . f.	700
The Senior Pastor John Gre- bowsky took, with the Woge- woda's knowledge . f.	300
Pastor Laurence Dominek took, with the knowledge of the Kock Synod, for his salary f.	295 5
	<hr/> f. 1279 5

SILVESTER HOLBINGK.

In the year 1626. The Laws or Rulers of the Lublin
Assembly, copied from ancient ones by the Elders of the
Assembly and approved by all the Brethren and the
Spiritual Seniors.

Proverbior. 22.

Ne transgrediaris terminos antiquos, quos posuerunt patres tui.

Quod vis ut faciant alii tibi, tu fac et illis ;

Sic lis est numerus jus numerosque fori.¹

Stigelius

Tu quod iura petunt facias pietatis amore,

Nec metuas quenquam quisvis obesse velit.

The Laws for the Assembly.

These laws have been written out by the Lublin Elders for
the Order of the Lublin Assembly: they either apply to the

¹ These introductory lines are printed as transmitted by the Archivist. After a quotation from the Book of Proverbs (xxii. 28: 'Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set') come two elegiac couplets. The word Stigelius, by its position, may attribute to that poet the authorship of either of these, according as it is read as a signature or as a heading; but a search of his works has not resulted in their discovery. The first line is a metrical rendering of St. Matthew vii. 12: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' The pentameter might be expected to complete the verse: 'for this is the law and the prophets.' (Vulgate: sic enim est lex, et prophetae.) The line can hardly be correct as it stands, but after many attempts at conjectural emendation we forbear to make any suggestion, except that it seems possible 'Sic lis est' may conceal the 'Sic lex est' of the Vulgate. It may be noted that the second pentameter contains a false quantity, quisvis.

Pastor alone, or to the Elders alone, or to the Pastor and the Elders. At the end are given the rules for the Congregation's servants, according to which they are to act, and for those poor people who live in the hospital.

The Laws relating to the Pastor.

(1)

The law relating to the Pastor, besides those which Saint Paul laid down in his First Epistle of Timothy, chapter 3 (whereas only particular laws are given here) is this: that he should not break any law, either of his own, or of the Elders, but should live in accordance with them.

(2)

That he should do nothing without the consent of the Elders.

(3)

That he should never leave the Assembly without putting another minister in his place.

(4)

That he should make no jokes during the sermon.

(5)

That he should preach a sermon for one hour on Sundays, not counting the singing. On Wednesdays and Fridays only one hour with singing; on other days only half an hour.

(6)

The preacher must always ask what book of the Bible he must take for expounding during the week.

(7)

The Pastor must never, during his sermon, call any but the Apostles saints.

(8)

On Wednesdays and Fridays he must choose a penitential text.

(9)

Before the Communion he should admonish all who are to partake thereof that they may be prepared with true contrition; as is put down in another place.

(10)

When the Elders tell him that a brother or a sister lives in an evil or ungodly manner he must summon him or her, and admonish him or her twice, yes, three times. Finally, having given the Elders notice he shall publicly expel that person from the congregation, as an example unto the others.

(11)

He must follow every dead brother to the place of burial, unless the Elders do not allow him for special reasons.

(12)

He must respect the Elders and also all the other Brethren, that there may be no dissent: *concordia enim res parvae crescunt, discordia magnae dilabuntur.*

(13)

Should any licence occur amongst the Congregation he must let the Senior Pastor know as soon as possible.

(14)

He must tell everybody publicly when a funeral is to take place, so that they may follow the body.

(15)

When the Elders fix him a day for the Communion he must announce it a week before and announce the fasts on Wednesday and Friday at the same time.

(16)

When he hears or learns of anything touching the Assembly he must tell the Elders.

(17)

At the beginning of every new year he must announce *ex cathedra* how many people were born, how many entered the state of holy matrimony, and how many died. Also when he goes away he must render up his accounts for the past three years to his Auditors, and write them in the books belonging to the Assembly.

(18)

When the Pastor leaves us he must give a public account of his receipts and expenses.

Laws relating only to the Elders.

(1)

The laws they must obey are of two kinds, since Elders are of two kinds, namely—Deacons or sub-Deacons.

(1)

The law for the Deacons (except those clearly laid down by Saint Paul in the same Epistle to Timothy, chapter 3) is : that they may vigilantly watch over all things, that all may be done in the Assembly in the best and most seemly manner, both by themselves, the Ministers and the Brethren ; and that they may always attend service when they are at home.

(2)

That they may either build or repair the house of prayer and the place used for burying the dead.

(3)

That they may choose the time, when suitable, for making collections and tell the Minister, that he may let the brethren know.

(4)

That they may take charge of the Assembly's appurtenances and Chest, giving them to nobody ; and that, on leaving office, they may render up an account to their successors.

(5)

That they may pay the Pastor themselves at the proper time.

(6)

It is likewise their duty to neglect no Communion but to be present whenever it is celebrated ; and also when any deed is written.

(7)

They must also have care for the hospital that the building may be fitting and the people have food ; and nobody but they are to take people into the hospital, being careful whom they take, so that the poor may be pious and the unruly ones punished.

(8)

On every Communion day they are to give a dinner to the poor in the hospital, who are likewise to receive three days' food from the Elders on the occasion of every solemn feast.

(9)

The Elders themselves are to fix the Preacher's hours for service.

(10)

They must strive to have order in all things by which God's glory will be first promoted. Then they must build God's house.

(11)

As they attain publicly to their office, being elected by the brethren, so they must likewise resign it publicly when the time comes.

Laws for the sub-deacons.

Since the sub-deacons are chosen to help the Deacons in all things and to serve them when called upon, therefore their duty is :—

(1)

To obey them and to do what they are bidden faithfully.

(2)

That each of them should go through the Congregation every quarter with the collecting basin, and, having given up an account thereof, should put the money in the Chest.

(3)

To visit the hospital often, when told by the Elders to do so.

(4)

When the Elders have business, that they may do their bidding.

(5)

That they may make collections and do other duties.

(6)

When the deacons (and such need may arise) are unable to leave the town to settle the Congregation's business, then they must send somebody else in their stead.

Laws which apply to the Pastors and Elders alike.

(1)

They must meet frequently, that no scandal may arise in the Congregation.

(2)

Before every Communion on the Wednesday and the Friday they must sit down together and judge any case that may arise, and also fix any tax that becomes needful.

(3)

If anything occur in the Congregation they must sit down and take counsel together for its good.

(4)

All other cases are to be judged by them, together; unless indeed, therein be some legal impediment thereto.

(5)

When a fast is to be fixed they must first take counsel amongst themselves.

Laws for those Serving the Assembly.

(1)

Whosoever serves our Assembly must be conscientious, good, pious and faithful, neither a drunkard nor one who indulges in any other vices.

(2)

When the Elders give him something to do he must do it faithfully, taking neither wine nor commissions and must speak the truth, and have no especial regard for those who would buy him.

(3)

He must clean out the Meeting-house often and be present at every service.

(5)

He must visit the six poor people in the hospital, serve them, exhort them to piety, read the Holy Scriptures, sing Psalms or hymns often, see that there is no levity. When he sees that one of them comes home late or that anything unseemly has happened he must tell the Minister or the Elders.

(6)

If one of the inmates fall ill he must tell the Minister or the Elders, that they may know as soon as possible. In short, he must faithfully and pleasantly perform all the duties that the Elders lay upon him.

The Laws for those who live in the Hospital.

(1)

When a person is admitted into the hospital he must live virtuously and piously, missing no service; in short, he must avoid all those sins which may offend God or his neighbours.

(2)

On holy-days they are not to leave the hospital, but to pray to God; for on those days they will have their dinners provided.

(3)

They are allowed to stand before the Meeting-house and beg.

(4)

They must do all honour to the Elders and all the Ministers.

(5)

That they may not gossip with or sit about with godless old men and women or those of another faith.

(6)

If any of them have money they shall not lend it for usury.

(7)

After their death all they have must go to the hospital.

Laws for all the Brethren in this Assembly.

(1)

Our Brotherhood is to do all in its power in order that the Ministers and the Elders may be obeyed.

(2)

The Brotherhood is, if possible, to elect the Elders with the help of the Minister, and, if possible, with the senior Pastor, because nobody knows better than the Brotherhood how a man lives.

(3)

They should elect as Elders such men as have houses; or, failing that, such as have not houses elsewhere.

In the Name of Our Lord. Amen.

June 3rd, 1637.

The Laws for the Evangelical Assembly in Belzyce and for the Lublin Brethren, for the Pastor and the Lublin Elders, are laid down by Saint Paul in the third chapter of the First Epistle to Timothy. And they should always have these laws before their eyes. And here are particular laws.

(1)

That the Pastor may not break any laws or duties, either of his own or of the Elders, or of the whole Assembly; but that he may live according to them.

(2)

On the day of preparation for the Holy Communion, that is, on Saturday, as many of the Lublin Elders as possible shall, betimes, repair with others of the brethren to Belzyce: And if they shall learn of any discord or quarrel between the brethren or sisters, then it is their duty to make an inquiry into the matter and, calling them together, to remind them of Christian love and hearty contrition and penitence, twice, and even thrice. And if there be any person who shall scorn their Christian admonitions, then they must tell the Pastor thereof, and the Pastor shall act towards him according to the instructions given by Jesus Christ Himself.

(3)

When it shall please God to summon one of the brethren or the sisters from this world then they should strive that the body be given back to the earth in the most seemly and most honest manner, according to ancient customs and without ostentatious pomp. And the funeral appurtenances, namely, four palls, a sheet, and the simple black cloth must be in the keeping of one of the Elders, who must not refuse to lend them to any of the Brethren who may have need thereof. And the Pastor, being informed of the funeral betimes, and accommodating himself to the people interested, must do all that is

necessary to render the last services to the deceased, and give public notice thereof from the pulpit. And as there is already a place in Lublin which the Brethren bought in the year 1602 for the burial of their dead (the right of being buried there also belonged to His Excellence Mr. Adam Joraysky of blessed memory), therefore the Lublin Elders ought to see that the fence is in good repair, because many bodies of brethren and sisters lie there, and because people are buried there even till the present day. And whereas it needed much trouble and difficulty and courage to bury there, then the Lublin Brethren bought a second place in Belzyce from Mrs. Janusz in the present year 1637, on May 6th, in order to bury their own dead and those belonging to the Augsburg Confession, and paid for it from the Congregational Chest of the Lublin Brethren, whom this burial-ground likewise serves. And whereas the great distance makes it impossible for us to look after the hospital, therefore the Pastor and Mr. John Dewert, Councillor of Belzyce, have arranged to look after it between them. And Pastor Jacob Miliusz and Mr. Dewert are to take money needed to keep the hospital in proper order from the Congregational Chest. This Chest is to be in the keeping of Mr. John Dewert, and the key thereof in the keeping of Pastor Jacob Miliusz. And every Saturday it is Mr. Dewert's duty to remind the poor people to clean and sweep the Meeting-house in a proper manner; ay, even twice a week. And if one of the inmates of the hospital fall ill the Pastor must be told, and if anything be needed from Lublin they must tell the Elders, who promise to willingly supply such needs.

They must also look after the poor so that no excesses may occur in the hospital. And nobody who does not belong to the Evangelical or the Augsburg Confession is to be admitted into the hospital. And when somebody in the hospital dies all that he possessed must be given to the hospital. Neither are these poor people to engage in any kind of bartering; rather may they zealously pray to God. And if any of them rebel against their guardians then they must be punished according to the magnitude of their offence. The poor must also avoid all manner of sins and excesses. They are not to sit about with other ungodly old men or women, nor to go, even

by themselves, into pot-houses. If they happen to have money they are not to lend it on usury. In short, they are so to behave and to live in the hospital that God's glory may be increased, and that the neighbours may neither be scandalised nor offended.

(4)

The Pastor must respect the Elders and likewise the other Brethren, so that no dissensions may arise; for where love and unity dwell, there is God also.

(5)

The Sacraments.

The vessels used for the Holy Communion must be put away in a safe place in the care of one of the Elders. At present they are in the keeping of Mr. John Krauze, and consist of: a silver cup and paten, a tablecloth, a pewter basin and jug, and other things pertaining thereto. And they must always be ready for use. And when the Holy Communion is announced in Belzyce the minister must likewise proclaim a fast. And when, after taking counsel with the Elders, he decides to hold a Communion, together with a Collection, he must proclaim the needs of the Congregation; and the Chest shall stand before the Meeting-house, and every one will give according to his condition and according to his wish. For from this Chest help must be given to the poor who are in the hospital there, and other poor people, widows, exiles, travellers; and the repairs in the Meeting-house, and funerals, and the hospital must also be paid for therefrom.

And the silver plate must also be put in the Chest. And Mr. Krauze ought to give all these things up to his successors.

(6)

And whereas, by the Grace of God, a union has sprung up between us and the Brethren of the Augsburg Confession, therefore the Minister must serve them even as he serves us.

Except for the Holy Communion, from which they wish still to withhold waiting for better times, all belongs to us in common; that is, the Collections and the Chest. Therefore whatever may fall upon one of these Confessions, by God's will, all their needs are to be satisfied by means of the money

which may be in the Chest. And the Chest with the funeral things is to remain in the keeping of Mr. Thomas Mirius. The key thereof is to be in the keeping of Mr. Feif. And all that God gives us of His goodness is to be put in the Chest, and the one will not be able to open and give money out of it without the knowledge of the other.

(7)

If the Pastor hear anything against the Elders and the whole Congregation, he must tell the Elders without delay. The Elders are likewise to do so. Neither may he lay any burden upon the Congregation without the knowledge and consent of the Elders.

(8)

At every new year the Pastor must tell his auditors from the pulpit how many people he has baptized and buried during the year and how many he has joined in matrimony; likewise how many new Communicants he admitted to the Lord's table. And after three years, if he live and stay so long, he must give all this in writing, so that it may be entered in the books belonging to the Assembly, even as his predecessors have done. On leaving us he must also publicly bid his hearers farewell.

(9)

At the next Synod, which, please God, may take place, it is the Elder's duty to diligently find out where those three thousand [zloty] are invested and what interest they give. For this interest is designed to pay the Lublin Minister for so many years, so that our Minister, who now lives here in Belzyce, may be satisfied.

(10)

As soon as the affair reaches the Synod through the Elders, or as soon as a Visitation takes place, they ought to begin, together with the other Brethren, about building a church, and they must never fall from the example set by their predecessors.

(11)

After a year's space the Elders are to be released from their office, if it seem good to God's church, and ought to render

up a sufficient and decent account of their receipts and Expenses to their successors. And others are to be elected in their stead; and they must be pious and God-fearing men, so that they may be a pattern and an example to the whole congregation of the Lord even as a burning candle that is put into a . And the Brethren of the Augsburg Confession may also be summoned to this.

(12)

If Pastor Milius's presence is necessary in Lublin one of the Elders should summon him by means of a letter. And this to avoid any mistake that may lead him into danger. And for that reason also, they ought to think of his safety betimes.

[Pages 18 and 19 have been torn out. On page 20 is the rough copy of a letter, evidently written at the end of the eighteenth century, containing some home news, but having nothing whatever in common with the Lublin Brotherhood. For this reason it has not been translated. The same person has entered various household accounts. Page 23 is blank. Page 24 has been cut out, and page 25 apparently contains the continuation of accounts on page 24, as the word 'lazily' is the first written thereon. It would seem that the missing page contained the account of an attack on a house, possibly lent for prayer-meetings, belonging to a Mr. Orzechowski. The translation is a close one, beginning with the broken sentence at the top of page 25. The complete entries which follow prove that the Protestants of Lublin were scarcely better off than those of Cracow, where their churches were constantly being stormed and sacked by students and the mob, and where the burial of a Dissident was almost invariably accompanied by riots and plunder. The Cracow Assembly was better off in enjoying the protection of well-to-do Polish patrons, who were able to contribute considerable sums towards the building and upkeep of new places of worship. Added to this the Scottish Colony in Cracow must have been a good deal richer than that in Lublin.—See notes to birth briefs of Scots in Cracow and the Inventory of Peter Orem's goods.]

A.D.
1627. She tried to get money from His Excellence the Woiewoda but lazily; in the meantime, having no money, we were obliged to take a valuation of our goods and collect the money between ourselves and give a year and a half's interest on that sum f. 450

And whereas Mr. Ozechowsky counted the expenses and damages of the house and did not allow services to be held there any longer, according to the decree of the Tribunal, and as he only received f. 2200 for one year and a half from Dantzig, we were obliged to add . f. 800

January 3rd.

After that service was held in the house of Mrs. Lubelska, and there also they, that is, Heydukes in masks and with fire-arms, fell upon us and did much damage which cost f. 328 7

Item. To Mr. Kossosky who had great losses we gave f. 78 12

We paid Mr. Jacob Drost, for wine, which he supplied at different times to the pastors who sojourned amongst us . f. 66

¹ The total from opposite 938 19

The further total . f. 2661 8

Total carried from below f. 2661 3

We were obliged to give to Pastor Niewierski, not being able to satisfy him otherwise, by the hands of Rev. Thomas Mirus, as appears on Page f. 200

Total f. 2861 8

¹ *i.e.* the missing page.

For this cause the following gave money:—

Christopher Henrych	f. 300
Abraham Bomerson	f. 200
Caspar Eychorn	f. 90
Caspar Gerner	f. 40
Marcin Neogowic	f. 40
Gabriel Moderaich	f. 40
Sojourners contributed in kind	f. 200
<i>The Scottish Gentlemen gave</i>	f. 400
Jacob Droszt	f. 100
Hans Hogreff	f. 200
From various stall-keepers	f. 97 8
Total	f. 1707 8

This sum must be repaid, for it was taken from them as a loan, and we shall pay it by instalments, that is the 1707, 8 florins.

As is entered on page 19,¹ above which Mrs. Werner was paid, for wine—f. 294 13. THOMAS MYRUSZ.

1627. August 1st. Bad people plundered the house belonging to the Honest Mr. and Mrs. Spink, and the service was removed to the house of her Excellence Mrs. Barbara Slupecka, wife of the Castellan of Lublin, and even there bad people did not leave us in peace, breaking in upon us, beating and destroying. On the 3rd of January 1628, the Gentlemen Patrons met together in this house and decided to restore it as it was at first; after that they took counsel as to the best way to satisfy Pastor Niewierski and there was a collection made amongst us, when each one gave according to his means; and in this collection Mr. Thomas Mirus and Melchior Pferdner collected from others f. 314

¹ P. 19 is missing.

Mr. Silvester Holbing and Henry Bernek
went among us and collected from both
nations f. 840

At the Feast of the Purification there was a
tax laid upon us and a collection made,
whence everything was paid . . . f. 1707 8

Total f. 2861 8

The Gentlemen Patrons, seeing how hard it is for us to bear such great expenses when there is nothing in the chest, promised us that, in future, when any trouble or misfortune falls upon us, they will give way to us and help us and save us with their own collections.

THOMAS MYRUSZ.

13. April 7th, 1628. When
Mrs. Slupecka's house was
plundered Pastor Niewer-
ski showed us by his list
that they took things from
him worth . . . f. 840

Upon which he took in ready
money and in kind, as is
written on page 18 in the
big books . f. 644 6½
Item. Various things
and gifts worth
more than . f. 195 23½

Total 840

SILVESTER HOLBINK.

14. May 28th, 1629. On the
promotion of His Excel-
lence Mr. Goraiski we col-
lected for a gift which cost,
as is written on page 18 of
the big book . . . f. 216

It was presented by Rev.
Thomas Mirus and Mr.
Caspar Eychorn . . f. 216

SAMUEL MAKOUSKI.

15. Extract from the Assem-
bly's receipts in the year
1628, as Mr. George Jeger
noted on page 21 . . f. 784 18

The expenses, according to
Mr. George Jeger's account
on page 73, are . . f. 784 18

GEORGE JEGER.

R

1633.

16. In August. The case we
had with Mr. Boguslawsky
cost us, as appears on page
20 f. 140 20

On page 80 are the names of
those who gave towards
this expense . . . f. 140 20

THOMAS MIRUS.

17. 1634. December 10th.
I buried Thomas Neil and
gave the burial clothes to
the poor to make, and they
cost f. 60
To Esiles, as on page 20 . f. 77

On page 80 are the names of
those who gave towards
these expenses . . f. 137

THOMAS MIRUS.

18. Extract from Expenses.

Extract from pages 23, 24, 25 in the big book. There was
a funeral during which a great tumult arose, and thence
sprang the great trial in February 1633, when there were
various expenses which cost us, as therein written f. 3776 20

THOMAS MIRUS.

MARTIN NERGOWIC.

SILVESTER HOLBINK.

CASPER EYCHORN.

ABRAHAM BOMERSON.

JACOB DROSS.

ALBERT SMERT.

Different people gave money for these expenses, as stands
on p. 25, f. 1844

The rest is still owing to Mr. Thomas Mirus, . f. 1932 20

f. 3776 20

His Excellence, the Governor, Mr. Urzendowski, seeing our
great troubles and the lawless way in which we are treated,
sent us, of his pity, 5000 zloty, which he placed into the hands
of Christopher Henrich, for he saw that nothing can be done
without money. He made one condition, and that was, that
Mr. Christopher Henrick and Mr. Thomas Mirus should
guarantee for us that His Excellence should have the money
back again, without interest, in a year's time. But the
Brethren decided not to take this money because His
Excellence has already given enough, both in work and in
gold. Then the Brethren chose Mr. Thomas Mirus that he

should go to Cracow during the Coronation, and advance money for his expenses, which, as may be seen above, came to f. 3776 20.

January 19th, 1633. The tribunal passed sentence upon and ordered Doctor Makowski to pay the Bernardine monks within three days, and to leave Lublin, which cost f. 13,000 Besides this, we had to satisfy Lembec, which cost f. 300

Total . f. 13,300

Which is not detailed here, because Mr. Silvester Helbing and Mr. George Jeger have arranged it. As to Mr. Thomas Mirus the Brethren still owe him what he paid out of his own pocket; that is, f. 1932 20, as appears above on page 29, not counting 352 zloty which he also spent and will not accept. And the Brethren have freed themselves of this debt, and both the spiritual and lay members of the next Synod have promised to pay this 1932 zloty, 20 grosz from the collection monies which are in the hands of the Gentlemen Patrons and the Woiewoda. This account has been looked over in the house of George Jeger by the Elder Brethren, and by His Excellence, Mr. Goraiski, and by the Governor, Mr. Urzendowski, in the house of His Excellence, Mr. Goraiski. This last-named gentlemen also brought up this case at the Synod held at Koc, when they agreed to allow us 1500 zloty from the Provincial Chest, 1000 zloty for Mr. Thomas Mirus, and the rest to pay back the Brethren of the Scottish nation. At our petition they gave us 500 zloty at the same Synod, which 500 zloty His Excellence, Mr. Goraisky, gave us, and nothing was given to Mr. Thomas Mirus.

For this the twenty-six people mentioned below made a collection¹—

His Excellence Mr. Goraisky gave	.	.	f. 9000
Christopher Henryck	.	.	„ 300
Martin Niegowicz	.	.	„ 100
Melchior Pferdner	.	.	„ 100
John Krausz	.	.	„ 100
George Cibon	.	.	„ 50
Hans Vollmer	.	.	„ 100

¹ In another hand—evidently added a year or two afterwards.

Andrew Swenk	f. 100
Dawid Dendas	„ 30
John Dendas	„ 15
John Kownacky	„ 50
Albert von Horn	„ 70
Valentine Reisner	„ 200
Fabian Horn	„ 200
The Scottish Gentlemen	„ 800
We collected from different people	„ 2085

f. 13,300

For of these 1000 zloty His Excellence, Mr. Goraisky, gave Mr. Silvester Helbink f. 444, which he spent on this business, going to Warsaw, and the remainder f. 566 was put into the chest, as is written on page 28 in the big book. And Mr. Thomas Mirus's debt is put off till the next Synod as there was nothing in the chest at the time, and the Brethren did not wish to make a collection.

THOMAS MIRUS.

SILVESTER HELBINK.

GEORGE JEGER.

N.B.—An unfortunate business. The whole lawsuit is in the Brethren's Chest.

20. A few people made a purse for Dr. Makowski, as on page 21 f. 600

Expenses as on page 28 —	f. 510.1½
Ready money remaining	„ 55.28½

Total . £556

SAMUEL MIRUS.

21. On page 74 of the big book is the salary for the Lublin minister, and is to be found in this book on page 33.

Expenses according to the Register on pages 29, 30	f. 242 20½
Ready money remaining	f. 287 18

Total f. 530 8½

MIRUS.

BOMERSON.

[Page not numbered. Accounts Nos. 22 and 23 are missing.]

24. After the House was plundered, having nowhere to hold our services, His Excellence the Wolewoda Becky allowed us to have one of his houses. But as it was too small we

built on one room, which cost, according to Mr. Gener's and Silvester Holbenk's register f. 500

After that we walled it in, persuaded by His Excellence the Woiewoda, and that cost us, out of our collections f. 1100

For 70 beams from Mr. Tudorewski 420

For shingles, lathes and the carpenters according to the account given by Mr. Wiszocky f. 320

Total f. 2340

[*Fragment of a letter evidently written in or about the year 1810 and having nothing to do with Lublin or the Scottish brotherhood. It is in the same hand as the preceding letters. The rough copy of a similar letter, pp. 35 and 36 of the original text, then the pages are blank, till page 70, where Pastor Laurence Dominik has entered the baptisms from 1624-1627.*]

From April 24th, 1624, till July 13th, 1627, the persons mentioned below were baptized by Pastor Laurence Dominik.

April 24th. Martin Krauses, the barber's daughter, Anna, was baptized. Godfathers, Mr. Thomas Mirus and Nicholas the gilder. Godmothers, Mrs. Caspar Eychorn and Mrs. Christopher, the stonemason's wife.

May 19th. Peter Kurdibank's daughter, Eve, was baptized. Godfathers, Henry Heideman, Hans Cimmerman.

May 27th. Julian the Alchemist's son, Alexander, was baptized. His godfathers were His Excellence Mr. Borecki, Judge of Inowlocwaw, deputy, and His Excellence Mr. Alexander Kopewnicki, scrivener of Braclaw, also deputy. Godmothers, Her Excellence Mrs. Wengierska and my wife.

June 16th. George Nizinski's son was baptized. Godfather, Pastor Mathew Wengierski. Godmother, a young lady.

July 19th. Pawlowski's twins were baptized: the son John, the daughter Elizabeth. Godfathers, John Dindas and Peter Maier. Godmothers, Mrs. Caspar Gerner, Mrs. Silvester Elbing, Mrs. Caspar Eychorn.

July 28th. John Symsen's daughter, Susan, was baptized. Godfathers, John Brun, Thomas Bok, Alexander Ennes. Godmothers, Susan Robertson, Margaret Brum.

August 3rd. John Dindas's son, Paul, baptized. Godfathers, Jacob Dross, Gabriel the gilder. Godmothers, the wife of Abraham the gilder and Mrs. Thomas Mirus.

August 21st. Jacob Walas's son, John, baptized. Godfathers, Abraham Bomerson, Thomas Mirus, Israel Moderaich. Godmothers, Mrs. Daniel Dindas, Mrs. Christopher Enrich, the wife of John the gilder.

September 5th. Richard Grims, the soldier's son, was baptized John. Godfathers, Hans Dewison and Hans Feif, Thomas Wilemson. Godmothers, Caspar Germer's wife, Mrs. Gabriel, Alexander Forbes's wife.

September 25th. Thomas, the son of Jacob Bloketer, was baptized. Godfathers, Thomas Forbes, Thomas Bok. Godmothers, Mrs. Caspar Eychorn, Mrs. George, the tanner's wife.

October 7th. David Nathan's son was baptized. His name is Gabriel. Godfathers, Florian Dack, Gabriel the Zlotnik. Godmother, Abraham, the gilder's wife.

November 7th. Jacob, the son of Gabriel Zlotnik, was baptized. Godfathers, Mr. Samuel Makowski, doctor of medicine, Mr. Christian Wissel. Godmother, Mrs. Dewisson.

November 14th. Anne, the daughter of Jendriss, was baptized. Godfathers, John Glen, Henry Gide, George Fruor. Godmothers, Mrs. Walas, Mrs. Smert, Mrs. William Hamelton.

November 24th. John, the daughter of John Feif, was baptized. Godfathers, John Foxborz, Caspar Sklin, Albert Gordan. Godmothers, Barbara Blikitor Jadwiga, the tanner's wife, Elizabeth Laisk.

1625.

January 12th. Jacob, the son of Thomas Burnet, was baptized. Godfathers, Dr. Makowsky, Jacob Blekieter. Godmothers, Mrs. Dewison, Mrs. Christopher.

January 29th. Peter Sznicisz's son was baptized. Name Jacob. Godfather, Mr. Michel, Christopher Kamionnik. Godmothers, Mrs. Bartel Szychter, David the gilder's wife, Mrs. Nathan.

February 5th. Anna, the daughter of John Kaurse, was baptized. Godfather, Thomas Mirus, Caspar Eychorn, Martin Niegowic. Godmother, John, the lacemaker's wife.

February 5th. George, the son of George Hendrick, was baptized. Godfather, Caspar Gerner, Dr. Makowski, Mr. Michal. Godmothers, Mrs. Caspar Eychern, Mrs. George, the tanner's wife.

February 12th. Baptized the daughter of John the gilder. Name Marian. Godfather, Caspar Eychorn, Thomas Mirus. Mrs. Christopher Dawidson.

February 12th. Mr. Sigismund's son baptized. Name Sigismund. Godfathers, Jacob Dros, Andrew Frobel. Godmother Mrs. Thomas Mirus.

March 9th. Jacob, the son of Direk Nag, of Lubartow, was baptized. Godfathers, Thomas Burnet, John Frier. Godmothers, Mrs. Caspar Eychorn, and Endriss, the hatter's wife.

March 26th. Baptized Mr. Christopher Henrik's son, Bathazar. Godfathers, Mr. and Mrs. Listek, Mr. Valentine Reiser. Godmother, Mrs. Peter Laiszka.

April 8th. John Bast the hatter's daughter was baptized. Godfathers, Mr. Silvester Holbing, Mr. Gabriel, the gilder. Godmothers, Mrs. Peter Leiszka, Mrs. Thomas Mirus, Mrs. William Din.

April 13th. Dorothy, daughter of Henry the carpenter, was baptized. Godfathers, Mr. Silvester Holbing, Tobias Kramer, Nicholas Howel. Godmothers, Mrs. Peter Lieska, Mrs. Thomas Mirus.

April 20th. Lucas Bitner's daughter, Elizabeth, was baptized. Godfathers, Silvester Holbing, Thomas Mirus, Christopher the stonemason. Godmothers, Susan, Alexander Robertson's daughter, Mrs. George, the tanner's wife.

April 24th. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Wierzehowski, was baptized. Godfathers, Silvester Helbing, Henry Bernik, John Rumelman. Godmothers, Mrs. David Dindas, Mrs. Thomas Burnet, Mrs. Peter Laiszka.

April 27th. Sophia, the daughter of Andrew the lace-maker, was baptized. Godfathers, Peter the Big, Kurdibank. Godmothers, Mrs. Bach, Mrs. Jacob Walass, Mrs. Gabriel, the gilder's wife.

May 6th. Mr. Bach's daughter was baptized. Her name is Anne. Godfathers, Dr. Makowski. Godmother, Mrs. Silvester.

May 21st. Catherine, the daughter of John the lacemaker, was baptized. Godfathers, Mr. Bartholemew Zukowski, John Ramelman. Godmothers, Mrs. Thomas Mirus, Eve the wife of Alexander Szot, and the tanner's wife.

In the year 1628.

March 6th. Helena, daughter of William Dine, was baptized. Godfathers, William Tor, George Wydz. Godmothers, Mrs. Peter Laiszka, and Mrs. Barbara Blekieter.

March 8th. Eve, daughter of Alexander Alder, was baptized. Godfathers, Peter Forbes, William Udney. Godmothers, Mrs. Albert Dine and Mrs. Thomas Mirus.

April 22nd. Christopher, son of David Dindass, was baptized. Godfathers, Caspar Eychorn, Nicholas Hewel. Godmothers, Mrs. Hans Hogref, Mrs. Abraham the gilder's wife.

May 10th. George, son of Alexander Ferguson, was baptized. Godfathers, Dr. Makowski, William Hamelton, Alexander Robertson. Godmothers, Mrs. Blekieter, Mrs. Albert Smert, Mrs. Caspar Eychorn.

July 5th. Paul, son of Martin the barber, was baptized. Godfathers, Caspar Eychorn, Andrew Frobél, George ——¹. Godmothers, Mrs. David Nathan, Mrs. Thomas Mirus.

September 29th. Alexander, son of John Hod, was baptized. Godfathers, Caspar Gerner, Alexander Ennes, John Glen. Godmothers, Mrs. William Dine,² Mrs. William Gre.²

October 19th. Bartholomew Szychter's son was baptized. Name Bartholemew. Godfathers, Caspar Eych, John Melchior, Storyenik. Godmothers, Her Excellence Mrs. Miedziruk of Buczacz, and the wife of Martin the barber.

November 7th. Eve, the daughter of Ditrich Has, of Liwartow, was baptized. Godfather, John Ezenc the lace-maker. Godmothers, Eve Mirus, Miss Bogumil Ladza.

November 25th. John, son of Thomas Burnet, was baptized. Godfathers, Peter Laiszk, John Forbes, William Tore. Godmothers, Eve Mirus, Mrs. John Feif, Mrs. Alexander Robertson.

November 30th. Andrew, son of Andrew Miller, was baptized. Godfathers, John Bast, Caspar Eychorn, Israel Mederaich. Godmothers, Mrs. Daniel, the gilder's wife.

December 6th. Mary, daughter of Albert Dens,³ was baptized. Godfathers, John Tamson, William Peterson. Godmothers, Mrs. Blekiert, Mrs. Alexander Elder, Mrs. Christopher Henrich.

December 22nd. Thomas, son of George Hedrich, was baptized. Godfathers, Thomas Mirus, Christopher Hendrych, Caspar Eychorn. Godmothers, Mrs. Silvester and Mrs. Gabriel.

In the same month. Daniel was baptized. Godfathers, Mr. Andrew Frobél, John Hogreff, Peter Forbes. Godmothers, Mrs. Christopher, Mrs. Abraham, Mrs. Blekierter.

¹ In the original a blank space is left after 'George.'

² According to Polish pronunciation Gre = Gray, and Dine = Dene or Dean.

³ Deans (?).

In the Year 1627.

January 16th. John, son of Daniel Nathan, was baptized. Godfathers, Thomas Mirus, Daniel Popf. Godmothers, Mrs. Abraham, Mrs. Hanns German.

The same day. Barbara, daughter of the carpenter Szot,¹ was baptized. Godfather, Albert Szmert.² Godmothers, Mrs. Martin Neogowic and Barbara Blekiert.

February 14th. Anna, daughter of Peter Laiszek, was baptized. Godfathers, Christopher Hendrich, Christopher Fennik, Thomas Bok. Godmothers, Mrs. Thomas Mirus, Mrs. Zielinska, Mrs. Jacob Blekierter.

February 20th. Jacob, son of John Hogref, was baptized. Godfathers, Jacob Thomas, Dr. Tiskowie. Godmothers, Mrs. Gabriel, Mrs. Silvester, Ursula Elizabeth.

February 26th. Christopher, son of Stephen Mitner, was baptized. Godfathers, Valentine —,³ David Nathan. Godmothers, Mrs. Hannsz Swarc, Mrs. Bartholemew Szychter.

March 7th. John, son of John Kanc the lacemaker, was baptized. Godfathers, Mr. Thomas Mirus, Abraham Bomerton. Godmothers, Mrs. Christopher Henryck and Mrs. Peter Laiszka.

June 25th. Two daughters of Pawlowski were baptized. The elder is named Susan, the younger Helen. Godfathers, Dr. Liszkowic, John Kownacki, Israel Moderaich, Martin Niegowic. Godmothers, Mrs. Caspar Gerner, Mrs. Eychern, Mrs. Mirus and the Widow Bitner.

June 29th. Regina, daughter of John Dindass, was baptized. Godfather, Christian Wessel. Godmother, Mrs. George Bach.

July 13th. Greta, daughter of George Etter, was baptized. Godfathers, Andrew Felan, Jacob Howison. Godmother, Mrs Greta Bech.

¹ Scot.

² Smert or Smart.

³ Blank in original.

Deaths.

July 13th. Peter Kurdibank's daughter was buried.

July 17th. Silvester Helbing's little daughter was buried.

July 25th. Andrew Slomkowice's little daughter was buried.

July 28th. Caspar the soapmaker's little son was buried.

August 12th. Mr. Potarski's little daughter was buried.

August 17th. Jacob Walas's baby was buried.

September 4th. The daughter of Albert Skot¹ was buried.

September 5th. David Dindas's baby boy was buried.

September 10th. Albert Gre's² little daughter was buried.

September 30th. Jacob Blekieter's little son and daughter were buried.

Mrs. Julian, the alchemist's wife.

November 11th. A Scot. who was passing through was buried.

November 21st. John Hewison.³

Ditto. Gabriel the gilder's son was buried; and before that his little girl.

January 24th. William Szot's¹ son was buried.

A few days before that, Thomas who had Rozeslanow.

March 10th. Bartholemew Szot¹ was buried.

March 20th. Wife of John the tailor, with her baby. At the same time Pawlowski's baby was buried.

May 17th. Mrs. Peter Lutniencin was buried.

During the Plague in 1625 about 30 people died.

¹ Scot.

² Grey's.

³ Houyson; Hewison. The following references occur in various registers of the Cracow Assembly, now in the archives of the Reformed Church, Leszno, Warsaw:

A.D. 1644. William Houyson was elected elder of the Cracow Assembly.

A.D. 1647. August 6th. William Huyson was buried at Cracow.

A.D. 1666. February 30th [?]. Mrs. Eliza Huyson, widow of William, was buried.

A.D. 1682. Nov. 1st. William Huyson, son of William Hewison, died; age 17.

A.D. 1684. December 9th. Mrs. Anne Hewison buried.

A.D. 1714. Jacob Huyson buried.

1625.

- April 3rd. An old Scot¹ was buried.
 June 23rd. Lucas Bitner's baby was buried.
 July 31st. Jacob Szot¹ was buried.
 August 1st. Peter Angelczik's baby was buried.
 August 29th. George Sezuktez's little son was buried.
 August 31st. Peter Angelcizk's wife was buried.
 September 11th. Philip, son of Thomas Mirus, was buried.
 He was baptized during the Plague in Czerniow.
 October 1st. Eve, daughter of George the tanner, was buried.
 October 13th. Samuel, son of Mr. Gabriel Moderaich, was buried.
 October 15th. John Hod's son was buried.

1627.

- January 6th. Mr. David Dindas little daughter was buried.
 February 18th. Catherine, Mr. Abraham Bomerson's daughter was buried.
 February 21st. Mrs. Gromacki was buried.
 March 3rd. Hachan Mintner's son was buried.
 March 26th. William Wilsern's son was buried.
 April 7th. William Lise's (?) the Scot's daughter was buried.
 April 15th. Mrs. Natan, the gilder's wife, was buried.
 July 14th. George Elczner's little daughter, Greta, was buried.

St. Jacob's day 1626.

Omnium fratrum consensu Seniores salutati sunt

Viri Pij et honesti

Diaconi

Dr. Samuel Makowski.
 Abraham Bomerson.

George Jeger.
 Caspar Eichorn.

Sub-diaconi

Gabriel Medereich.
 Thomas Mirus.

George Hedrich.
 John Kantz.

¹ Scot.

Whilst they were in office wicked people committed excesses in Lublin, and Mr. and Mrs. Szpink's house was plundered by the same riotous people. And some more houses also; amongst them, that of Caspar Gerner, the soap-maker of Lublin. And the German in the service of His Excellence the Woiewoda Belski was cut down in the market-place. And His Excellence Mr. Paul Ozechowski looked after this house of the Szpinks. The services were suspended and our meetings were held in the house of Mrs. Barbara Slupecka of Teszno, wife of the Castellan of Lublin: and there also wicked people did us much harm, for the which the above-mentioned gentlemen elders could get no satisfaction. An account of the lawsuits which resulted will be found in the Red Assembly Books on page 19. It happened on August 1st in the year 1627.

Anno 1627

Seniores a fratribus pronuntiati sunt
boni et fideles viri

Diaconi

Samuel Makowski
Abraham Bomerson

George Jeger
Caspar Eichorn.

From 1628 even to 1633 Doctor Samuel Makowski is
to give an account of Receipts and Expenses.

From 1633 even to the year 1636.

From the year 1627 even to the end of the year 1636 the offices in connection with the Congregation were discontinued; so was the Assembly and so were all rules, or rather resolutions. And in the latter year the same Elders were elected, as are mentioned on the page opposite, and they were elected till the year 1637: they filled office without mishap till the Whitsuntide of the year 1637. They have written an account of their dealings during their time of office in the Red Assembly Book.

In the Year 1637.

On the eve of the holidays, in Belzyce, at the first meeting the following gentlemen have been elected Elders for the next

year by the unanimous consent of all the Brethren in the Assembly:—

Thomas Mirus

John Feyff

John Kraus.

John Junge.

The Brethren of the Augsburg Confession, having come to Belzyce, gave a Script signed by these three persons:

MELCHIOR PFERTNER

JOHN BREMER

GEORGE CYBONA.

By which script they agreed to give us a verbal declaration that they wish to stand by us in all things; one for all, and all for one.

Subdeacon.

Pastor Jacob Milius, and John Dewert is chosen to work with him. They have to look after the Belzyce hospital for a whole year.

January 3rd, 1637. The following have been chosen Elders by the unanimous consent of all the Brethren of the Lublin Assembly:—

Thomas Myrus

Hans Pfrisse

Hans Kraus

John Junge.

Their reckoning is in the Big Red Book, on page 30, which is kept in Belzyce.¹

Pastor Milius.

1642. January 1st.¹ The above-mentioned Elders were again elected:—

Thomas Myrus

Hans Pfrisse

Hans Kraus

John Junge.

Their reckoning is in the Big Red Book, on page 32.¹

January 3rd, 1637. What remained after the plundering of the Meeting-house was looked through in the house of Dr. Makowski, at that time our Elder. And when his term of office was over the things were given into the trustworthy care

¹ Original in German, probably for the convenience of Pfrisse and Kraus, who were evidently of the Augsburg Confession.

of his successor, Mr. Thomas Myrus. And these things are: Church appurtenances, a cup and paten, also a small cup and a small paten: a tray, upon which the bread is broken, a cloth for covering the table, and also two kerchiefs belonging thereto. Those things which belong to funerals, that is, black cloth, and a white sheet. After Mr. Drosde's death they gave us ten ells of black cloth to take charge of; likewise three pieces of Swabian linen for a sheet and six funeral palls. All this remains in Mr. Thomas Myrus's care, and is to be lent to any brother or sister who may be in need thereof.

They are also mentioned on page 78 of the Belzyce book

1637. At Easter Mr. Thomas Myrus ordered a pewter jug to contain one *garniec* and a half, and a basin from Danztig. Mr. Reisner brought it with him from Dantzig; and it was brought and presented to the Assembly at Belzyce.

1642. At Easter Mr. Thomas Myrus gave us a silver salver, which is used at meetings for alms.

1642. At Easter Mrs. Daniel Gypfel gave a table cloth to the Lublin congregation.

This year we bought a silver jug, which is used for wine at the Holy Communion.

In December 1652 Mr. Alexander Bartle died at Pulawy on his way back from Dantzig.

Easter Day, 1653. Mr. Peter Hessel left here and went to Gurka.

January 6th, 1652.

With the consent of all the Brethren in the Congregation the following have been elected Elders instead of those named on page 99 in this book, with the consent also of His Excellence Mr. Paul Orzechowski and Pastor Augustus Claudian at that time:—

Thomas Myrus
John Kownacky

Alexander Bartle
Jacob Kitt.

And as sub-deacons :—

Christian Plonczyk
Peter Hessel

Caspar Czamer.¹
William Braun.²

The Brethren who were then alive and chose these Elders are in this book on page 101.

The names of those who gave money to buy the two lots of land in Belzyce ought to be taken from the Belzyce books and put into the Assembly's Chest, so that they may be entered in this book.

Register of the Lublin Brethren who belonged to the collection. Those of the German and Polish nations :—

Mr. Thomas Myrus, with his lady and his children.	Mrs. Caspar Szytyglic.
Mr. Daniel Myrus.	Mrs. Martin Jeness.
Mr. Hans Hogrie, with wife and children.	Mr. Jacob Fos.
Mr. Christian Plonczyk.	Mr. Horszet's son-in-law.
Charles Bekiewi.	Mr. John Gerner, with wife and children.
John Rychter, with daughter.	Mrs. Caspar Kalk.
Andrew Glarowic.	Mrs. Caspar Kalk.
John Kownacki, with his lady and children.	Mrs. John, the clockmaker's wife.
Peter Hessel.	Mrs. Melchior Wolff.
Daniel Zlotnyk, with sisters.	Mrs. Benjamin Zink.
Mrs. Szwalc.	Mrs. Caspar Kent.
William Spodoba, with his lady.	
Mrs. Christian Wessel, with sisters and son.	
Mr. Simon Kuszycki, with children.	

¹ Chalmers.

² Brown.

Names of those of the Scottish nation who belong to the Congregational collection :—

Alexander Barcklay.	John Messer.
William Finiester.	Alexander Innes.
John Junje.	Alexander Robertson.
William Braune.	John Baxter.
Thomas Argyl.	Jacob Kith. ²
John Gadsley.	Alexander Szalt.
John Autenlek. ¹	John Markiel.
Gilbert Chalmer.	John Robertson.
David Skine.	Jacob Eger.
Robert Smart.	Andrew Hunter.
John Finieister.	Alexander Elder's widow.
William Brokie.	William Ardes.
William Ciostholm.	David Roger.
Thomas Donaldsone.	Archibald Robertson.
John Spens.	And others, etc.
William Peitt.	

February 6th, 1652. At the meeting which was held in Mr. Jacob Kiet's³ house the Brethren who were present (as are written down on page 101) decided that Mr. Orzechowski should be welcomed as our patron. They sent Mr. Thomas Myrus and Mr. Jacob Kiet to His Excellence, welcoming him with a loving-cup that weighed one mark and three *łóty* at one zloty per *łót* and cost f. 108 22½

1652. At Whitsuntide we had a new bell made because the old one got spoilt. It weighed 21¾ stones @ 25 zloty.

Which makes	f. 543 22½	} 612 22½
To the blacksmith for casting	f. 56	
For hanging it in Belzyce	f. 13	
		f. 721 15

¹ Auchenlek. In 1645 William Auchenlek and Jacob Auchenlek are described in a municipal deed of Old Warsaw as Scots. Jacob is stated to have quarrelled with his neighbours. In 1683 mention is made of one 'Andrew Auchenlek, natione Scotus Mercator Curiensis Civis Lublinensis.' Andrew and Henry 'Auchterlang,' lived in Sieradz for some time.

² Keith. The register of the Protestant chapel at Wielkanoc, near Cracow, says that William Kith, a young man of Scottish nation, was buried there on March 16th, 1641.

³ Keith.

To meet these expenses these people gave money.

The Gentlemen of the Eque-	
trian Order gave :—	
Her Excellence Mrs. John	
Borkowska or Zbandska	
gave in ready money	f. 100
Their Excellences Mr. and	
Mrs. Rzewycky	f. 30
Her Excellence Miss Un-	
dakowska gave	f. 50
Total	f. 180

Those of the German and	
Polish Nations gave :—	
Thomas Myrus	f. 18
Daniel Myrus	f. 12
Dr. Lyszkiewicz	f. 12
Christian Ploneczgk	f. 12
Jacob Hogref	f. 9
John Kownacki	f. 6
Daniel Bartel	f. 1 15
Christine Wessel	f. 6
Mrs. Stylgic	f. 6
Mrs. Marten	f. 6
Jacob Voes	f. 6

To carry over . f. 94 15

Brought over from the last	
page	f. 94 15
John Gerner	f. 10
Samuel Edvert	f. 18 f. 10 f. 28
John Hampert	f. 3
The Clockmaker's wife	f. 3
Mrs. Szule	f. 1 6
Mrs. Lynk	f. 1
William Spodoba	f. 12
Charles Bekiewicz be-	
queathed	f. 12
Mrs. Wolf	f. 3
Mr. Bekiewicz bequeathed	f. 30
Mr. Jacob Hogreff	f. 30
Total	f. 216 3

Collected amongst those of the
Scottish Nation :—

Robert Smart	f. 10
John Autenlek	f. 12
William Fimayster	f. 10
John Messer	f. 10
Alexander Enes	f. 10
Thomas Argil	f. 6
John Baxter	f. 6
William Brokie	f. 6
Alexander Robertson	f. 10
Jacob Kiet	f. 12
William Braune	f. 10
Thomas Donaldson	f. 6
John Fymeyster	f. 12
William Burnet	f. 3
Alexander Barklay	f. 12

To carry forward f. 135

Brought forward from the	
other side	f. 135
Gilbert Chalmer	f. 10
Alexander Hal	f. 2
Jacob Eger	f. 3
Peter Symson	f. 9
Archibald Robertson	f. 3
Mrs. Elder	f. 1 7½
Mrs. Skin	f. 1
From Mr. Flyk or Szel-	
ing	f. 30
William Peitt	f. 3

From the Scottish Nation f. 197 7

Total from the German and
Polish Nations, as oppo-
site f. 216 3

The Gentlemen of the
Equestrian Order gave,
as opposite f. 180
We got for the old spoilt
bell f. 111 22½

Mr. Jacob Kiet Collected f. 705 3
That is all he collected on
account of the expenses
detailed opposite. The
remainder is owing to
him—that is. f. 16 12

Which makes a total of f. 721 15

There was no collection in the year 1653.

1654. At about Easter time we collected from the German and Polish Na- tions by Mr. Thomas		Brought over from the other side . . . f. 69
Myrus, who gave . . . f. 18		John Baxter . . . f. 6
Mr. Samuel Edwert . . . f. 10		Mrs. Bartel . . . f. 10
Dr. Lyszkiewic . . . f. 12		Patrick Symson . . . f. 12
Mr. John Gerner . . . f. 10		Thomas Symbrel . . . f. 3
Mr. Daniel Myrus . . . f. 9		Thomas Argiel . . . f. 6
Mr. John Kownacki . . . f. 5		Alexander Hal . . . f. 3
Mr. Christian Plonezyk . . . f. 12		David Skin . . . f. 6
Mr. Jacob Hogreff . . . f. 9		Mrs. Messer . . . f. 6
Mr. Jacob Voes . . . f. 12		Mrs. Alder . . . f. 3
Mr. John Bachtelumpert . . . f. 3		David Roier . . . f. 9
Mr. Daniel Bartel . . . f. 1 15		Archibald Robertson . . . f. 10
Mrs. Christian Wessel . . . f. 3		John Mofert . . . f. 3
Mrs. Caspar Styglie . . . f. 6		William Peit . . . f. 6
Mrs. Martin Jones . . . f. 3		Mr. Keit . . . f. 12
Mrs. Caspar Kalk . . . f. 3		John Nietyle . . . f. 4 15
Mrs. Wolf } . . . f. 3		
Mrs. Lynk } . . . f. 3		
Total . . . f. 119 15		Total . . . f. 168 15
		From the German and Polish Nations as above . . . f. 119 15
		Total . . . f. 288

The following of the Scot-
tish Nation gave :—

John Jung . . . f. 3

Robert Smart . . . f. 9	
Gilbert Chalmer . . . f. 12	
William Braun . . . f. 10	
John Autenlek . . . f. 12	
Alexander Innes . . . f. 10	
Alexander Robertson . . . f. 10	
Jacob Krafert . . . f. 3	
Total . . . f. 69	

We spent of the above-mentioned sum :—

1654. First Mr. Kiet took what he lent in the first
account f. 16 72

We gave the Senior Pastor, at Easter, according to custom, as he always got from the Brethren to add to his salary, as per receipt f. 150

Given to Mr. Grodzycki at Pastor Arain's request f. 2

There still remains in the Chest for future expenses f. 119 18

Total 288

1654. Easter. After settling accounts with Mr. Jacob Kit there remains of this money, in the Chest—the key rests with Mr. Jacob Kit and the Chest with Mr. Myrus, and nothing can be given out of it without their consent—the sum of f. 119 18

1653. On February 26th Mr. Charles Bekiewicz died and left a legacy to the Assembly of f. 100

1653. During the Fair of St. Agnes in Lemberg Mr. Melchior Fertner died and bequeathed money in his will for the uses and needs of the Church and Hospital in Piaski; which money the

1654. deceased's brother-in-law, Mr. Christian Plonczyk gave to the Elders on May 14th, 1654. It was put into the Chest and comes to, as appears on page 152 f. 1600

From May 14th, 1654, till 1655 there was a profit of 80 zloty on the 800 belonging to Belzyce, as appears on page 152, that is f. 80

Total f. 1899 18

1654. On May 6th the Elders went to Belzyce for the Convocation and took with them, to give the Pastors, $4\frac{1}{2}$ *garcy* of wine and 3 zloty, which makes f. 13 15

These gentlemen made a purse for Pastor Prunycki who was to go to Beresowko, giving him from the Lublin chest, according to his receipt, the sum of f. 15

which makes

28 15

1657. On St. John's Day the Patrons ought to have given the interest of 300 zloty on the 3000 as usual to pay the Belzyce Minister. But as the money only gave 8 per cent. interest, they gave us but 240 zloty and we were therefore obliged to take the rest for Pastor Samuel Keszner Senior of Lublin from the Lublin Congregation's chest, which made f. 60

1655. On St. John's Day, with the consent of the Elders, the Assembly of Piaski received of the 1600 zloty legacy . f. 800

There remains in the Congregational Chest in Lublin, according to page 105, the sum of f. 1011

Total f. 1899 18

In the year 1655 in Lublin.		
1655. On May 14th after settling accounts there remained in the chest as per p. 104 f.	1011	3
At Easter Mr. Foes collected from the German and Polish nations :—		
Mr. Thomas Myrus f.	18	
Mr. Samuel Edwert and Dr. Lyszkowirj f.	12	
Mr. John Gerner . f.	6	
Mr. Daniel Myrus f.	9	
Mr. John Kownacky . . . f.	5	
Mr. Christian Plonezyk . . . f.	12	
Mr. Jacob Foes . f.	12	
Mr. Jacob Hogreff f.	9	
Mr. John Bachtelumpert . . f.	3	
Mr. Daniel Bartel the gilder . . f.	1	24
Mr. Isaac Westerwyck . . . f.	3	
Mr. Jacob Ditlow . f.	3	
Mrs. Christian Wessel . . . f.	3	
Mrs. Caspar Styglyc . . . f.	6	
Mrs. Marcin Joness f.	3	
Mrs. Caspar Kalk f.	3	
Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Link, 3 each :— f.	6	
Mrs. Abraham Petceld f.	3	117 24

Total to be carried over f. 1128 27
 John Rychter, William Spodoba and Andrew Ciechankey gave nothing.

Brought over f. 1128		27
Collected by Mr. Czamer from the Scots.		
Mr. Casper Czimer ¹ f.	12	
Mr. John Autenlek f.	12	
Mr. Peter Simsen f.	12	
Mr. Jacob Kieht . f.	12	
Mr. Albert Smart . f.	9	
Mr. Alex. Innes . f.	10	
Mr. William Braun . . . f.	10	
Mrs. Barklay . . . f.	10	
Mr. Alex. Robertson . . . f.	10	
Mr. Bartholomew Robertson . f.	6	
Mr. John Baxter . f.	6	
Mr. Thomas Arguile . . . f.	6	
Mrs. Messer . . . f.	6	
Mrs. Elder . . . f.	3	
Mr. John Kidsley f.	5	
Mr. John Jung . . f.	10	
Mr. Sammeral . . f.	4	15
Mr. Muffat . . . f.	3	
Mr. Hall . . . f.	3	
Mr. Jacob Krafort f.	3	
Mr. John Burnet . f.	1	15
Mr. Albert Summer f.	6	
Mr. Alex. Ady . . f.	6	
Mr. Dokart . . . f.	1	167

Total to carry over f. 1295 27

¹ Czimer = Czamer = Chalmers.

In the year 1655 in Lublin.
 1655. May 14th. There
 remains in the Assembly
 Chest, after settling ac-
 counts as per page 105 in
 ready money . . . 1295 27
 The interest on the 1120
 27 zloty, that is from May
 1655 till May 1656, at 10
 per cent., should be paid
 by me and comes to . 112
 1656. The Easter Collection
 of the German and Polish
 nations come to f. 133 3
 Likewise of the
 Scottish . . . f. 160 6 293 9

f. 1701 6

Total 1701 6

THOMAS MYRUS.

A.D. 1655. At Easter time,
 According to custom
 Pastor Samuel Keszner,
 Senior of the Lublin Dis-
 trict, received his salary
 for 1654 . . . f. 150
 Item. At the Synod Pastor
 Bogermil Syrys got, ac-
 cording to Pastor Wery-
 ierskis receipt . . . f. 10
 With the consent of the
 Elders I gave the Cate-
 chist Peter Afas 30 zloty;—
 15 zloty from the Belzyce
 chest and from the Lublin 15
 1657. May 16th. We went
 through last year's ac-
 counts at Belzyce in the
 presence of the Mayor
 and the Burgomaster.
 We found that Mr. Kyt
 had given of this collec-
 tion, . . . 50 f.
 To the Senior Pastor
 as salary.
 Mr. Myrus gave . 100 f. 150
 Mr. Kyte gave the Cate-
 chist . . . f. 25
 He again gave the
 Catechist . . . f. 25
 He gave to the poor f. 5
 He gave Mr Hunter f. 50
 He gave to Mr.
 Courect . 5 f. 4 } f. 32 4 137 4
 Mr. Myrus
 gave. . 27 f. }
 1657. May 16th. With the
 Brethren's consent Mr.
 Myrus gave Pastor Cefas,
 to save the Chest . . . f. 30
 Total 492 4
 1657. There remains, of this
 account, in the keeping of
 Mr. Thomas Myrus in the
 Lublin Chest in ready
 money as on page 110 . f. 1209 2
 Total f. 1701 6

In the year 1656. In Lubin.

1656. At Easter Mr. Christian Plonczyk collected from the German and Polish Nations:—		Collection taken from the Scots by Mr. Keyt:—	
Mr. Thomas Myrus . . .	f. 17 18	Mr. Gilbert Chalmer . . .	f. 12
Mr. Samuel Edwert . . .	f. 12	Mr. John Autenlek . . .	f. 12
Dr. Lyszkowic . . .	f. 12	Mr. Jacob Kieht . . .	f. 12
Mr. John Gerner . . .	f. 6	Mr. Robert Szmart . . .	f. 9
Mr. Daniel Myrus . . .	f. 5	Mr. Alex. Johnes . . .	f. 10
Mr. John Kownacki . . .	f. 5	Mr. William Braun . . .	f. 10
Mr. Christian Plonczyk . . .	f. 12	Mrs. Barclay . . .	f. 10
Mr. Jacob Foes . . .	f. 12	Mrs. Alex. Robertson . . .	f. 10
Mr. Jacob Hogreff . . .	f. 9	Mr. John Jung . . .	f. 10
Mr. Daniel Bartel the filder . . .	f. 1 15	Mr. David Roger . . .	f. 3
Mr. Isaac Westerwich . . .	f. 6	Mr. Archibald Robertson . . .	f. 6
Jacob Dytlow . . .	f. 3	Mr. John Baxter . . .	f. 6
Mrs. Christian Wessel . . .	f. 2	Mr. Thomas Argiel . . .	f. 6
Mrs. Styglie . . .	f. 6	Mrs. Messer . . .	f. 3
Mrs. David von Genter . . .	f. 6	Mr. John Mussel . . .	f. 2
Mrs. Caspar Kalk . . .	f. 3	Mr. Alexander Hall . . .	f. 2
Mrs. Lynk . . .	f. 9	Mr. John Burnet . . .	f. 3
Mrs. Sorgonfrei . . .	f. 3	Mr. Thomas Bohiert . . .	f. 1 6
Mrs. Petzelt . . .	f. 3	Mr. William Pett . . .	f. 3
		Mrs. Semler . . .	f. 3
		Mr. David Kin . . .	f. 6
		Mr. John Burnet . . .	f. 6
		Mr. Robert Summer . . .	f. 6
		Mr. Jacob Krafort . . .	f. 3
		Mr. John Gadsly . . .	f. 6
		Total	f. 160 6

May 1st, 1654.

On May 1st, 1654, there was a Convocation at Belzyce at which twenty-six ministers were present. The following lay patrons were also present: His Excellence Mr. Zbigniew Gorayski, Castellan of Kieff and Chancellor, His Excellence Mr. Adam Suchedolski, His Excellence Mr. Paul Orzechowski, His Excellence Mr. Francis Gorzykowski, His Excellence Mr. Nicholas Karszynnycki and others of the Equestrian Order.

It was ruled that, in the future, the Pastor employed by the Lublin Congregation, who lives in Belzyce and serves Belzyce, shall be paid, by way of salary, the yearly interest

on the 3000 zloty, which is due from the Gentlemen Patrons. In this way the minister who serves the Lublin Assembly shall have the recompense he deserves. And whereas the Gentlemen Patrons have charge of these 3000 zloty in their treasury, which money was placed in their care by the gentlemen of Lublin, these latter do not wish to break up the sum, but wish merely that the interest thereof may be used according to ancient custom and, when the patrons pay it, be given at once to the minister who serves the Lublin people.

Item. It has been decided by both sides, that is, by the spiritual members and the laymen, that: If a legacy is made by any of the inhabitants in favour of the Lublin Assembly, then that legacy is to be placed nowhere else but in the Assembly's Chest, to cover any expenses brought on by plundering the Assembly (which God forbid) or for the help of any of the Brethren who may need it. And nobody is to benefit thereby or to use it without the consent of the Elders. And the Chest, together with the books, is to remain in the care of Mr. Myrus; and the key thereof in the care of Mr. Jacob Kitt; and they shall act with the knowledge of Mr. Christian Plonczyk. This was allowed by the Gentlemen Patrons of both sides.

Inventory of the things taken from Pastor Augustus Claudian of the Lublin District in Belzyce, by Pastor Samuel Kerzner, Senior of the Lublin District, on November 18th, 1653:—

A church book in quarto, sent by Pastor Milius from Lithuania.

A church book in folio.

An old book in quarto, left by Pastor Mileius.

A silver jug in a leather case.

A gilded cup.

A silver paten.

A silver goblet with a curved handle.

A linen tablecloth with red and gold flowers.

A silk tablecloth with gold lace.

A Flemish linen tablecloth with gold lace.

A linen tablecloth with silver lace.

A linen napkin with gold flowers and gold lace.

Another of linen, used under the paten, with a lamb and with smaller gold flowers, golden stars, and also with lace.
 A silken covering for the cup with wide gold lace.
 A linen napkin with golden flowers, without lace.
 A linen napkin with red flowers and with gold.
 An old napkin for wiping the cup.
 An embroidered napkin for the cup.
 A satin antependium with golden stars and a silken lining.
 A half-satin tablecloth.
 Another old damask one.
 A pewter basin and jug for baptisms.
 Two brass candlesticks.

PASTOR SAMUEL KESZNER.

In the year 1657 in Lublin.

1657. May 16th. After settling accounts there remains as per page 106, in ready money, in the Congregational Chest, the sum of f. 1209 2.

February 12th, 1607. In Lublin.

Mr. Jacob Hogref gave this book and the Chest into the hands of Mr. Alexander Robertson and Mr. George Junge.

April 6th. Pastor Samuel Czien came to Belzyce and stayed there until the eighteenth day of that same month. The Brethren made a collection to reward him for his work.

April 26th, 1667. There was a controversy between Mr. Alexander Czien and Mr. Alexander Smit.¹

They signed a paper before the Account-Commissioners,

¹ Smith. Kilian Smith owned a house in Cracow, which was plundered during a students' riot on May 20th, 1610. In 1655 one John Smith owned a house in Warsaw, in the Freta Street, just opposite the city walls. The Swedes, who then occupied the city, levied a tax of 30 florins upon the house. The tax ranged from 1000 florins down to 10, the citizens being divided, for this purpose, into thirty categories. John Smith is placed under the twenty-fourth category. The tax then brought in over 240,000 florins for the Swedes. Smith's occupation is not stated.—*Stara Warszawa*.

who ordered Mr. Smith to give f. 120 to Mr. Alexander Czien. And Mr. Czien showed this sum and explained it at the Evangelical Assembly at Belzyce.

April 14th. Mr. George Jung gave Pastor Czien 40 zloty for his work.

May 19th, 1667. Pastor Samuel Czien came to Belzyce and stayed there till the 6th June. The Brethren in Lublin made a collection for him.

Mr. Caspar Czamer gave	f. 6
Mr. George Junge gave	f. 5
Mr. Bartholemew Robertson gave	f. 3
Mr. Alexander Hal gave	f. 3
Mr. John Czamer gave	f. 3
Mr. William Grey gave	f. 3
Mrs. Barclay gave	f. 3
Mr. Peter Tesk gave	f. 4
Mrs. Kit gave	f. 1
Mr. Thomas Scot gave	f. 1
Mr. Alex. Robertson gave	f. 7 15
Mr. William Forbes gave	f. 3
	<hr/>
	f. 42 15

Mrs. Hofman gave	f. 3
Mr. Christian Plonczyk gave	f. 6
Mrs. Styglicz gave	f. 3
Mrs. Kerszten gave	f. 3
Mr. Jacob Ditton gave	f. 3
Mrs. Szwab gave	f. 1
Mrs. Czel gave	f. 3
Mr. Bartholomew Gerner gave	f. 3
Mr. Michal Heideman gave	f. 1
	<hr/>
	f. 26
	<hr/>
	f. 68 15

June. From this collection Mr. George Jung gave Pastor Czien for his work	f. 50
For a <i>garnek</i> of wine for congregational needs	f. 5
Ambrozowicz also had from this sum	f. 10
There remains in the chest	f. 1

December 23rd, 1667.	
Collection made for Pastor Cien, who is to be with us for this solemn feast and to perform God's service in the Belzyce Assembly. From the Scottish nation :—	
Mr. Caspar Czamer gave	. f. 6
Mr. George Junge gave	. f. 5
Mr. Bartholemew Robert-son	. f. 3
Mr. Alexander Hall	. f. 3
Mr. John Czamer	. f. 3
Mr. William Grey	. f. 3
Mrs. Barclay	. f. 3
Mr. Peter Tesk	. f. 4
Mrs. Kit	. f. 1
Mr. Thomas Szkot	. f.
Mr. Alex. Robertson	. f. 7 15
Mr. William Forbes	. f. 3
Mr. Edey's Apprentice	. f. 3
Mrs. Bakster	
	<hr/>
	f. 44 15

December 23rd, 1669.	
From the German and Polish nations :—	
Mr. Christian Plocnyek	. f. 6
Mr. Valentine Reyzner did not give.	
Mr. Henry Armak	. f. 3
Mr. John Kochl	. f. 2
Mr. B. Gerner.	
Mr. George Bek.	
Mr. Jacob Dittlof	. f. 1 15
Mr. Michal Heideman	. f. 1
Mrs. Czel	. f. 3
Mrs. Styzlic	. f. 1 15
Mrs. Sigismund Hofman	. f. 3
Mrs. Kerstner, widow	. f. 3
Mrs. Menart	. f. 1 15
Mrs. Szwab	. f. 2
	<hr/>
	f. 27 15

¹ OUR WELL-BORN, LOVING LADY AND BENEFACTRESS,—We have had news from Pastor Grzybowski on his way from the synod in Koc Concerning the Lublin congregation in Owolice, where there were likewise letters from this same synod. We also had news, in a letter of October 14th, about the Lublin Congregation in Lubartow, and addressed solely to our dear Scottish brethren. In this letter they invited two men of that nation to go to them, sending Pastor Surowski's horses and promising to make them Elders. These men did not answer the letter, but came to us, fearing some dissension had arisen. They prayed earnestly with us that God might hear our entreaties, letting us hold services, educate our children in our faith, and have quiet burial in the ground that belongs to you, our gracious lady, in Belzyce. By God's goodness we came safely to land, for not only has that which we asked for been granted us, but you, gracious lady, have promised to be our

¹ Original in Polish.

patroness, because your husband of blessed memory placed the money which our beloved brethren collected (whereof the interest is destined to pay our Pastor) into your hands. And all of us, Scots and Germans, those of the Reformed Faith and those of the Augsburg Confession, standing firmly together, do most deeply feel your great kindness, and shall earnestly thank God in our prayers for the great goodness and special kindness you have shown us; and we shall pray that the Giver of health and all good things may vouchsafe to you good health and peace upon you and your household for many years to come, bestowing both temporal and eternal blessings upon you. We wish to have no other resting-place so long as God of His holy goodness vouchsafes to let us use the present one. We cannot be thankful enough for it, for where our prayers are poured out to Him, there may our bones be buried also. In that place, too, are the Elders of the Lublin Assembly, both Scots and Germans, chosen. If these are accused of any fault, they will be examined, please God, at the next Synod, according to our Canons. And this shall be neither in Lewartowo nor in Osmolicach, but in a place we have chosen, where we shall spare neither our prayers nor our throats. And we herewith ask our gracious lady that, should anything happen we ought to know of, that you will tell us. Leaving the matter first to God and then to your wisdom we postpone it all till the next Synod.

May God Almighty be your guardian and defender in all troubles, so that His glory shall be increased and you and your household (who are, even as we, your humble servants) find consolation. We commend ourselves to your usual benevolence and kindness.

Lublin, December 16th.

That Her Excellence our Grand Patroness may have every consolation is the only wish of her humble servants.

To the Well - born and	From the Scottish and
Gracious Mistress Ozechowski	German Elders of the Lublin
— born Konar. For the	Assembly—both those of the
gracious lady's own hands.	Reformed Faith and of the
	Augsburg Confession.

(Copy)

¹TO OUR GRACIOUS GENTLEMEN-PATRONS AND MOST KIND BROTHER MINISTERS,—Our minister, Pastor Milius, has told us of your efforts to obtain a lodging for scholars near the Lublin Assembly, and has often announced contributions and donations to this end both by word of mouth and by letter. Now he reminded us, at the Holy Communion, that we should send you an answer and make a declaration. We herewith do so. We know that the arrears of our minister's annual salary, received from Mistress Ozechowski of blessed memory, and due to us by virtue of the decisions of General District Synods, amounts to one thousand five hundred zloty (because he refused it, for certain reasons, though it was offered him several times): to this we unanimously agree. We are ready to accept eight hundred zloty of these arrears and, to make up the rest of the amount, that is, seven hundred zloty, we will buy a house without taxing other districts, sign the deed, take possession, and, having made a proper inventory, will willingly give it for the use of scholars so long as God vouchsafes to keep this nest of learning for youths within His church. We are sure that you will receive poor people and those of straitened means recommended by us, and will give us the help of your valuable advice so that the house will not fall into ruin. The small repairs can be left to those who shall inhabit it. Our faithful minister, Pastor Milius, will take the rest of our business into your midst by word of mouth. Meanwhile we earnestly recommend ourselves to the kindness of our Excellent Patrons and Brethren.

Given in Belzyce, on Sept. 24th, 1640.

¹To our Gracious Gentlemen and Kind Brethren, God's servants, attending the Provincial Synod of Little Poland at Chmielnik.

From the Scottish and German Elders of the Lublin Assembly—both those of the Reformed Faith and of the Augsburg Confession.

¹TO THE GRACIOUS GENTLEMEN-PATRONS AND BRETHREN AND VERY KIND MINISTERS,—From the report of our brother, Mr.

¹ In Polish.

Thomas Mirus, whom we sent to you at Belzyce when the Synod last sat there, you did all unanimously agree to accede to our petition and reasonable need and to find the Belzyce preacher a Pastor from Lublin. Being grateful to you for this good service, we pray that God may further grant you wisdom so that His name may be glorified and we may receive consolation. And as the term of service of our Pastor, Co-Senior Zurowski of Lublin, is over, we beg that this promise and the ecclesiastical order may be kept and that you will appoint an assistant to the Belzyce Pastor, who shall live in Belzyce and serve us with God's Word and the holy Sacraments, whenever the need arises. As the Senior Pastor has another ministry we hope you will choose us a second good man who will be satisfied with the interest that has accumulated on our money. If this should be too little, the Brethren who will be in office at the time shall have instructions as to how much they can allow. For we all wish to preserve the old order of things, which has now lasted for thirty-nine years.

To our Gracious Gentlemen and kind Brethren, God's servants, present at the Lublin Provincial Synod sitting at Koc.

From the Scottish and German Elders of the Lublin Assembly—both those of the Reformed Faith and of the Augsburg Confession.

Copy of a letter written to the Gentlemen-Patrons at Belzyce concerning Pastor Zurowski's salary.

¹TO OUR MOST GRACIOUS GENTLEMEN-PATRONS, DEAR BRETHREN, AND KIND MINISTERS,—We beg that our gracious Patrons and Brethren will not mind that we have been so long in answering your letter of September 30th, 1641. For, as you know, we were obliged to leave off our meetings by reason of the plague, and therefore could not consult together and consider your proposition. Nevertheless, by God's grace, and the waning of the plague, we again began to meet; and each in turn has considered your letter or intercession. And we have also earnestly inquired about a second minister in Lewartowo, but

¹ In Polish.

could find out nothing about him. There is only a letter from last year's and this year's senior, which they sent to a certain person of the Scottish nation. From this letter it is easy to understand and guess that they took rights upon themselves that the Lublin Congregation did not allow and, in order to hide this, decided even to elect their own Elders, which election—according to ancient custom allowed by God's grace and to our rules—is made in public and once, not twice, in the year. If, as now appears, their pastor have a grievance, let him demand his salary from them and from their receipts. We will have nothing to do with it. Although we of the Lublin Congregation have obtained a burial-place for our dead in Belzyce, opened a school for the young with your consent, and prepared a minister, who always has had, and still has, a certain salary, none of us ever consented to have any other minister in Lewartowo. Great confusion and dissension arose amongst the sheep by reason of this letter from the Senior Pastor; for there is often much controversy at the Belzyce meetings, some wishing to go one way and others another. Nevertheless, it has been unanimously decided that not we, but those who arranged with him, owe him his salary. And we, wishing to have peace, union, and love, rather than such confusion and dissension, report this to you, our Patrons and Brethren, asking to be spared any further unpleasantness in the matter. And may the Lord of heaven and earth, who is also the King of Peace and the Peacemaker in all bickerings and disputes, so direct and guide your hearts that His name may be glorified and our union and love be confirmed.

Given in Lublin, on May 10th, 1642.

From the Scottish and German Elders of the Lublin Assembly—both those of the Reformed Faith and of the Augsburg Confession.

Copy of a letter to Pastor Laurence Dominik in answer to his letter of November 21st, 1642.

¹TO OUR VERY KIND PASTOR LAURENCE,—We all unanimously regret that Pastor Jarzyna has been appointed to another

¹ In Polish.

ministry—in the Cracow district—and deny that it resulted from any petition of our Brethren. We understand that he is of one mind with us in this matter. And since we regretted his going away it would have been still more painful for us and for the auditors to be present at the valediction, from which we absented ourselves, some on account of business and others because of absence from home at the time.

Touching your question with Pastor Arnold as to the payment due to him, we cannot write our answer now, although we are all agreed; but we put it off, please God, till the next Synod, till which time Pastor Jarzyna was allotted to us, when the Patrons will be present.

Given in Lublin, on November 22nd, 1642.

From the Scottish and German Elders of the Lublin Assembly—both those of the Reformed Faith and of the Augsburg Confession.

Copy of the answer to Pastor Arnold Jarzynec's letter written in Belzyce on November 21st, 1642.

¹ WE greatly regret we could not be present at your Valediction, and that because of various business and our absence from home. Please God, we will make up for it at some other time and now beg that you will not think ill of us. We understood from your letter that you ask for payment and even sent a trustworthy messenger for the money. But as we could not do otherwise we put it off (please God) till the next Synod, to which time you are appointed to be with us.

Given in Lublin, on November 22nd, 1642.

<p>To our very kind Pastor, Co - Senior of the Lublin Assembly.</p>	<p>From the Scottish and German Elders of the Lublin Assembly—both those of the Reformed Faith and of the Augsburg Confession.</p>
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¹ In Polish.

FUNDS AND BEQUESTS FOUNDED BY SCOTS IN POLAND

I

Viri Illustres,

D. Robertus Brown, Scotus, magnis olim opibus acquisitis mercatura quam Zamosce in Polonia exercuit Instrumento publico pridie Idus Julias dato anno 1713 Summam decem millium Solidorum monetae nostrae seposuit et consecravit, ejusque annum foenus erogandum instituit in alimenta et educationem duorum adolescentium religionis reformatae, qui literarum studio in Academia Edinburgena operam darent, alterius Scoti, alterius Poloni. Cautum est a Legatore ut Candidatus Polonus secum ex patria ferat Testimonium scriptum a Conventu vel Synodo Ministrorum Poloniae, nec non Senioribus et Civibus urbis Zamoscae, qui religionem reformatam profitentur. Eodem Instrumento tercentum Solidi ex annuo faenore debentur Polono, et si quid ex loco non suppleto supersit id in impensas itineris et reditus ejus impendi oportet. Per aliquos iam annos nemo ad hanc Academiam ex Polonia missus est, ideoque hoc negotium mihi datum est a Consule Praetoribus et Senatu Civitatis Edinburgenae, quos praedictus Robertus Brown Patronos muneris sui reliquit, vos certiores facere adolescentem si quem huc mittere cum Testimoniis requisitis dignemini, beneficij fructum percepturum esse. Valete, Viri Illustres.

Ex Mandato

HUGO BUCHAN.

Quæstor Urbanus.

Edinburgi, 11 Decemb. 1771.

Ad Reverendos Presbyteros et Seniores Congregationis Religionis Reformatae quae est Zamosce in Polonia.—*Leszno Archives*, 85, A. 5, 38, f. 89.

[*Translation.*]

ILLUSTRIOUS SIRs,—Master Robert Brown, a Scotsman who at one time amassed great wealth from the business in which he was engaged at Zamosc, in Poland, by a Public Instrument, dated July 14th, 1713, reserved and dedicated the sum of ten thousand shillings in our money, and arranged that its annual interest should be expended upon the maintenance and education of two young men of the Reformed Faith, the one a Scot, the other a Pole, to enable them to pursue the study of Letters at the University of Edinburgh. It was stipulated by the Legator that the Polish candidate should bring with him from his country a written testimonial from the Assembly or Synod of the Ministers of Poland, and also from the Elders and Citizens of the town of Zamosc who profess the Reformed Faith. By the terms of the same Instrument, three hundred shillings are to be paid to the Pole from the annual interest, and any surplus resulting from a vacancy must be spent upon the expenses of his journeys to Scotland and back. For several years now no student has been sent to this University from Poland, and it is on that account that this business has been entrusted to me by the Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, whom the said Robert Brown left Patrons of his gift, namely, to inform you that if you think fit to send any young man here with the requisite Testimonials, he will reap the fruits of this benefaction.—Farewell, Illustrious Sirs.

(By order)

HUGH BUCHAN,
City Treasurer.

Edinburgh, 11th December 1771.

To the Reverend Presbyters and Elders of the Congregation of the Reformed Faith at Zamosc, in Poland.

II

Quum Dominus Robertus Brown ex regno Poloniae, mercator, per Actum suum Mortificationis datum die decima quarta mensis Julij anno millesimo septingentesimo decimo tertio, mortificabat summam quingentarum lib. Angl. ad alendum et educandum in Universitate Edinburgensi duos

studiosos, alterum Polonum, alterum Scotigenam, cujus pecuniae reditus debet esse partitus secundum modum praescriptum in Actu Mortificationis, et ut in hoc Scripto postea dicitur :

Et quum Senatus Civitatis Edinburgensis, per Actum suum datum die quinta mensis Maii anno millesimo septingentesimo decimo quarto, accipiebat dictam Mortificationem, et statuebat ut reditus dictae summae quingent. lib. Angl. solveretur singulis annis in usum horum Studiosorum, scilicet reditus trecentarum lib. in usum Studiosi Poloni, et reditus ducentarum lib. in usum Studiosi Scotici :

Et quum omnis Studiosus Polonus qui in Scotiam ibit causa studendi in Universitate Edinensi, debet habere Testimonium et Commendationem a Synodo Pastorum reformatae Religionis in Polonia et etiam consensum et commendationem Antistitum et Civium reformatae Religionis in Civitate Zamosce, et sumptus itineris studiosi Poloni ex Polonia in Scotiam et ex Scotia iterum in Poloniam solvendus est ex reditu dictae pecuniae non soluto per Annos Vacantes :

Et quum Commotiones in Polonia in causa fuerunt quare per multos annos nullus Studiosus Polonus missus fuit Edinburgum, et quoniam justum est ut fiat secundum voluntatem pij et benefici Donatoris : Ergo nos Antistites et Civis reformatae Religionis in Civitate Zamosce, in Regno Poloniae, cognoscentes Emanuele Thomas Hay, quod Juvenis bona indole et bonis moribus est, et dignus habere locum Studiosi Poloni jam vacantem, commendamus eundem Emm. Th. Hay Honoratissimo Praefecto Magistratibus et communi Concilio Civitatis Edinensis dictae Universitatis Patronis, et consentimus ut eidem Emm. Thom. Hay beneficium Studiosi Poloni jam vacans conferant : Et precamur quoque ut iidem amplissimi Patroni non Soluta per Annos Vacantes, quantum sufficiet ad iter faciendum e Polonia ad Edinburgum, et ex Edinburgo iterum in Poloniam, solvi jubeant. Cuius rei quo major esset fides, huic Scripto Chirographa apposuimus.

Zamosce Anno Salutis humanæ millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo octavo : Mensis : Die.—*Leszno Archives*, 85, A. 5, 38, f. 89.

[*Translation.*]

Whereas Master Robert Brown, Merchant in the kingdom of Poland, by his Act of Mortification, dated July 14th, 1713, mortified the sum of five hundred pounds English to maintain and educate in the University of Edinburgh two students, the one a Pole, the other a Scot, the interest of which money to be divided after the manner prescribed in the Act of Mortification, and as hereinafter defined :

And whereas the City-Council of Edinburgh by their Act, dated May 5th, 1714, accepted the said Mortification, and ordained that the interest of the said sum of five hundred pounds English should be paid each year for the benefit of these students, viz., the interest of three hundred pounds for the benefit of the Polish student, and the interest of two hundred pounds for the benefit of the Scottish student :

And whereas every Polish student going to Scotland in order to study at the University of Edinburgh must have a Testimonial and Recommendation from the Synod of Pastors of the Reformed Faith in Poland, and also a Resolution and Recommendation from the Elders and Citizens of the Reformed Faith in the city of Zamosc ; and the cost of the journey of the Polish student from Poland to Scotland, and from Scotland back to Poland, must be paid from the interest of the said money which was not disbursed during the years of vacancy :

And whereas the disturbances in Poland brought it about that for several years no Polish student was sent to Edinburgh ; and since it is right that the will of the pious and beneficent Donor should be carried into effect :

Therefore, we the Elders and Citizens of the Reformed Faith in the city of Zamosc, in the kingdom of Poland, knowing Emmanuel Thomas Hay, that he is a youth of good ability and good character, and worthy to fill the place at present vacant for a Polish student, hereby recommend the same Emmanuel Thomas Hay to the Most Honourable Provost, Magistrates and general council of the city of Edinburgh, the Patrons of the said University, and resolve to confer upon the same Emmanuel Thomas Hay the benefice at present vacant for a Polish student ; and moreover, we pray that the

same most excellent Patrons will order payment to be made of the sum saved during the years of vacancy, as much as shall be sufficient for making the journey from Poland to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh back to Poland. In testimony whereof, we have appended our signatures below.

At Zamosc, in the 1778th year of the Salvation of Man : month : day.

To the Great Glory of God !¹

February
1688.

The good and Almighty God unceasingly cares for His faithful ones and defends His Holy Church upon earth, even in the midst of persecutions, so that His great name may be praised by them, even until the world's end ; He provideth means for those who have been studying theology and have been found proficient and who wish to go to the Universities and have not the wherewithal to do so. It has pleased God to single out a God-fearing man, who, perceiving the great poverty of the Reformed Church in Poland, as well as the lack of good and eager teachers, and the small number of those who wish to uphold and succour with love and honour, has thought well to make a pious legacy, such a pious legacy as may remain and continue in good order for all time. And therefore I wish, while still alive, to lay down the following regulations, which, to my mind, are necessary. The first is :—

1. The Trustees are to name their successors during their lifetime, and these latter shall look after the fund in case of the death of any of them. I point out that the same must be good, straightforward and conscientious people, of good worldly standing, and that they must profess the Reformed Faith. I do not doubt but that they shall be such as every honest, God-fearing Protestant would refrain from taking up such duties if he do not mean to perform them well. And I add that this shall be done to God's Honour and to better His persecuted Church.

2. The student who is to be sent to the University must have good recommendations: it is not enough that he has been a good scholar, so that he may, in future, become a good

¹ Leszno Archives, vol. 85, f. 14.

and well-educated theologian. But he must also have led a good life and be of good repute among the people. Further, he must be from Poland or the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, or be born in Poland, so that he be perfect with the Polish language. Those descended from Scots are to have special preference, if they are to be found capable and of good conduct. Thirdly, as this legacy will be increased through interest, it will be possible to maintain more than one student in foreign lands; and I think it well that another student should be taken, and, should he be in straitened circumstances, maintained. And, should any of the interest remain, or should the interest amount to more than is necessary to keep two students, I have found it good that the money remaining over shall be given yearly to the poor widows and orphans as well as to people without means, provided they are of the Reformed Faith; or the money remaining over shall be distributed amongst them every half year. Especially must we have compassion on the aged, whose term of life has already passed, who cannot earn anything themselves, and who are recommended by people as being of good life and actions. They can be kept as stipendiaries for their lifetime.

3. As before mentioned, the stipendiary must be of the Reformed Faith and be present at the meetings in our Reformed Churches and must have certificates from our Pastors to that effect. It does not matter whether they be of Scotch, Polish, or German nationality, but those of Scotch or Polish descent are to be especially preferred.

4. And their names are to be entered in a book so that they may receive yearly or half-yearly notice as to the time when they are to get that which God has given them.

5. Whether the capital be as it is, or whether it accumulate, it is very important that it should be kept in a safe place. Therefore I find that the best way will be to make a safe, and remove the money, as occasion arises, from the magistracy and other officially-controlled places. But the Trustees must always consider which is the safest place in which to keep the capital, and consider whether it is better to keep it all in the safe or to leave part of it in the magistracy.

6. The Trustees are bound to do nothing without mutual knowledge and consent; but to do everything necessary for the benefit of the students and the poor together. As far as the capital is concerned, however, each of them must have cash-books and papers; and each is to have a key and neither is to do anything without the other's knowledge.

7. Since the capital is now invested in my own name, lest my successors, which God forbid, should make difficulties or covet that which is not for them, I have written a deed with my own hand and stamped it with my seal, although the capital for the poor is not entered into my books and although it is not for me to leave it to them as a gift. And therein have I written of what the capital consists. And, if God permits me, I shall renew the same yearly and leave it together with my books. And my Trustees shall do likewise after my death.

8. The Trustees are not allowed to take the money to their houses or safes; and even should they agree upon this point, they must take the money to other safes or to the houses of other citizens of this place. And I wish this for certain reasons of my own.

9. I lay stress upon the above clause out of pride, and should my successors and the Trustees find it necessary for the benefit of the students and the poor, and especially for the purpose of keeping order and submission (but without repressing or annulling my clauses), they can make rules for the good of the students and the poor. May Almighty God reign in their hearts and Councils, to the honour of His holy name and to the benefit of His persecuted church!

10. As I wish to name my successors and Trustees whilst I am still living, I hold it for good that I have done my best, through the Providence of Almighty God, to establish this legacy, so that, after my death, the capital may be kept in good order. I herewith nominate my eldest son, Alexander Davisson, for that purpose. But, should it be God's will that I die before he come of age or be fit to be trusted with the management of the money, I request my brother-in-law, John Clerck, to undertake the management of the legacy together with my sister's son, Nicholas Begin, until my son becomes

of age, and then to give up the management of the capital, together with Nicholas Begin. I express my thanks to the two above-mentioned persons and wish that the management of the capital may remain in my name and family. They are to keep my son Alexander and my sons under their protection. After them the eldest male offspring is to undertake the management, and so on successively, so that the management may ever remain in the name of Davisson.

11. The students who are going to be sent to the Universities and are accepted as stipendiaries are obliged to serve the Reformed Church of Poland in the future. Those students who only receive partial help or not more than 50, 30, or 60 florins, and who study in foreign lands, are not obliged to serve the Reformed Church of Poland. Only those are obliged to do so who receive yearly help and full stipends.

12. As the Reformed Congregations are growing smaller and smaller in Poland and as, therefore, the incomes of many of the clergy there are greatly reduced, I hold that it will be good for the poor clergy to receive such help as may be necessary and as the remainder of the income from this endowment allows. And this the more because this endowment is formed so that the holy order of clergy in Poland may be composed of good men—a thing which would be impossible if the clergy were to die of want of means. This, in any case, will not make the expenditure too great, nor surpass the intentions of the Founder of this endowment, because good works are its object, and I will also enlarge the fund from time to time to such an extent that I shall easily be able to make alterations as various cases may arise.

13. As I am not only the moving cause, but also the promoter of this good endowment, I expect that those who shall succeed me in the management thereof shall conduct all the correspondence in my name—Daniel Davisson—so that my good intentions may be known as a famous example to posterity.

14. With regard to the keeping of accounts of this endowment, I find that it should be done alternatively. If not, the bookkeeping, the management of the cash, papers, and so forth must be done as appointed in clause number 6. And

the box is to be brought to him who keeps the accounts for that year.

15. The present copy is taken out of a book bound in white parchment; and on the title-page thereof is written 'Dantzig, Anno 1688. February. This has been collated by me, a Notary, in the original order out of the aforesaid book. The words missing on page four, viz., 'Reformed church,' and on page five, the word 'son' have been inserted. In the last page in the original, the words 'my brother-in-law' have been struck out. The deed has been found to coincide with the original. This have I copied at the request of Mr. Daniel Gotlieb Davisson, and have annexed his written paper thereto.

Dantzig, April 29, 1779.

Place of
the Seal.

CARL SIGISMUND BOPPO,
Authorised Notary of His Sacred Majesty
the King of Poland.

April 4th,
1744.

¹MONSEIGNEUR,—J'ai bien reçu la Lettre datee le 10 Mars que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire touchant deux Sugets qu' Elle me vient recomander d'ont l'un est Robert Synclar et l'autre fils du Reverend Père Votre Pasteur avec Avis que dans le mois de June ils s'adresseront a Moi l'un pour aller à Edingburg et l'autre à Leyde tous deux pour y continuer leurs Etudes afin que je prenne soin de leur fournir ce qu'il faut pour faire ce voyage en quoi je ne manquerai pas, mais pour ce qui regarde la Pension de 25 qu' Elle demande par an en faveur de M. Synclar et de celui a Lisse je suis bien fâché que les capitaux ne le permettent point lesquels a l'Exemple de feu mon Oncle, M. E. Davisson, Je tache de conserver autant qu'il est possible. Quant à la Recomendation pour le Magistrat d' Edingburg J'en aurai soin comme aussi du Viatique de M. si m'est possible. J'attends Mr. Jurick ici au moi de May au plus tard. Au reste Je souhaite a Votre Excellence pour le Progress de la religion et pour le Bien de notre Eglise une longue et heureuse Vie et suis avec un tres profond Respect,

¹ This letter and those which follow it are in imperfect French, and with but few accents. It has been thought best to leave them as they were written.

Monseigneur, de Votre Excellence, le tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,

JEAN DANIEL CLERK.

Dansig, le 4 Avril 1744.

P.S.—Après avoir relu la lettre de Votre Excellence je remarque que Mr. Synclar est fils d'un Ecossais, comme le Testament fait en faveur des Etudians Polonais porte, que ceux de cette nation nées en Pologne doivent etre toujours preferes aux autres Je ferai en sorte que Mr. Mitecki aura 70 et M. Synclar 20 (zloty rouge) par an autrement Mr. Mitecki cedera la Place au dernier. J'attends d'abord une reponse de votre Excellence pour pouvoir regler tout.

[*Translation*]

MY LORD,—I have received your Excellency's letter dated March 10th, which your Excellency did me the honour to write touching two subjects which it recommends to me, of which the one is Robert Synclar and the other the son of the reverend father, your pastor, stating that they will apply to me in the month of June, the one to go to Edinburgh, and the other to Leyden, both in order to continue their studies, in order that I may take care to furnish them with the necessary for their journey—in which I will not fail. But with regard to the stipend of 25 red zloty per annum that your letter asks in Mr. Synclar's favour, and for him who is at Lisse, I regret very much that the capital does not admit thereof, for, following my uncle the late Mr. E. Davisson's example I try to preserve them as much as possible. As to the recommendation for the Magistrate of Edinburgh, I shall look after it as well as Mr. Synclair's travelling expenses, if possible. I expect Mr. Jurick here in the month of May at latest. For the rest, I wish your Excellency a long and happy life, for the progress of religion and for the good of our church, and I am, with very profound respect, My Lord's and your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN DANIEL CLERK.

Dantzic, April 4th, 1744.

P.S.—After having re-read your Excellency's letter, I remark that Mr. Synclar is the son of a Scotsman. As the will made in

the favour of Polish students says that those of that nation born in Poland ought always to have preference before others, I will arrange that Mr. Mitecki shall have 70 and Mr. Synclar 20 red zloty per annum. Otherwise, Mr. Mitecki shall cede his place to the latter. Before all, I await your Excellency's answer in order to be able to arrange everything.

October 8th, 1753. ¹ To the Brilliant and High-born Gentleman, the Starost.

In answer to the letter of the Well-born Gentlemen Seniors, handed to me by the student, Andrew Gojewski, I have the honour to inform your Excellencies that, much as I have wished it, I cannot give you any verbal proof, here in Dantzig.

You were kind enough to inquire after my health through Mr. Roesner. For which reason I have the honour to thank you heartily and to say that I hope your Excellency and your family may always enjoy the best of health. My mother charges me to send you her respects.—I remain, with the greatest respect, Your most humble servant,

D. G. DAVISON.

Dantzig, October 8th, 1753.

October 15th, 1776. ² To the Brilliant and High-born Starost.

BEFORE everything I must humbly beg your pardon that I did not immediately answer your letter of the 4th of last month; but I could not do so before because I was not at home, having gone into the country. I therefore have the honour to tell you that the carrier or shipper was not here to see me once during his stay in the town, neither did he apply to me after his departure about the money business in connection with the Reformed Commune of Little Poland. As far as I could find out afterwards, the reason for this is as follows:—

Mr. Gibson went in for commercial business, to which he is a total stranger. He turned against me one of my customers, who used to sell me his corn every year; besides this, he insulted also other local merchants in the most disgraceful way.

¹ Leszno Archives, vol. 86, f. 19.

² Leszno Archives, vol. 86, f. 88.

Evidently fearing that such behaviour would get him into legal trouble, he thought it much better not to show himself at all. This is the real reason why he preferred to go without the church money rather than give me satisfaction, or that I should protest against his conduct.

He alone is to blame for the expenses and damages the Reformed Church must suffer in order to get back the money. It would therefore be advisable for them to tell Mr. Gibson not to meddle with other people's affairs, and to behave here in a moral manner. If not, he may get paid back by the local merchants' guild in a very coarse way, which would be exceedingly unpleasant for him.

In accordance with your commands I herewith return the monies sent to this town, namely:—

In the year 1775 $\frac{1}{3}$ /m cap. 20/3. March (to pay) 16/m. cap. August 15. A. p. C. @ 7/m. cap. November 16th; to pay A. p. C. which makes a total of:—

In the year 1776 5% payable in March, 150.

„ „ 4% payable in August, 240.

Which makes altogether in ready money, 1060 Polish zloty.

On a bill *prima-secunda* on Hamburg, payable at 6 weeks from present date to Mr. Thomas Tomson, merchant and councillor, in Breslau, to the amount of 173 thalers, 32 f. According to the present rate of exchange at 182½ netto—which makes, in Dantzig money, 1055. 13.

In addition to this the factor takes 4 z. 17 grosz for the bill and for sending the money to Breslau.

Which altogether comes to a total of 1060 zloty, according to our money.

I ask you to kindly send me the receipt for this sum. It is to be feared that the local municipal bank will not be able to pay so regularly in future as business is getting worse and worse at present, and the town's income decreasing very rapidly. As even the Jews are doing less and less business every day, the town's receipts likewise suffer. And nothing but the present troublous times are to blame for this.

Commerce in general, banking and industries are rapidly going to ruin, so that the ordinary mortal has no chance of making any money.

Such bad times are driving people to the beggar's staff. Even as it is you meet so many beggars in the street that it is impossible to drive them off. We all pray daily that God may have mercy on us and help us, for otherwise we shall be lost.

In future I will try to do all business regularly, and to send your Excellency a regular report of what is going on.—Your most humble servant,

CHARLES ROSS.

Dantzig, October 15, 1776.

August 26th,
1777.

¹ To the Well-born Starost and Cousin.

In consequence of your Excellency's orders, and with great respect to the Little Polish Assembly, I will in the future endeavour that the small sums accruing annually from our municipal bank shall be paid in advance to Mr. Gibson, whom your Excellency has named, or to anybody else your Excellency may appoint. The receipts from the above-mentioned bank amount to, so far, 6000 Polish zloty. The capital, up to the 15th of this month, amounts to 7000 Polish zloty. The capital is payable on November 16th of the present year.

At present we are going through terrible times here, and under such sad conditions the municipal receipts do not come in regularly; and God only knows how things will be in the future.

In the meantime I will endeavour to get these receipts, in accordance with my orders.

Your Excellency was good enough to mention a legacy of 2000 Polish zloty in connection with a local citizen, Andrew Steiff. I therefore have the honour to inform you that, so far, I have received no orders in this matter, and did not even know anything about it. I therefore spoke to the man himself, who is alive at present, I found out that he himself certified to these 200 zloty. At the same time I found out that he destines the percentage on this capital, 100 zloty, for the use of the Little Polish Assembly. He used formerly to pay this to the shipper, Mr. Gibson, namely, down to the year 1769. From that date, nobody has applied to him. It would

¹ Leszno Archives, vol. 86, f. 94.

therefore be desirable to find out when I, or somebody else, will get orders to take over this money, namely, from the year 1770-1777 inclusive, which amounts, during eight years, to 800 Polish zloty. This capital of 2000 zloty he has probably bequeathed before his death to the Reformed Commune in Little Poland.

It hurts me very much to learn that your Excellency has been ill for so long, and has not yet quite recovered. God grant that you may recover your health as soon as possible and bless you with it till a ripe old age! that the Christian community may benefit by your Excellency's efforts as long as possible! I on my side will ask the Almighty to listen to my prayer.—Your Excellency's most humble servant,

CHARLES ROSS.

Dantzic, August 26, 1777.

MONSIEUR,—Nous ne savons pas si Vous Vous souviendrez avoir entendu que l'Eglise reformée de la petite Pologne envoyoit autre fois de trois ans en trois ans un ou deux etudiants a Edinbourg en Ecosse pour y etudier en Theologie. Les etudiants y subsistoient en partie d'un leg de Vingt livres sterling par an que la Ville d'Edinbourg leur faisoit payer annuellement en Vertu d'un Testament d'un certain monsieur Brown. Les conditions de ce Testament portent, que ce leg doit etre payé a des etudiants de Theologie reformée ou natifs de la petite Pologne, recommandes par Messieurs les Anciens de l'eglise ou a des etudiants reformés de Theologie d'une autre nation, mais egaleement pourvus des Recommendation de ces Messieurs, et les Administrateur de ce Testament sont autorises de donner cette pension annuelle a des Ecossois lorsqu'il n'arrive ni des etudians polonois, ni d'autres avec des Recommendations necessaires. Comme l'eloignement de l'Ecosse à la pologne est bien grande, on ne recevoit que rarement des nouvelles de la conduite de ces jeunes gens. Il en arriva, qu'ils devinrent Libertins et firent des dettes, on avoit de la peine de les faire revenir, quelques uns memes degouterent à la fin Messieurs Vos Predecesseurs de l'envie de profiter de la Liberalité de feu Monsieur Brown et d'envoyer leurs Jeunes compatriots dans un pais si eloigne de leur patrie.

Depuis une époque donc de 40 ans environ, la place de Polonois a Edinbourg est toujours occupé par des Ecossois mais nous savons certainement, que les administrateurs du Testament susdit distribueront de nouveau ces 20 Livres Sterling a des Theologiens recommandés par Messieurs les Anciens, sil en arrive.

Comme nous ne croyons pas que vous aviez envie de risquer presentement les memes inconveniens auxquels Messieurs Vos Predecesseurs estoient esposés en envoyant leurs etudiants en Ecosse Nous Vous prions Monsieur de proposer au Colege de Messieurs les Anciens de donner a notre egard une lettre de Recommendation aux Administrateurs du Testament de Monsieur Brown pour un jeune homme, Thomas Hay né a Dantzig et petit fils de feu Monsieur Hay, Ministre de l'Eglise Angloise de Notre Ville. Ce Jeune etudiant ira faire ces Etudes de Theologie à Edinbourg et n'ayant pas beaucoup de ces parents ce subside de 20 livres Sterling le mettroit un peu moins a l'etroit. Pourvu que les anciens respectables ne veuillent se servir de leurs Droits Eux memes il seroit un œuvre d'amour fraternelle envers un Confrère, de l'aider dans ces etudes par une Recommandation.

Nous sommes avec bien de l'estime, Messieurs, Vos très humbles Serviteurs,

JEAN D. CLERK.

D. G. DAVISSON.

Dantzig ce 6 Mars 1778.

[*Translation*]

SIR,—We do not know if you remember having heard that the Reformed Church in Little Poland used to send one or two students for periods of three years to Edinburgh in Scotland to study theology. The students partially subsisted on a legacy of twenty pounds per annum that the City of Edinburgh paid them yearly in virtue of the Will of a certain Mr. Brown. The conditions of this Will are that the legacy should be given to students of Theology, members of the Reformed Church, either natives of Little Poland, recommended by the Elders of the Church, or to Students of Reformed Theology from other countries, but likewise recommended by these gentlemen. And the Administrators of this Will are authorised to give

this annual bursary to Scotsmen when no Polish students apply, nor those of other nations with necessary Recommendations. As the distance between Scotland and Poland is very great, news of these young men's conduct was but rarely received. It sometimes happened that they became dissipated and contracted debts so that it was difficult to get them home again. Some even finally discouraged the Gentlemen, your Predecessors, from wishing to profit by the late Mr. Brown's liberality and sending their young compatriots to a country so far away from their home. Therefore the Poles' place at Edinburgh has been continually taken by Scotsmen for about 40 years. But we know for certain that the Administrators of the above-mentioned Will would again distribute these 20 pounds sterling among theologians recommended by the Elders, if any such arrived.

As we do not believe that you are inclined to risk now the same inconveniences to which the Gentlemen, your Predecessors, were exposed in sending their students to Scotland, we beg you, Sir, to Propose to the Synod that they may give a letter of Recommendation on our behalf to the Administrators of Mr. Brown's will for a young man, Thomas Hay, born at Dantzig, and grandson of Mr. Hay, Minister of the English Church in our town. This young student is going to study Theology at Edinburgh and, having but little from his parents, would be in less straitened circumstances by means of this subsidy of 20 pounds sterling. If the Respectable Elders do not wish to profit by their right it would be an act of brotherly love towards a confrere to help him in the pursuit of his studies by a recommendation.

We are, Sirs, with much esteem.—Your very humble
Servants,

JEAN D. CLERK.

D. G. DAVISSON.

Dantzig, March 6th, 1778.

¹ MONSIEUR,—Mr. le Predicateur Elsner me marque dans une lettre du 14 de Maj de Berlin que Messieurs les Venerables anciens ont oté à son fils la pension, qui lui est accordée jusqu'à

May 20th,
1779.

¹ Leszno Archives, No. 85, f. 111.

l'automne prochain. Je ne veux pas entrer dans les raisons que Messieurs Vos confreres aient d'agir de cette façon, cela ne me regarde pas, mais il me marque en meme tems et votre lettre même du 7 d'Avril l'annonce en quelque facon que la Venerable Synode se voit proposé de se faire envoyer toute la pension Annuelle en Pologne. Quoique je m'accomode a tout et que je sois pleinement persuadé, que V. E. et Messieurs Vos Confreres sachent mieux que nous autres ce qui convient au bien de Notre Eglise je ne scaurois me preter tout seul a cet arrangement sans consulter Mr. Clerk et tous ceux que lui succederont et qui succederont à moi. J'y risquerois beaucoup en faisant seul la chose.

Mon Conseil fidel dont je vous fais part en secret, est que Mrs. les Venerables Anciens attaquent tant Monsieur Clerck que moi ici pardevant les Magistrats pour qu'ils nous commendent de Vous envoyer tout la Somme annuelle. Je le proteste a V. E. que je ne m'y opposerais aucunement et je serai même ravi de pouvoir de cette façon me debarrasser d'une administration que j'ai eu depuis 28 [ans] accomplis par moi, mais dont j'ai toujours fait part a Mr. Clerk. Le Capital que Mr. Clerk me remit l'an 1750 au Mois de Janvier est le meme tous jours et meme il est augmenté. Je ne crois pas que le Magistrat de Dantzic vous fasse des difficultés pour qu'on abandonne le Capital entier à Votre disposition, pourvu que Mr. Clerk et moi en soient dechargés juridiquement. J'ai fait part de la circonstance marqué par Mr. Elsner à Mr. Clerk, il ne sera pas aussi facile que . . . En cas que Vous recevrez le Capital entier a Votre disposition Vous aurez a satisfaire les Etudians de l'Eglise de la Grande Pologne, tant pour les Subsidies Semestres, que pour ce qu'ils reçoivent extraordinairement, Vous aurez a satisfaire les Etudians de la Littouanie, qui ont reçu des viatiques de tems en tems.

Votre derniere lettre du 4 Maj dans la quelle Vous avez mis le Certificat de Messieurs les Venerables anciens m'a fait beaucoup de plaisir et je leur en ai de l'obligation. Quoique vous donniez au bienfait de Mon Grand Pere un nom bien different du sien et qui m'est tout a fait inconnu, je sois tres satisfait, que le corps Respectable ait voulu se preter a mes instances. Voici une copie exacte de l'ordonnance de mon Grand Pere.

Vous verez par là, quelque incomplète qu'elle soit, que l'unique but en fut de procurer des Predicateurs habiles à l'Eglise reformée de la Pologne, mes ce que me fache toujours contre mon Grand Pere c'est qu'il ne nomme pas lesquels des Reformées des Provinces de la Pologne aient à jouir de la plus grande partie de ce bienfait, on ne sçait pas si se sont les reformés de la petite ou de la Grande Pologne, tous deux pourroient pretendre egaleement, si l'usage n'avoit pas donné la preference aux Reformés de la petite Pologne. Mais pour ne pas etendre trop ma lettre je le repete a V. E. que je preterois volontierement mes offices pour contenter votre corps Venerable et pour me debarrasser d'une Administration en même tems, qui commence a peser furieusement. Je laisse à Votre Excellence et a Mrs. Vos Confreres de prendre les mesures convenables et prudents pour le bien de Notre Eglise. J'aurois de me debarrasser de cette charge il y a vingt ans. J'ai eu trop de patience.

Je vous recommande a Votre Excellence en vous suppliant d'assurer Messieurs les Venerables Anciens de mes respects et je sois avec attachement de Votre Excellence le tres humble serviteur,

DAVISSON.

de Dantzig, ce 20 de Mai 1779.

Comme il vous plait de nommer le bienfait d'un nom inconnu je suppose que l'instituteur ait été polonois et alors l'administration Vous est du plutot qu'a nous autres à Dantzig. Vous voyez que je sois equitable.

Dans l'ecrit que feu mon Pere a laissé sur le Leg et qui est un epitome de l'ordonnance de mon Grand Pere il ne dit pas un mot de quelque autre que de Mr. Daniel Davisson Senior.

A presens il seroit tems de nous attaquer. Pour retirer le capital entier de Dantzig il seroit difficile a Cause des pertes par la non valeur des Maisons dans ce tems malheureux, mais pour avoir la disposition libre, de le donner à celui a qui Vous avez le plus de Confiance, ce seroit de la justice, quoique mon Grand [père] le defende expressement. Pour moi j'en ai assez de toute cette administration.

C'est la mort aparemment qui a surpris mon grand Pere, avant que pouvoir ordonner quelque chose de certain. Il ne

nomme pas la Somme Annuelle. Il y a beaucoup des Testaments pieux pour des Etudiants, mais l'Executeurs ont les mains liés, Combien, quand, a qui il doit donner ; ici mon grand Pere nommes des Etudiants de Theologie reformée Polonois d'extraction Ecossoise entretien sur des Universites mais il n'indique pas de quel province de la Pologne, combien ils doivent avoir et combien de tems ; tout cela est arbitraire, ou un Administrateur chicaneur peut causer mille disputes. Il faut que mon Grand Pere ait cru tous les hommes etre aussi sincerés et religieux qu'il Etoit lui même. Mais hélas ils ne le sont pas ordinairement, principalement dans ce tems de fer d'aujourd'hui.

[*Translation.*]

SIR,—The Preacher Elsner tells me in a letter written in Berlin on May 14th, that the Venerable Seniors have taken from his son the stipend which was accorded to him until next autumn. I do not wish to enter into the reasons which your venerable conferes have for taking this step, but he also tells me at the same time, and even your letter of April 7th announces in some way, that the Venerable Synod proposes to have all the annual stipend sent into Poland. Although I accommodate myself to everything, and am fully persuaded that your Excellency and your confreres know better than we do what is best for our church, I could not lend myself to this arrangement without consulting Mr. Clerk and all who will succeed him and who will succeed me. I should risk much if I did the thing by myself. My faithful advice, which I impart to you in secrecy, is that the Venerable Seniors should attack Mr. Clerck as much as me before the magistrates here, so that they command us to send you the whole annual sum. I protest to your Excellency that I shall in no way oppose it, and that I even shall be ravished to rid myself in this way of an administration which I have fulfilled for twenty-eight years, but of which I have always given an account to Mr. Clerk. The capital which Mr. Clerk remitted to me in the year 1750, in the month of January, is always the same and has even increased. I do not think that the magistrate of Dantzic will put any difficulties in the way of your getting the whole

capital at your disposition, if only I and Mr. Clerk are relieved of it in a legal way. I have communicated the circumstance remarked on by Mr. Elsner to Mr. Clerk: he will not be so easy as In case you receive the whole capital for your own disposition you will have to satisfy the students belonging to the church in Great Poland, not only for the subsidies they receive every term but for their extra grants. You will have to satisfy the students of Lithuania, who have received travelling expenses from time to time.

Your last letter of May 4th, in which you put the Venerable Senior's certificate, gave me great pleasure, and I am under an obligation to them for it. Although you give quite a different name from his to my grandfather's benefit, and one that is quite unknown to me, I am very pleased that the worthy body was willing to lend itself to my requests.

I enclose an exact copy of my grandfather's ordinance. You will see thereby, although it is somewhat incomplete, that the sole aim thereof was to procure efficient preaching for the Reformed Church in Poland. What always makes me angry with my grandfather is that he does not mention which of the Reformed [Churches] in the Polish Provinces are to enjoy the greater part of his benefit: one does not know if they are the Reformed of Little or of Great Poland, both could claim equally if custom had not given the preference to the Reformed of Little Poland. But, in order not to make my letter too long, I repeat to your Excellency that I would willingly lend my services in order to satisfy your Venerable Body, and, at the same time, to get rid of an administration that begins to weigh terribly upon me. I leave it to your Excellency and your confreres to take prudent and suitable measures for the good of our church. I should have rid myself of this charge twenty years ago. I have been too patient.

I recommend myself to your Excellency in begging you to assure the Venerable Seniors of my respect, and I am with attachment, Your Excellency's very humble servant,

DAVISSON.

Dantzic, May 20th, 1779.

As it has pleased you to mention an unknown person's

benefit, I suppose that the founder was a Pole, and so the administration thereof belongs to you rather than to us here in Dantzig. You will see that I am just. In the writing which my father left about the legacy, which is an epitome of my grandfather's ordinance, he does not say a word about anybody else besides Mr. Daniel Davison, Senior. This would be the time to attack us. It would be difficult to withdraw the entire capital from Dantzig because of the losses owing to the worthlessness of house property in these unhappy times, but it would only be just to have free disposition thereof, and to give it to him in whom you place most confidence, although my grandfather expressly forbids it. As for myself, I have had enough of this administration: apparently death took my grandfather by surprise before he was able to command anything for certain. He does not mention the annual sum. There are many pious wills for students, but the executor has his hands tied as to how much, when, and to whom he is to give. Here my grandfather mentions theological students of the Reformed faith in Poland of Scottish extraction who are to receive aid at the universities; but he does not say from what Province of Poland, how much they should have, and for how long; all that is arbitrary so that a pettifogging administrator can cause a thousand disputes. My grandfather must have thought all men are as sincere and religious as he himself was. But, alas! they are not so as a rule, and especially in the iron times we have to-day.

February
24th, 1781.

¹ YOUR EXCELLENCY!—At the beginning of the present year I decided, after consulting with my colleagues and co-administrators of the fund, to cease from administering the capital set apart for bursaries for the use of theological students of the Reformed Faith in Little Poland, as I have already fulfilled the duties connected therewith for more than thirty years. My resignation was sent in before their Excellencies the Seniors' Secretary arrived here.

In this letter, Mr. John Daniel Claerk nominates² one of the

¹ Leszno Archives, vol. 86, p. 132.

² The letter is in John Clerk's handwriting. He signed himself D. G. Davison in accordance with the Founder's request—though Alex. Gibson seems to have only signed with his own name.

descendants of the founder's—Daniel Davisson, senior. This gentleman is Mr. Alexander Gibsone, the Consul for Great Britain in Dantzic. In introducing him to the Bulliand Synod, I recommend him most highly to your Excellencies. I assure you that I will try to deserve the confidence your Excellencies place in me, to the highest point.

Always ready to serve you, I have the honour to be. Your really devoted servant,

D. G. DAVISSON.

Dantzic, February 24th, 1781.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I received your Excellency's letter, dated May 29th, addressed to me and to the son of my sister, Barin Gibson. The English resident here brought it to you. I have the honour to tell you that the Councillor Davisson, my mother's cousin and my kinsman, left a legacy. I could not look after this legacy for want of time, so certain gentlemen do so in the name of the Reformed Community in Little Poland. Nevertheless, we have heard nothing about this legacy for several years lately; neither do we know what becomes of the monies derived therefrom. The Testator's wish is that this money, or rather the percentage derived from the fund, should be given to students going abroad to learn theology. The percentage amounts to about 40 red zloty yearly. But I am, nevertheless, certain that this interest has not been paid to anybody for the past three years and three-quarters, so that the total sum of 150 ducats has accumulated.

September
20th, 1781.

Your plenipotentiary, Colonel Tiedemann, always used to pay it in return for a receipt.

The capital could not get lost, because it was invested in mortgages on different houses. It may be that the interest thereon has not been paid on account of the bad times, and that Colonel Tiedeman has ceased to pay for that reason.

May God save us from such hard times and misfortunes! I wish this, your Excellencies, with all my heart.—Your humble servant,

JOHN CLAERK.

Dantzic, Sept. 20th, 1781.

— 20th, 1781. ¹ DEAR SIR,—By reason of our friendship I advise you to apply a second time to the Administrators of the Davisson Fund for payment. I warn you that, if you do not, the administrators will finally apply to the authorities at Dantzic—only one or two members need apply to get what they want.

They are trying their best to snatch the capital from the Poles and give it to the English chapel. You will, by the answer you get, at once be assured that this information is not false.—I remain, dear sir,

YOUR ACQUAINTANCE AND WELLWISHER.

20 — 1781.

To Mr. A. Gajewski, Minister of the Word of God, and Notary to the Dissidents' Synod at Tursko, at Stasow, near Tursko.

December 11th, 1781.

² YOUR EXCELLENCIES,—A year has passed since the 14th of October, when I last received news from the Elders of our Reformed Church in Little Poland. Your letter, which I received at one time, signed by the Synod's notary, assured me that, this year, at the meeting of the Dissidents at Thorn, the question touching the bursaries given to students studying abroad should be settled, and that I should immediately receive news of the decision resulting therefrom. Though this meeting did not take place, another did at Wengrow. I wait and wait for news, and in vain. I therefore ask you once more to let us, Administrators of the Davisson Fund, John Daniel Clerk, and myself, Daniel Gotlieb Davisson, know the results of your deliberations, as I am not alone in this matter, and the whole case must very shortly be prepared. I am very much astonished that your Excellencies put the matter off for so long.

I wrote to Mr. Thomas Tomson in Breslau, thinking that he would answer me; but he has answered me nothing at all.

¹ An anonymous letter, written in a feigned hand on an untidy-looking piece of paper.

² The letter is in German, but the address in French.

I therefore await your reply, asking that it may be sent to Tursko, whereas, did you send it elsewhere, I should have trouble in getting it. Sending you hearty and friendly greeting.—I remain, with deep respect, Your humble servant,

D. G. DAVISSON.

Dantzic, December 11th, 1781.

PRO MEMORIA.¹

October 17th,
1786.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your letter of July 17th, to the Administrators of the Reformed Church in Little Poland, addressed to General Tiedeman, we have the honour to give you the following information in connection with the Davidson Endowments.

The administrators of the endowment bearing the name of the Daniel Davidson Fund give, for the aid of divinity students :

1. One hundred red Polish zloty yearly.
2. And do not put any conditions whatever upon these bursaries.

In addition we must note that such stipendia are only given to poor divinity students.

Although the present administrators are ready to put their hands to anything which may lead to the above-mentioned bursaries being paid, at the same time it is their duty to act in strict accordance with the testator's—that is, their ancestor's—wishes, and also to facilitate any methods that may be used in order to keep to the conditions of the endowment.

The deed, as a matter of fact, only mentions one student who is to receive financial aid during the time he spends in studying at a university. Nevertheless, an additional clause says that, should the income derived from the interest increase in the course of time, it will be possible to send one more student abroad to pursue his studies. In this case it is our duty to give money to send another bursar away. In addition to this, we must remember to help the widows and orphans belonging to this Reformed Church here, in so far as our means allow, giving them a certain sum every year.

¹ Leszno Archives, vol. 86, p. 183.

The local administrators are especially bound to help people advanced in years, and to give them a pension for life.

It does not concern the present business to add that, if these above-mentioned people received help from former administrators of the fund, it must be observed that, in view of the daily occurrence of destitution amongst those belonging to this Commune of the Reformed faith, the administrators should take note of such cases and help, not only divinity students, but also the poor and aged mentioned above.

The books and ledgers prove that, from the very beginning help has been given to Polish students to the extent of 30, 60, 100, and 150 red Polish zloty ; and generally to each one for three consecutive years.

Although, as a matter of fact Samuel Stephen Milecki was given 70 red Polish zloty during three years, beginning from the year 1744, at the same time it is proved that there were fewer cases of destitution amongst the members of the Reformed Commune in Dantzic, and nobody here benefited by the bursary. The same thing also happened in the year 1753. Petroselin and Claudian from Leszno studied here and received together the sum of 800 red Polish zloty yearly. As to the changes which took place in the year 1788, we must say that, since there were no suitable candidates from Poland amongst divinity students, some boys were sent to Berlin from a totally foreign community, that is, from Bohemia. These enjoyed a total bursary of 60 red Polish zloty.

In the year 1771 we also allowed ourselves to make a small digression from the regulations of our fund, using 100 red Polish zloty in repairing and setting in order the various requisites. Afterwards this was not done at all. As there were no students of the Reformed Faith from Little Poland, help was given to the church of the Reformed Faith here, a little at first, but then a regular annuity of 40 red Polish zloty, which is paid to Colonel Tiedeman every year—in return for his receipt. In 1785 it was paid on December 10th.

Whilst informing your Excellencies, the seniors of the Reformed Church in Little Poland, of these matters we trust that you will not fail to approve of the way in which we administer the fund.

At the same time we wish that the bursaries of the Davison Fund may be given next December to both the students from Little Poland, that is, to Vladilas Radosz and N. N. Musonius, who have already finished their studies in the Joachimsthal School in Berlin, and are going to continue their education at an university.

We have likewise the honour to inform you that we are ready to depart from the custom we have hitherto observed, and to order the bursaries to present their certificates to your Excellencies.

We also agree, in accordance with your Excellencies' wishes, to discontinue the annual yearly payment of 40 red Polish zloty made to this Community. Instead of this, we will strictly adhere to the wishes of the founders, and pay, in accordance with the ancient custom, a stipendium to each of the above-mentioned students recommended by your Excellencies for three consecutive years. But as we have undertaken to build a granary when we came into office, and have also the repairing of a house in view, we have come to the conclusion that our means do not admit of our allowing 30 red zloty per annum to each candidate, or, that is 60 red zloty in all, for three consecutive years.

Nevertheless, we will do all in our power to carry out our obligations as well as our income allows. These students must present their receipts, and next year, that is, in 1797, they get the above-mentioned sum paid to them in advance.

Neither in the deed written by our great-grandfather, nor in the books kept by those gentlemen who preceded us as administrators, do we find any traces whatever of conditions touching the annual payment of a certain sum of money to the excellent gentlemen seniors. Therefore we flatter ourselves that your Excellencies will not exact the same any more.

Dantzic, October 17th, 1786.

C. F. GRALATH, D. G. WEICKHMANN.

Being the Administrators of Mr. Gotleb Dawidsohn.

Appointed thereto by the court of law, and administrating the fund established by Daniel Davisson *ad pias causas*.

April 6th,
1789.

¹ MONSIEUR, — J'ai eu l'Honneur de recevoir la Votre du 7 fevrier, avec la Quittance du Synode. C'est avec bien d'obligation de me l'Avoir procurée, que Je Vous renvoye celle de Votre Main, etant souverainement content de la derniere. Aussi ai je l'Honneur de joindre ici, un Pro Memoria de Messieurs les Administrateurs du Legatum Davissonianum en Reponse au Votre, que Je leurs avois remis. Vous trouverez ces Messieurs tout disposés a suivre pour l'avenir les Ordres du Synode et il ne dependra que de Lui, a y faire les arrangements necessaires.

Au Reste, Je ne vois pas que le Synode y gagneroit, S'il forçoit les Administrateur Juridiquement a presenter le Testament. Feu Mons. Klerk m'a dit plus d'une fois et Messieurs les Administrateurs d'aujourd'hui me disent la meme chose : Que ce n'est guerre moins qu'un Testament en forme, mais plutot rien qu'un simple Ecrit du Testateur Daniel Davisson, sans aucune Signature même, et qui ne tient son Authenticité que de l'Aveu de feu Mons. Klerk, que c'est ecrit de la main propre du Testateur Daniel Davisson.

Vous sentez donc bien, Monsieur, qu'un tel Instrument qui manque presque de toute forme, vaudroit tres peu en Justice, l'on risqueroit meme à la voir declarer nul par la Justice et que pourroit-il arriver de pire ? Selon mon idée, il vaudroit mieux de laisser la chose comme elle est, que de la forcer de ce coté la.

Toutefois il dependra du Synode ce qu'il Lui plait a faire la dessus ; pour moi Je suis pret à executer ses Ordres.

Je les attens avec les Votres, Mons ; ajant l'Honneur d'etre avec l'estime la plus distinguée,

Monsieur, Votre tres humble et tres obédient Serviteur,

J. D. TIEDEMANN.

Manupropria.

Mes Respects s'il Vous plait à Madame,
à Ruzsoczyn ce 26 Avril 1789.

Quand Vous me faites l'Honneur de m'écrire ayez la Bonté de me faire Savoir, ce que se passe en Matiere Militaire en Pologne, et ou se trouve actuellement le regiment de Raczynski.

¹ Original in German, to be found in Leszno Archives, vol. 85, p. 59.

[*Translation.*]

SIR,—I have the honour to receive your letter of February 7th with the Synod's receipt. I am very much obliged to you for having procured it, and return you the one made out in your own hand, being infinitely glad to have had the latter. I have also the honour to enclose a Pro Memoria, written by the administrators of the Davisson Legacy in reply to your letter, which I handed to them. You will find these gentlemen fully disposed to obey the orders of the Synod in future, and it now only depends upon that body to make the necessary arrangements.

For the rest, I do not see that the Synod will gain thereby if it force the administrators to produce the will by applying to the law. The late Mr. Klerk told me several times, and the present administrators say the same thing, namely, that it is not so much a formal will as a simple draft of one, drawn up by Daniel Davisson without even his signature, and that its authenticity depends only upon the late Mr. Clerk's assurance that it was written by the Testator's, Daniel Davisson's, own hand.

You must well feel, sir, that such an instrument, which lacks almost all form, is worth very little in the eyes of justice, one would even run the risk of seeing it declared to be null, and what worse thing could happen than that?

According to my ideas it would be much better to let the whole thing rest as it is rather than force it from that side.

In any case it will depend on what the Synod wishes to do in the matter. As for me, I am ready to execute its orders.

I await them, together with yours, sir. Having the honour to be, sir, with the most distinguished esteem.—Your very humble and obedient servant,

J. D. TIEDEMANN,
manupropria.

My respects, if you please, to madam.

Ruszczyń, April 6th, 1789.

When you do me the honour to write, be so kind as to let me know what is happening in military matters in Poland, and where the Raczynski regiment actually is.

April 19th, 1790. To the Brilliant and Well-born Secretary, Kahlen, Resident at the Court of the King of Poland as Envoy of the town of Dantzig.

April 19th, 1790.

PRO MEMORIA.

We, the undersigned, in the name of the local commune of the Reformed church in Little Poland, do herewith make answer to the letter in the form of a Memorandum written by the High-born Secretary, Kahlen, on February 22nd, and sent to General Ozarowski, Knight of the Order of St. Stanilas, touching the annual bursary from the Endowment founded by Daniel Dawisohn *ad pias causas*.

On December 19th, 1788, we detailed our relationship with the student Musioniusz, and declared that he will cease to enjoy any further benefits from the Fund, because he has already done so for three consecutive years. On March the 6th, the same student handed us a written paper of thanks, because he had still received help, although, according to the strict reading of the clauses of our Foundation, candidates may only enjoy help for three years. This was done, nevertheless, at the request of the Brilliant and Well-born General Ozarowski, and because there are no candidates for the bursary this year. For the rest, the student Waclaw Radoz himself presented a petition on March 14th, begging that he might be allowed to enjoy the bursary for one year more.

We are therefore ready to give him not only half of what he has hitherto received, but also that which his ex-colleague, Musonius, enjoyed. He will therefore have, in all, 60 red Polish zloty, or 180 Russian thalers, which have already been paid to him, on the twelfth of this month at Königsberg.

We therefore ask you to deign to inform the Brilliant and Well-born General Ozarowski of these facts, and also to ask him to be so kind as to nominate two new candidates from

Dantzig for next year, who shall in future enjoy the vacant bursaries.

Dantzig, April 19th, 1790.

CARL FRIEDRICH GRALATH.

D. G. WEICKHMANN.

The legal administrator of the Fund, *ad pias causas*, founded by Daniel Davidson, of Blessed Memory.

¹ In ancient times, up to the year 1700, many Scots, both May 28th, singly and in colonies, settled in Poland, especially preferring 1793. the towns of Dantzig, Lublin, Zamosc, Warsaw and Cracow.

These people collected monies for the up-keep of their clergy and places of worship. Most of them left Poland, because of the disturbances, and settled in Dantzig, where they also started funds for the same purpose.

Several of the Davisson family are now trying to take such money from the English Church and make it their own.

Therefore it is necessary to obtain all possible information, touching the conditions under which they lived in Poland and the conventions they made amongst themselves. To attain this end I send herewith a list containing several questions,² and trust that your Excellency will be so good as to allow them to be answered, and also to inform me of any facts touching them that may come to your knowledge. The expenses thus incurred shall be refunded to you in Warsaw.

I take the liberty to ask you to have the matter laid before Lieutenant-General von der Goetz of Grabionna, and hope that your Excellency will see your way to grant my request.— I have the honour to be, Your humble servant,

ALEXANDER GIBSON.

British Commissioner and Consul.

Dantzig, May 28th, 1793.

To the Synod of the Reformed Churches in Little Poland.

I SHOULD be much obliged if you could give me trustworthy

¹ Leszno Archives, vol. lxxxv. p. 68.

² These questions have been lost.—ED.

November
21th 1795.

information about the fund, which is managed by the Davidson family, because I have reasons for supposing that this fund has been collected by means of voluntary contributions. I therefore took the liberty of inquiring into this matter on May 28th, 1793, and wish to express my thanks for your dispatch of June 20th, 1793. The contents of the latter dispatch perfectly coincide with information I have since obtained, namely:—

(1) That the above-mentioned legacy has been founded for the sole benefit of the Synod of the Reformed Churches in Little Poland, for the purpose of granting stipends to theological students;

(2) And that David Ackenhead, who was the first founder of the fund, contributed a considerable sum of money towards it, and that Daniel Davidson and many other Scottish families gave money towards it.

As Daniel Davidson left Zamosc and established himself here, it is probable that the Synod, in order to have the money in safe keeping, transported it to this city, putting the management of the money into the hands of Davidson, who acted as ‘Provisor.’

As nobody was sent abroad to study theology, the money steadily increased until 1735, and, as Daniel Davidson was already dead, he was succeeded by his son, Emmanuel Davidson, who, together with John Claerke, acted till the 1742, after which year, the latter’s son, John Daniel Claerke, and David Gottlieb Davidson, were acting as ‘Provisors’ till the years 1781-1782, when Claerke, being sixty years of age, died, and I was appointed Provisor in his stead. On my receipt of the safe, I found the same in great disorder.

I tried to set the whole affair in order, but in vain, and tried to return the fund and all the documents relating thereto to Mr. Claerke.

He managed it, with the help of Nichenby, till the year 1785. After his death the management fell into the hands of Messers. S. T. Gralath and Daniel Gottlieb Weickmann, both of the Lutheran faith, and not the eldest descendants of the Davidson family. For this reason I am quarrelling with them at the present moment, because they have taken the

Daniel Davidsohn fund, and have ordered the books to be sent to them. In this way everything might have been lost, had I not put myself in opposition to them, as I was the one person who knew anything about the matter.

Amongst the various documents here there is not one original one, for amongst the account books there is only a copy of the document already published, which states that the capital is invested in mortgages, and that the interest accruing therefrom is paid as stipends to theological students coming from Little Poland, and that the eldest male descendants of the Davidsohn family, professing the reformed faith, are to be chosen as provisors. People have acted against these regulations in the most unruly way, quite indifferent to their responsibilities. Therefore, if the Reformed Synod supply me with the necessary documents, I will prove their authenticity in a proper manner, although this will be a difficult task, owing to the intrigues of the present 'Provisors.'

The documents necessary for this might easily be obtained from the deeds in the possession of the Synod, and are as follows :—

1. The original Foundation Deed, or a reliable, certified copy of the same.
2. Proofs as to how and from whom contributions were collected.
3. A copy of Daniel Dawidsohn's testamentary dispositions, of which, according to report, your Excellencies are in possession.
4. The Power of Attorney issued in the name of the Synod of Little Poland to Messers. Adam Elliot and John Aitkenson, directors of the Anglican Church here.

It is necessary to settle this question and to invest the money belonging to the fund in house property in the name of the Reformed Synod of Little Poland's foundation, and to control the same. It is always a doubtful business to put one's trust in private administration, especially if the Provisor's children happen to be taking part in such management. If the funds invested are entered in the mortgage books in the Provisor's name, they must be separated from the estate of the deceased every time a death occurs, and be translocated in the names of his heirs. And this was not done either by Daniel

Davidsohn, his son, Emmanuel, or the latter's son, Emmanuel Gotlieb Davidson, after his death.

In this way the capital, which is the property of the Reformed Synod in Little Poland, has always been entered in the mortgage books in the name of Daniel Davidson, and is now entered in the names of Gralath and Weickman, who have located it in their own names. Opportunity sometimes inclines the most honest men towards dishonesty. This case is a very grave one as far as the Synod is concerned, and therefore I ask you to lose no time but to send the documents asked for as soon as possible. I will endeavour to pay the expenses thus incurred out of the fund.

The capital for these stipends consists partly of ground and partly of money invested in mortgages. When Claerke administered the fund the total sum amounted to 68000 Polish zloty, or about 5400 ducats, this was in the year 1786. What it amounts to at present, with the added interest, I do not know ; but altogether it ought to be about 2000 ducats, from which the monies already paid to us ought to be deducted.

As I at first thought the capital had been formed by Scots I began to look after it. But as I now see that it belongs to the Synod of the Reformed Churches in Little Poland I am quite prepared to help this Synod, in order to save the capital, and likewise for the reason that Davidson's descendants have obtained the right to look after the administration thereof.

Therefore I await the documents required, hoping they will arrive as quickly as possible; also the Powers of Attorney namely :—

1. From the Foundation in Edinburgh.
2. From the Davidson Fund.

But, in order to bring the whole matter to a peaceful determination, if possible, I think it would be well for you, gentlemen, to write to the present Provisors of the fund—in accordance with the draft letter I have enclosed herewith, and to send me the ensuing correspondence. I, on my side, will endeavour to come to an understanding in the matter, which will be the best thing to do.—Your humble Servant,

ALEX. GIBSONE.

To their Excellencies, the Seniors of the Reformed Church
in Little Poland.

APPENDIX I

POLISH CURRENCY

IN order to guide us a little about the value of Polish coins, it is useful to find that Miss Baskerville tells us that '60 groszy = 2 zloty' (p. 87). The value of the latter can be found approximately from this extract from Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary* (1617).¹ 'The Polonians coyne gold Duckets of the same value with the Hungarian Duckets (whereof I have spoken among the moneys of Germany), and these Duckets at this day are given for seventy Polish grosh, which of late were worth no more than sixtie five. Venceslaus, King of Bohemia, was crowned King of Poland about the yeere 1300, who first brought silver money into Poland, namely, Bohemian groshen. (I meane those of silver, not the white grosh), which to this day are currant in Crakaw and those parts. For before that time the Polonians did traffick with little pieces of uncoined silver, and with exchange of skins and other commodities. At this day the Polonians, as well as the Germans, make all contracts by silver guldens, but have no such coyne stamped. Thirty Polish grosh make a silver gulden, and a doller at this day is worth fortie Polish grosh, at the least, which not long since was worth no more than thirtie five grosh, but to this day in contracts thirtie sixe Polish grosh make a doller, howsoever a doller in specie (that is, in kinde) be worth fortie grosh at the least. Three Pochannels make a Creitzev, and seven pochanels make a Polish and Bohemian groshen of silver. At Danske in Prussia (of old a province of Germany, but lately annexed to the Crowne of Poland), they coyne Hungarian dukets of gold (as they doe in Poland), and they have two coyne of gold, called Mitreis and half Mitreis. And I received of a merchant there, each Hungarian ducket, and each halfe mitreis, for a doller and a halfe with one sesling, and each mitreis for three dollers and two seslings.

¹ Vol. ii. pp. 153-154.

And thirtie sixe Polish grosh did there make a doller. But I remember that I did there change an Hungarian ducket for fiftie sixe Polonian grosh, which value passeth the former about a grosh and a halfe. For a sesling of Hamburg makes a Danish shilling, and that is little more than a half Polish grosh.' My friend M. A. de Guttry adds to this the following table:—

Grosz=3 *szelagi*=18 *denars* (a denar was the smallest piece of money and existed only till 1333).

Zloty (*florenus per mediam sexagenam seu florenus numeri polonialis*)=30 *grosze*.

Czerwony zloty=*dukat*=45 *grosze*. The value of this money changed in the years 1528-1650, from 45 *grosze* to 182 *grosze*. In the time of King John Sobieski (1674) a *czerwony zloty* had the value of 6 *zloty* 15 *grosze*.

The issue of *zloty* was in silver, that of *czerwony zloty* in gold.

Tynf=18 *grosze*.

Tynf dobry (a 'good' *tynf*)=38 *grosze*.

Of course the value of currency differed considerably at different times.

A. F. S.

APPENDIX II

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS¹ RELATING TO THE
FAMILIES OF CHALMERS AND ROSS.

Done on the Wednesday² before the Feast of the Presentation
of the B.V.M., A.D. 1648.

James
Chalmers
1648.

Compearing in person before the present session of the Worshipful Council of the city of Old Warsaw, the Unbelieving Abraham Markowicz, a Jew of Lublin, for himself and in name of Leuco Iukubowicz, a Jew dwelling in the town of Lenczna, for whose ratification he gives caution in the fullest legal form and binds himself on the security of his own estate, with the approval of the present Court did openly and willingly recognise that he acquits and pronounces free the Well-famed JAMES CZAMERS, a Scot, citizen of Brody, from the payment of a sum of 2664 Polish florins secured by a bond bearing the genuine signature of the foresaid James Czamers, in respect of which total a servant of the foresaid Czamers, the Honest John Porner, a Scot, had paid to him at Lublin 825 florins 3 grosz Polish, the amount being entered on the back of the bond, since the said bond along with other documents and articles has been forcibly and violently taken from him in the town of Rozen by certain soldiers commonly called Dragoons; undertaking on the security of his whole estate, by means of this his own Recognisance with regard to the premises, to grant warrandice should the said bond be found in the hands of any other person. (Signature.)—*Stara Warszawa (Warsaw Archives)*, 1648.

Text of an oath³ taken by the Well-famed ALEXANDER CZAMER, member of the Board of Twenty at Old Warsaw, and

Alexander
Chalmers,
14th Feb.
1681.

¹ Abstracts only are given, except when otherwise stated.

² 18th November.

³ Translated from the Polish.

presented by him in person to the Council of Old Warsaw for registration on 14th February 1681.

‘I, Alexander Czamer, of the Ancient Commune of Warsaw, swear by Almighty God and the Holy Trinity, being now in a place of trust, to be faithful and obedient to the Commonwealth at all times when my duties as an elder demand; to preserve the rights and privileges of the Ancient Borough of Warsaw, to attend the meetings as is the custom, and as the good of the Commonwealth may demand, and to lay all news before the mayor; to keep and not give up the secrets of the town, no matter what they may be, and to fulfill all my duties with faithfulness and conscientiousness, and not for gifts from friends, from fear, hatred, or anger, or other reasons which deter therefrom. So may God and the Passion of His Son help me.’—(Signed) JAN STANISLAS WITWICKI, Bishop of Kieff, Czernihoff, etc.

I have taken this oath of the Noble Alexander Czamer, upon which I set my seal, Stanilas Malachowski, by the order of His Majesty. This was performed in the Castle of Warsaw on the 14th day of January 1681.—*Warsaw Archives*.

Alexander
Chalmers,
3rd Jan.
1689.

On 3rd January 1689, before the Council of Warsaw, the Noble and Worshipful ALEXANDER CZAMMER, Counsellor and Treasurer of Warsaw, in the name of the magistrates and the whole community received from the Noble and Worshipful David Zappio, Councillor of Warsaw, and lodged with the Trustee of the Court the sum of 1500 Polish florins, in three sealed coffers, due to them by contract dated 13th December 1688, in respect of the said Zappio's occupation of a stone house in the street called Nowomiejska, the property of the city.—*Warsaw Archives*.

Alexander
Chalmers,
21st Aug.
1689.

Election of the Honourable ALEXANDER CZAMMER, Assessor of Warsaw, to be Councillor in place of the Noble and Worshipful Sebastian Szelert, deceased.

The Noble and Worshipful John Loupia, Mayor; Gerhard Withoff, Advocate; Augustin Herlem, Nicolas Perott, Thomas Jarkiewicz, Andrew Knable, Albert Bochekowics and Andrew Minish, Councillors of Warsaw, after conference in the

Town Hall thereof, on 21st August 1689, decided that notwithstanding the absence of two Councillors, Caspar Walter and John Czorn, on private business, at Grodno and Cracow respectively, such election would be valid. And although neither the Advocate, who withdrew after the production of a Letter from His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Gnesen to the Magistracy on the said Czammer's behalf, nor David Zapphio, a Councillor, would attend when specially summoned, the Council proceeded duly to elect by a majority, 'one who deserved well of the city,' the Worshipful Alexander Czammer, who thereupon took the customary oath and went to the seat appointed for him.—*Stara Warszawa*, Liber 46, f. 159.

The Mayor, Councillors, Advocate, and Board of Twenty, representing the community of Warsaw, make known that, being desirous of increasing the revenues of the city, and observing the unproductiveness of a certain piece of land within the city walls near the gate called Poboczna, behind the Red Tower, extending as far as the said walls, and 60 mercantile ells in width, which although the property of the city had for several years brought in no return, 'in consideration of the services rendered on so many occasions to the city by the Noble and Worshipful ALEXANDER CIAMMER, Councillor of Warsaw,' they have granted to him and his wife Christina and their successors the said piece of land in perpetuity for a payment of 20 Polish florins at Martinmas yearly, with free passage thereto through the foresaid gate, and immediate entry, undertaking on behalf of their successors never to evict them from the said piece of land, provided the yearly rent be paid into the city Treasury by the tenants.

Alexander
Chalmers,
3rd July
1690.

Done in the Town Hall of Warsaw on 3rd July 1690. Gerard Withoff, Mayor; Martin Martinsohn, Chief Assessor; John Tosacki, Senior Member of the Board of Twenty.—*Warsaw Archives*.

Two Assessors of Warsaw, the Honourable Martin Martensohn and John Hoffman, report to the Council that they proceeded, as deputed by the Noble and Worshipful Gerhard

Alexander
and Christina
Chalmers
1690.

Withoff, Mayor of Warsaw, to the piece of land granted to ALEXANDER CIAMMER and CHRISTINA his wife, and with due observance of all customary legal ceremony conferred upon them Right of Entry thereto, when the Honourable John Zageski, an officer of the Court, 'had thrice and, exceeding the requirements of the law, for a fourth time made proclamation in the city gate called Poboczna, and all interested had given their assent.'—Signatures.—*Warsaw Archives.*

Alexander
Chalmers.
22nd Feb.
1691.

On 22nd February 1691 the Well-born Francis Gryzbowski, Vice-captain of the Castle of Warsaw, proceeded to the Town Hall as deputed by the Illustrious and Noble Lord, John Bonaventure, Palatine in Krasne Krasinski of the Province of Warsaw, and therein elected Mayor of Warsaw the Noble and Worshipful ALEXANDER CZAMMER, Councillor, 'a man of weight by reason of a judgment both natural and acquired, and endowed with prudence and skill in the conduct of affairs, a lover of the public good, for long a defender of the ancient rights and privileges of the citizens; who by his meritorious administration at the Treasury for the full period of three years won the commendation of all.' On being elected, he took the customary oath in presence of Magistrates and people.—*Warsaw Archives.*

Alexander
Chalmers.
23rd Feb.
1692.

On 23rd February 1692 the Noble and Worshipful Magistrates and Councillors of Warsaw elected as Advocate or Judge Ordinary for the year 1692, by a majority, the Noble and Worshipful ALEXANDER CZAMER, 'already distinguished by his administration as Mayor; whose remarkable energy and skill in the conduct of difficult business had been of the greatest service to the city.' On being elected he took the customary oath.—*Warsaw Archives.*

Alexander
Chalmers.
May 1693.

The Eminent Peter Roberson, citizen and merchant of Cracow, comparing before the Council of Warsaw, recognizes that he conveys to the Noble and Worshipful ALEXANDER CZAMER, Councillor of Warsaw, and his successors, his title to the sum of 1306 florins 26 grosz of Prussian silver currency, being a debt contracted in his favour by the late Well-famed

Wilhelm Szmid, an inhabitant of Przymysl, merchant to the Court at Warsaw (as shown by a parchment bond dated 26th September 1678) for goods of various kinds, especially Holland goods, and not yet paid; also the bond itself, in ratification of the said CZAMER's claims upon the Recognizor, its deliverance to secure the Recognizor against further claim from him, even in the event of difficulty in exacting the said sum.—*Warsaw Archives.*

On 20th November 1693 the Noble and Worshipful Magistrates and Councillors of Warsaw elected by a majority to the Board of Twenty, out of two candidates presented to them by the said Board, the well-famed WILLIAM CZAMER,¹ a Patrician of Warsaw, 'a young man of integrity and excellent abilities.' On being elected he took the customary oath.—*Warsaw Archives.*

William
Chalmers.
20th Nov.
1693.

The Noble and Honourable CHRISTINA CZAMER, widow of the late Noble and Worshipful ALEXANDER CZAMER, Councillor of Warsaw, compearing in person before the Council of Warsaw supported by the Noble John Wardynski, her Tutor *ad hoc*, recognized that she owes to the Noble Alexander Allan, Captain in the Army of the Realm, and his successors, the sum of 2787 florins 23 grosz of good Prussian silver currency (counting 5 greater silver *sextones* to the florin, and 18 grosz to the *tyńfo* or *octo*,) being a debt contracted in her husband's lifetime; binding herself and her successors to make payment by the Feast of St. Bartholomew² of the following year (1708), and giving in mortgage, as security for the said sum, her entire estate moveable and immoveable, in particular her stone house at Warsaw in the Street of the Curved Wheel, entry thereto to be granted in event of failure to pay by the above date, after citation of the Recognizor and her successors to the present Court, and renouncing all means of protection from this writ. Krystina Czamerowa.³ Jan Wardijnski (as a friend).

Christina
Chalmers.
August
1707.

¹ A son of Alexander Chalmers.

² 24th August.

³ *-owa*, a Polish suffix meaning 'wife of.'

John
Chalmers.
24th July
1709.

On 24th July 1709 Creditors with claims against the estate of the late Well-famed JOHN CZAMER, a merchant dwelling in Warsaw, and of his heirs and successors, having been cited four weeks previously (23rd June) at the instance of the Noble Melchior Sztym, Clerk to the Treasury of the Realm, and of the Well-famed Christian Ross, Assessor of Warsaw, and of Tamer,¹ Clerek, Forest, Szeiners, Mortens, Sztuar, Tullie, Lomsdale, Kantz, Walter Lesle, Gilbert Major, and James Ross, merchants to the Court, likewise creditors of the said CZAMER, by a notice in writing affixed to the doors of the Town Hall by the Honourable John Drobnicki, an officer of the Court, to compear and state their claims, that after the liquidation of the said estate a settlement might be made, failed to compear, and have since proved insubordinate.—*Warsaw Archives.*

Inventory and Valuation of the estate left by the late Well-famed JOHN CZAMER, merchant to the Court.²

Made on 16th July 1709 at the instance of his creditors, in presence of the Honourable Christian Ross, Assessor of Warsaw, and the Prudent John Drobnicki, an officer of the Court, as deputed by the Noble and Worshipful James Szulcendorff, Mayor of Warsaw, in the stone house of the Honourable John Wemmer, merchant and citizen of Warsaw, wherein the death of the foresaid CZAMER occurred.

Goods.

20 pieces of Dantzic cloth @ 24 florins good money.

	Florins	490
1 piece ditto.	24	15
5 pieces of English stuff @ 58 florins	290	
2 pieces of scarlet crape @ 40	80	
{ 1 piece of black china [silk ?]		
{ N. 1541. B. 48 @ 68	108	24

¹ The various forms of certain of these names, at the end of the Inventory which follows, should be noted.

² In Polish.

1 Piece of black china. N. 317	.	.	.	Florins	177·27
1 packet of black silk 97½ ells	.	.	.	"	78
1 piece of English serge.	.	.	.	"	3
1 " " "	.	.	.	"	30
2 pieces of silk at 30 florins	.	.	.	"	60
2 pieces of red 'lux'	.	.	.	"	62·12
1 piece of red etamine	.	.	.	"	36
5 " coloured "	.	.	.	"	120
1 piece of taffe	}	2 pieces	.	.	62
1 piece of Barnay			.	.	
1 piece of black crape	.	.	.	"	33
4 half-silk handkerchiefs @ fl. 12	.	.	.	"	48
10 pieces of silk cords. No. 4. @ fl. 6	.	.	.	"	60
7 " " " No. 5. @ fl. 7	.	.	.	"	49
8 " baggage covers @ fl. 8	.	.	.	"	64
2 " small ditto. @ f. 27	.	.	.	"	52·26
1 " ordinary ditto. @ fl. 22	.	.	.	"	21·8
2 " same with big flowers @ 23	.	.	.	"	45·18
1 piece of Dantzig stuff, 71½ ells @ 11½	.	.	.	"	27·24
44 Kopy [a Kopa = 60] of Dantzig thread @ 30	.	.	.	"	44
3 pieces of stuff, No. 3	}	4 pieces	.	.	9·10
1 " " No. 3½ @ 70			.	.	
2 pieces gagoon No. 8	}	9 pieces	.	.	36
7 " " No. 8			.	.	
1 " " No. 5	.	.	.	"	3
3 pieces half-silk stuff @ 2 fl. 6	.	.	.	"	18
3 dozens of Roman cuffs @ 12	.	.	.	"	36
1 piece of red cloth, 24 ells @ 20 grosz	.	.	.	"	30·20
24 ells of Tachron [?] @ fl. 7	.	.	.	"	168
134 pounds of cotton	.	.	.	"	80·12
1 piece grey English serge	.	.	.	"	30
3 pieces of dimity	.	.	.	"	126
1 piece black serge.	.	.	.	"	98·10
5 Kopy of Dantzig thread	.	.	.	"	3
1 piece of grizette	.	.	.	"	28·24
28½ ells of black castor	.	.	.	"	76
2 piece of baggage cloth @ 9 fl.	.	.	.	"	18
1 piece of gaboon. No. 8.	.	.	.	"	5
4 " " No. 4 @ 3	.	.	.	"	9

12 silk tassels @ fl. 3	Florins	36
5 pairs men's cuffs	"	3
1 $\frac{5}{8}$ dozen black worsted stockings	"	3.6
1 pair men's sky-blue ditto.	"	4
2 doz. dark-blue fronts @ 36 grosz	"	72
2 ,, ditto. worse quality	"	60
1 pair black stockings	"	2
1 white ditto. @ 12 florins	"	12
7 blue ditto. @ 3	"	21
6 yellow ditto. @ 3	"	18
5 pieces silk cord No. 2 @ fl. 3	"	15
2 pairs mens pink stockings @ 1 fl. 45 gr.	"	3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ simple grey ditto. @ 10	"	15
4 black cuffs @ fl. 2	"	8
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen cuffs with fur @ 10 grosz	"	6
113 ells of braid @ 6 grosz	"	22.8
1 piece ditto.	"	9
7 ells of Bombay	"	1.12
9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ells striped gauze	"	22.6
40 ells blue tape	"	4
21 ells silk galloon, No. 8, fl. 2	}	5.15
25 ,, blue tape		
26 ,, narrow ,,		
2 pieces narrow braid	"	3
35 ells tape	"	2.10

Total, in good money	Florins	3330.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Cupboard <i>alias</i> desk	Florins	40
Spoons	"	1
Black cupboard and 1 stool	"	8
Third cupboard with books	"	129
All the books.		
Dantzig chair with arms, gilded leather, and two stools with ditto. leather	"	15
Table	"	5
Table	"	6
Round table with two chandeliers	"	10
Small table with an oval top	"	4
English bed	"	60

2 black Paris tablets	Florins	6
Hat box	„	3
Chair with two stools	„	36
Desk <i>alias</i> writing cupboard	„	5
An old black box—empty	„	2
Picture with gold frame	„	12
A little barrel with lead screw	„	2
Hangings (old)	„	15
„ woollen	„	6
A stone ewer	„	2
Two small wooden tables	„	2
Two leather chairs	„	75
Chest for silver	„	18
In tynf money	„	448
In good money	„	268·4

Total in good money . . . Florins 3616·25

Claimants to Mr. John Chalmers fortunes are :—

Mr. Sztym, according to the obligations of the late Mr. Czamer claims	Florins	720
Mr. Christian Ross	„	490
Messrs. Tarner and Clerek [? Turner and Clerk]	„	408
Mr. Foset	„	468·6
Messrs. Szemens and Martens	„	364·15
Mr. Sztuart [Stuart]	„	998·13
Mr. Tullie	„	305
Doctor Lomsdale	„	100
Doctor Kantz	„	25·4
Mr. Walter Leslie, Junior	„	30·8
Mr. Gilbert Major, about	„	70
Mr. Jacob Ross	„	11·8

Total in good money . . . Florins 3991·15

Mr. Bendict Wemmer for lodging and shop, according to agreement	„	80
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Alexander
Chalmers.
22nd Feb.
1716.

On 22nd February 1716 the Noble and Worshipful Magistrates and Councillors of Warsaw elected as Advocate for the current year the Noble and Worshipful ALEXANDER CZAMER, a Councillor of the city, who took the customary oath on election.—*Warsaw Archives.*

Christina
Chalmers.
Alexander
Ross.
1712.

¹ AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, ETC.—We make known, etc., That compearing in person before the Chief Chancery of our Realm, the Noble Alexander Ross presented for engrossment in its Acts Letters of Recognizances and of one Attestation in his favour, craving that they be adopted. Of these Recognizances and of one parchment Writ the terms are as follows:—

My parchment, signed below, is given to Alexander Ross or his representative. That I after an honest reckoning remain in his debt to the real and true amount of one thousand six hundred and five zloty and twenty grosz and one, that is to say 1605 and 21 grosz, in good Prussian money, counting in every zloty at the rate of five six-grosz pieces, which sum of good money, as I cannot pay it out at the present time, I oblige myself, with my successors, please God, in a year from the present date of this parchment, without any delay and counting legal dates, to pay to the said Mr. Alexander Ross, or his bearer, or his plenipotentiary. And if I do not pay him by the appointed date, then for better condition and for his safety I will declare the above-mentioned sum in the Municipal-Council Books of Warsaw in an authentic manner, and declare that debt as a real and true one, giving as security my property, real and moveable, and if I were to sell my personal property, the stone house standing in the Krzywe Kolo, in Warsaw, from the proceeds of that sale I must pay to the said Mr. Ross or his bearers of this parchment, before all other creditors, the above-mentioned sum, and I put myself under the obligation to place upon my successors the duty of fulfilling this obligation, and I submit to all the costs which the said gentleman or the legal bearer of his parchment may incur in connection with this matter. This happened in Warsaw on the 10th of June in

¹ A translation. The original in Latin and Polish mixed.

the year 1712. (Signed) KRIJSTINA CZAMEROWA, Alexander Leslie (as a witness), John Golanowski (as a witness).

The matter of the other certification is as follows:—I know, from the signature below, that rifles were bought in Berlin from Mr. Alexander Ross. Item, from this same gentleman, for the ordering of 250 carabines in Cekawiec in Cracow I owe nineteen thousand tynfy, which I bind myself to pay, either to the gentleman himself or the bearer of this paper, please God, by the Feast of St. John, upon which I sign my name. This happened in Cracow on the 25th of April 1710.

MIER.

The matter of the attestation is as follows:—To all whom it may concern to know: Whereas a difference has arisen in the commercial accounts between Mr. Roberson Lau and Mr. Alexander Ross: Therefore these litigants were agreeable, in the first place, to a friendly decision by means of a compromise, to which they invited Mr. Dupert, General Commissioner of the Republic's Customs, as chief Arbiter, with a condition to the effect that both parties would agree to whatever the Chief Arbiter with the other Arbiters might decide. We thereupon held conclave to effect a compromise between the adversaries, so that a difference of opinion arose between the Chief Arbiter and the other arbiters, and as a few decided that some of Mr. Ross's sums were against the laws of the kingdom, therefore the Arbiters could not agree with the Chief Arbiter as to the verdict. Already at a very advanced hour of the night this postponed their deliberations to the next day. And the Chief Arbiter, on account of public amusements, could not determine the meeting for the next days. We likewise cannot stay longer in Warsaw; partly because of the public charges laid upon us and partly because of other private and pressing business we must go away from here. We give our assurance to Mr. Ross that if, by the endeavours of Mr. Law, the Chief Arbiter and the other Arbiters should pronounce a verdict, then this verdict shall be null and void; because without us and our consent, yea, in our absence, it would be by the endeavours of an interested party and because the verdict of an incomplete number of Arbiters should be considered of no effect. This same assurance, for the knowledge and belief of

all, we sign with our own hands at Warsaw, 12 May 1712. ALEX. ALLAN, Over-lieutenant of His Majesty's Army (Place of the Seal). ALEXANDER REID (Place of the Seal).—*Warsaw Chief Archives, in the Annals of Old Warsaw.*

Christian
Ross.
4th Feb.
1699.

The Well-famed CHRISTIAN ROSS, merchant and citizen of Warsaw, on the promotion of the Honourable John Rudolf to be Assessor, was elected to the Board of Twenty by the Magistrates and Council. On election he presented himself before them in compliance with a Constitution relating to bribery; but they did not enforce it, and returned to him his deposit, thereafter admitting him to the oath and assigning him his proper seat among the Board of Twenty.

Alexander
Ross, 1710.

Done at Dantzig on the Saturday before the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 20th December 1710.¹

AUGUSTUS THE SECOND, King of Poland, etc.

We made known, etc., That compearing in person before the present Session of the Greater Chancery of our Realm, the Worshipful Alexander Ross,² citizen and merchant of Dantzig, presented and offered for registration our Letters of Protection, to this effect:—

Augustus the Second, by the Grace of God King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, etc., to the governors of the towns of our Kingdom and the Provinces belonging thereto, being above the citizens of the knightly class and all conditions of people who are, by our grace, subjects of our kingdom.

¹ In Latin and Polish mixed.

² In 1699, 1701, and 1712, Alexander Ross was registered as a communicant of the Tursk Assembly. A Mrs. Ross is also mentioned as being a member during the same years. In 1719, Alexander Ross, 'Junior,' communicated.

On March 15th, 1699, the body of William Ross was taken to Tursk, from Cracow, for burial. In the same register is this entry: '1707, Easter Saturday. I buried the body of Mr. William Ross, who was killed near Myslenice.'

The annals of the Cracow Protestant Assembly for 1758 mention a legacy left by one Charles Ross, without stating the amount, or the purpose. In a letter dated 1780, written from Dantzig by one Gruszczynski to Pastor Gajewski, notary of the Reformed Church in Little Poland, a will of Charles Ross, by which the little Polish churches appear to have benefited, is mentioned. Ross's heir was a Councillor Bastyn. The legacy was put into Mr. Tepper's bank. The amount was 4000 florins.

Not without our great indignation have we learned at manifold times, through the supplications of poor people, that those employed by the treasury of our Republic treat those entering our good kingdom regardless of our laws, and do not indemnify the damage done to our and the Republic's Treasury, whence, for the sake of extortion, the Customs, at manifold times, unjustly and voraciously fall upon the Crown merchants and other poor people who, unable to bear these unjust charges laid upon them, must avoid the customs; whereby the duties, which might be given to our and the Republic's Treasury, go into other hands.

Therefore, to prevent all inconvenience and damage to the Republic, whereas we have been told that the noble ALEXANDER Ross, Elder Citizen and Merchant of Dantzic doth at certain times send his son to certain countries and especially to Hungary for wine, and likewise his apprentice, we take him under our Royal and complete protection in order that he may bring his merchandise without any let, hindrance, or molestation whatsoever. We desire that none of your servants in places set aside for taking customs shall dare to take the least amount more than that prescribed by our laws and ancient usage as duty on his merchandise, and that they should not allow the least extortion or illegal charge upon his merchandise and wine whether by land or whether by water; and this under pain of losing their place at the customs and of paying a penalty of four thousand red zloty, of which our Royal Treasury shall take one half and the other half shall go towards paying the Royal Army. Such is the penalty for violating this letter of ours to be paid by every guilty one, and he shall be instantly brought before our own Royal Court of Justice. And whereas there are those who, forbidden by the laws of the kingdom, still run after some merchants and the others for revenge, thereby hurting the innocent by illegal means; therefore no citizen of noble class on any protest whatsoever shall dare to stand in the way of the above-mentioned Alexander Ross or his apprentice with the object of plundering him, because we shall hold such a one responsible under the rigour of the above command.

This Our letter of Protection we order all the Governors of

Our towns to publish and further to give to the above-mentioned Noble Ross their full help and protection.

Given at Dantzic on the 11th day of December A.D. 1710, the fourteenth year of our Reign. AUGUSTUS REX.

[Seal of the Greater Chancery of the Realm.]

These Letters of Protection we have authorised to be adopted in the present Acts, and authentic extract thereof to be delivered to the party demanding the same.

In witness whereof, etc.—*Warsaw Archives.*

Alexander
Ross.
18th July
1712.

Augustus the Second makes known that in presence of the Session of the Chancery of the Realm, the Noble ALEXANDER Ross, merchant to the Court, recognised that he appointed the Noble John Iness his Attorney and Mandatary, 'giving and granting to him full faculty and general power to claim and recover lawfully in a competent court from their successors a certain debt in favour of the constituent contracted by the late Honourable Philip Saccres, Assessor of Warsaw, and his wife, and to uplift the sum due, and to grant them a receipt therefor; and in so far as it might be necessary to institute a process for the said debt, to assume, appoint and substitute in his place another attorney to prosecute this suit, with general faculty to act, prosecute, offer his oath, move for decrees, and to accept them if favourable, but if unfavourable to appeal to a higher court, and pursue the appeal,' undertaking to accept as valid all lawful acts of the said attorney or his substitute.

Alexander
Ross.
18th June
1712.

At Warsaw on 18th June, 1712. Augustus the Second makes known that in presence of the Session of the Chancery of the Realm, the Noble ALEXANDER Ross, merchant to the Court, for himself and in name of Sophia French his wife, recognised that he granted to Martin Zamoyski, Captain of Bolechow, in perpetuity, 'his own stone house built and situate in the centre of the square in the city of Tarnow, called French's House, acquired by the granter in name of dowry with his foresaid wife, and still possessed by him, with all his proprietary and hereditary rights thereto in their entirety, and all the buildings, furnaces, rooms, vaults, cellars,

kitchens and yards of the said stone house, and with the use, enjoyment, profits and advantages, and all the pertinents in general belonging thereto,' reserving nothing for himself or his successors, and securing the said Zamoyski against all impediments arising from claims to the house by undertaking to defray the costs of such out of his own estate, under penalty of 4000 Polish florins for contravention of this writ.

Augustus the Second makes known that in presence of the Chancery of the Realm the Noble ALEXANDER ROSS, merchant to the Court, recognised 'that he granted and resigned to the Venerable William Roberson, Clerk to the Canon of Posen, and Secretary to the Chancery of the Lesser Seal of the Realm, two sums, one of 1300 tynfy acknowledged clearly due by the Noble and Honourable Magistracy of Cracow, and liquidated or secured in the registers of that city, for wine supplied by the Granter for the public needs of the said Noble Magistracy of Cracow; the other a sum of 1115 tynfy accruing and due to the Granter from the High-born Stephen Majchrowicz, His Majesty's Secretary, and Clerk to the Session of the Lesser Chancery of the Realm,' renouncing for himself and his successors all title or claim to the said sums.¹

Alexander
Ross.
18th July
1712.

¹ No note appears as to where these papers about the Ross family were found. Most likely they are among the Warsaw archives.

APPENDIX III

CRACOW DOCUMENTS

[*This fragment¹ relates to the religious disputes in Cracow.*]

'In the same year, 1647, during the time of the Ascension of Our Lord, fearing the criminal assaults of the students, nearly all the Cracow citizens of the evangelical confession had left Cracow for different places, in order to get out of danger. Amongst them was Mrs. Susanna Thor,² who went to Lucianowice, where she stayed for a week, then, understanding that all was quiet in Cracow, she returned on the Sunday morning following the Ascension of Our Lord. But, unexpectedly, the mob was having meetings and riots during this time, and on June 5th, on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide, at 22 o'clock (on the full clock) several hundred people, gathering together, ran rapidly towards the stone house of Mr. William Thor, merchant and citizen of Cracow, in the Bracka St., who, having gone to Hungary on merchants' business some weeks before, was still away when this tumult occurred. There lived with the above-mentioned Mr. Thor a certain young man named Samuel Ceir, an evangelist, born in Novopol, who taught his children privately, and who, as he studied as well, frequented the Cracow Academy. This one, seeing that the students were rioting, and noticing (though not at once) that they were making for Mr. Thor's house, ran before them as quickly as possible, the doors of the house being open, since no assault was expected. Some neighbours, though of different confession, seeing how near was this huge

¹ Translated from the Polish.

² She was born Susan Oscen, and married to William Thor at Cracow in 1629. In 1645 one Elizabeth 'Tor' married Richard Gordon, in the same town.

crowd of assaulters, cried out, 'Shut the door, Mrs. Thor, shut the door!' At their cry the merchant's wife, Mrs. Susan Thor, looking out of the door into the street, saw her children's governor, Mr. Samuel Ceir, almost falling at the threshold, and, close behind him, a mob of many people, struggling. Scarcely had the youth jumped into the house when the door was shut and those who were within fastened and barricaded it as well as they could; then the mob, amongst whom were riotous students, fell upon the house, first throwing stones, as if they were hail, from all directions at the doors and windows, which latter they broke; during which storm one of the mob of students, who urged the others on the most, not seeing whence the shot came, was killed the first. Then some of this riotous mob, seeing that the house-door was well barricaded, tried to force it with sticks, whilst others stormed, and others again, taking the gutter that lay in the street, and pushing it with great force, knocked it against the door like a battering-ram, trying to get into the house by means of this violent storming. Already the doors began to move on their weakened hinges and to give way, when, by God's strange Providence, one of Mr. Wisniowiecki's servants, who studied at the Cracow Academy, a good friend of Mr. Thor's, ran to the *Wojewoda's* Dragoons, who were standing before the *Wojewoda's* palace, and told them about the mob, begging their captain to go to the rescue and disperse the tumult. The captain and his dragoons ran up just when they had struck the door with the gutter for the third time; and, on seeing them from afar, they threw away the gutter and ran away to the Franciscan cemetery, stoning the Dragoons, some of whom they wounded. Then the captain ordered his dragoons to fire, and they shot two at once, before the church. The footguards at the castle fell on with their captain, attacking this mob from the back, at the other side of the cemetery; there they wounded several with swords and dispersed the tumult. But they began to form again, some in the Oolembia St., others in the market-place. But the dragoons, when they saw it, again dispersed them, so that barely three of them remained together. Then came twilight and night, when the footguards went from the Bracka St. to the town hall, and the dragoons to the Swedish

gate, all the others being closed. That night passed quietly. But next day, on Thursday the 6th of June, from the early morning, the mendicants began to gather in the Bracka St. and students as well; and the crowd began to stare at the house. Then, when this riotous crowd began to throw stones, the captain fell upon them with a few dragoons and drove the whole mob into the Franciscans' Church, the doors of which were open; and when the students threw stones therefrom at the dragoons, some dragoons fired at them in the church doorway, but did not hurt one of them, only the balls went into the church walls, and, having this chance, the Franciscan friars did make protests and threats against the evangelical citizens for outraging their Holy Place (though, at the time, not one of them dared show himself). But the gentlemen elders of the Cracow Assembly, fearing further legal difficulties, gave them six hundred zloty, so that they should shut their mouths. On that same day, when the dragoons had gone, they made assaults on the houses of Mr. Jacob Karmichael, Mr. George Hensler, and Mr. George Hankowicz, citizens and merchants of Cracow. In the two first they broke the windows, in the third they broke the wooden doors from the cellar into the street; they looted the wood that was there and carried it round to various schools. Whilst this tumult was raging on the Thursday, Mrs. Thor and her eldest daughter, in fear of more danger, went secretly by roofs and walls of neighbouring houses to a neighbour, by whom she was kindly received and hidden during several hours, not daring to show herself. Of the two younger ones, one hid with a seamstress, during the tumult, and another somewhere else, with a friend. On the third day, Friday the 7th of June, they again gathered before Mr. Thor's house and began to storm it; but the captain of the castle sent five men with muskets, who drove them all away. Then, at nine o'clock of the same day, on the half clock, they brought the dead student out of the Franciscan church, to bury him; and all the students went to this funeral procession, standing before and behind the coffin, calling out about their dead comrade. And what they said was: that the captain at the castle (they mentioned his name) had killed and murdered an innocent

student, being hired by William Thor (who was then in Hungary, many miles away from Cracow), putting a shameful libel on those who were in hiding either in that house, which they stormed for three days, or elsewhere, having their only defence in fervent prayer to the Lord God, and awaiting nothing else but death and the dispersal of their goods. When they set up this hue and cry about their dead comrade at the funeral procession, four dragoons fired at them with muskets, and, alarmed thereby, many of them ran away from the funeral procession. But those who were still shut up in Mr. Thor's house, seeing the huge funeral procession from the roof, and hearing the shots, and fearing that they, becoming riotous, might attack the house again, yet more forcibly, escaped in fear over several roofs to neighbours' houses.'

[*In another part of his Kronika Wengierski gives this text of the discharge, whereby the various suits in connection with the tumult were brought to an end.*]

Comparentes personaliter coram Officio et Actis praesentibus Capit. Cracovien. Reverendi Adamus Raczewic et Stanislaus Osydowski, Juris utriusque in Alma Academia Cracovien. Professores, tum Excellentes Florianus Lepiecki Collega Minor, Joannes Suprawski Artium et Philosophiae Doctor, et Nobilis Stanislaus Bronikowski, Philosophiae et Juris Studiosus, atque Thomas Walinski Universitatis ejusdem Academiae Cracovien. Bedellus juratus, suo et totius praedictae Universitatis Almae Academiae Cracoviensis nomine, pro cujus ratihabitione cavent ac se praesentes inscribunt, Recedendo a Terris Districtibus Foro Jure Juribus Jurisdictionibusque suis quibusvis propriis et competent., se vero cum successoribus ac succedaneis suis bonisque suis omnibus Jurisdictioni officii praesentis, quod ad actum praesentem pertinet, totaliter et plenarie incorporando atque subjiciendo, palam libere ac per expressum recognoverunt, et quilibet illorum suo pro interesse recognoscit: Quia ipsi habita infra scripta recognoscendi a Magnifico Jacobo Vitellio Canonico Cracoviensi S. S. Theologiae Doctore et Almae Academiae Cracoviensis Rectore, atque Universitate tota ejusdem Academiae Cracoviensis Plenipotentia, Famatos Wilhelmum Thori, Casparum Ekkarl, Wilhelm Huyson, Jacobum Karmichel, Benedictum Kesler, Arnoldum Mercatorem,

Joannem Magerhöfer, Zacheum Kestner, Joannem seu Vicentium et Paulum Liscovicios, Lucam Synuk, Fridericum Puppe, Georgium Krugshang, Christophorum Wolfel, Georgium Hirschman, Gerhardum Delene, Georgium Hensler, Alexandrum Dixon, Georgium Vitel, Joannem Dukiet, Georgium Haukovic, Michaellem Kraus, Robertum Blackhal, Bartholomeum Brunsvick, Jacobum Cramer,¹ Hermanum Zelmanum, nec non universos Scotos Mercatores et Cives Cracovienses, tum Nobiles Joannem Szpadowski, Andream Zakrzewski, Stanislaum Roznowski, Paulum Czechovic, atque Isztwan Hungarum, Buldyzar, Paulum Sass de Protestationibus quibusvis, coram officio et quibuscunque actis, in quovis verborum sensum, occasione quarumcunque rerum injuriarum violentarum factis, tum et de Causis et Actionibus Judiciariis ad quodcunque judicium et officium Regni vigore earundem protestationum ex instantia tam ejusdem Magnifici Rectoris, quam totius Universitatis Almae Academiae Cracoviensis personis supra scriptis institutis, et per viam motionis ad Judicia Tribunalitia Regni devolutis, in quovis puncto et gradu Juris dependentibus, tum de aliis quibusvis injuriis damnis et praetensionibus ad diem hodiernam quovis modo intercadentibus, idque inhaerendo mediis amicorum communium, quietant et liberos faciunt perpetuo. Protestationes easdem in actis quibuscunque contentas, Causasque et Actiones Judicarias in quovis puncto Juris dependentes, et Supra Scripta Omnia Cassant Mortificant et Annihilant, sibi que et succedaneis suis ac toti Universitati nunc et pro tempore existenti perpetuum Silentium imponunt praesenti Inscriptioe ad praemissa mediante. Plenipotentiae autem supra scriptae per Magnificum Rectorem ac totam Universitatem ad praemissa recognoscenda sibi latae, quam praefati Recognoscentes officio ad actitandum porrigunt, tenor sequitur estque talis:—M. Jacobus Vitellius S. S. Theologiae Doctor et Professor, Canonicus Cracoviensis et Almae Cracoviensis Universitatis Generalis Rector, ad conservandum publicam studiorum nostrorum tranquillitatem, tum ad sopiendam Juris remedia inter Academiam Cracoviensem et Dissidentes

¹ ? Czamer.

Cracovie degentes orta atque coram qvovis subsellio aut foro intentata, de communi Universitatis assensu destinavimus ad qvietandum Admodum Reverendos et Excellentes Viros Adamum Raczewic Stanislaum Osydzowski Juris utriusque Professores et Collegas, Florianum Lepiecki Collegam Minorem, Joannem Suprawski Philosophiae Doctorem, et Nobilem Stanislaum Bronikowski Philosophiae et Juris Studiosum, et Universitatis Bedellum Thomam Walinski, dantes eis ad praesens negotium destinatis plenam potestatem et omnimodam facultatem qvietandi eos (cujuscunque status fuerint) qvos Protestatio Nostra et Juris Processus afficere videtur. In qvorum fidem praesentes manu nostra subscripsimus, et sigillo communiri mandavimus. Datum Cracoviae in Collegio Majori Die 21 Mensis Aprilis Anno Millesimo Sexcentesimo Qvadragesimo Octavo.

JACOBUS VITELLIUS, Academiae Rector.

Actum in Castro Cracoviensi Feria Qvarta post Dominicam Conductus Paschae proxima, Anno Domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo Qvadragesimo Octavo.¹

LUCAS KOCHANSKI,

Vice Regens et Judex Castr. Cracov.

Correxit Czarnowoyski.

(L.S.)

Translation

Compearing in person before the present session of the Court of the Captain at Cracow, the Rev. Adam Raczewic and the Rev. Stanislas Osydowski, Professors of the Laws in the University of Cracow; also the Excellent Florian Lepiecki, Junior Colleague, the Excellent John Suprawski, Doctor of Arts and Philosophy, the Noble Stanislas Bronikowski, student of Philosophy and Law, and Thomas Walinski, sworn Bedell of the said University of Cracow, for themselves and in name of the whole University of Cracow, for whose ratification they give guarantee and sign their names as being present, Withdrawing from all their own competent territories, districts,

¹ Three years afterwards the students bombarded the house of Paul Delentz. Wengierski gives a detailed account of the struggle.

court, law, rights, and jurisdictions whatsoever, and surrendering and submitting themselves, with their successors and representatives and all their property, absolutely and completely, so far as concerns the present Act, to the jurisdiction of the present Court, recognised openly, freely and expressly, and recognise individually each for his own interest, That they, having received from the August James Vitel, Canon of Cracow, Doctor of Theology, and Rector of the University of Cracow, and from the whole University of Cracow Full Power of Recognisance hereafter defined, do acquit and make free for ever the Well-famed William Thori, Caspar Ekkarl, Wilhelm Huyson, James Karmichel, Benedict Kesler, Arnold Mercator, John Magerhöfer, Zacheus Kestner, John (or Vicentius) and Paul Liscovich, Luke Synuk, Frederick Puppe, George Krugshang, Christopher Wolfel, George Hirschman, Gerard Delene, George Hensler, Alexander Dixon, George Vitel, John Dukiet, George Haukovic, Michael Kraus, Robert Blackhal, Bartholomew Brunsvick, James Cramer,¹ Herman Zelman; and also all the Scots merchants and citizens of Cracow; and also the Noble John Szpadowski, Andrew Zakrzewski, Stanislas Roznowski, Paul Czechovic, and Isztwan the Hungarian, Buldyzar, and Paul Sass from all Protestations whatsoever, brought before any office at any session, whatever the purport of their wording, whatever the events or violent injuries on occasion of which they were lodged; and also from cases and actions at law before any court or office of the Realm which have been instituted against the persons above-named, on account of these Protestations, at the instance of the foresaid August Rector and the whole University of Cracow, and which devolved in due course upon the Courts of the Tribunal of the Realm, at whatever point or stage of law they may be depending; and also from any other injuries, losses, or claims whatsoever in any way outstanding at the present day; and this they do in adherence to the mediation of common friends.

The said Protestations, whatever the Acts in which they are contained; the said cases and actions at law, at whatever point of law depending; and everything mentioned above,

¹ ? Czamer.

they quash, repeal, and annul, imposing upon themselves and their representatives and the whole University, as now and for the present constituted, perpetual silence by means of this present Writ regarding the premises. The Full Power for the Recognisances in the premises, granted them by the August Rector and the whole University, which the Recognisers above-named present to the Court for registration, is to this effect :—

We, the August James Vitel, Doctor and Professor of Theology, Canon of Cracow and Rector-General of the University of Cracow, to preserve the public peace for our studies, and also to set at rest the actions at law to which the University of Cracow and factious persons resident in Cracow have had recourse, whatever the Bench or Court before which they are brought, by a general resolution of the University, have appointed to grant acquittance the Admirable, Reverend, and Excellent Adam Raczevic and Stanislas Osydzowski, Colleagues and Professors of the Laws; Florian Lepiecki, Lesser Colleague; John Suprawski, Doctor of Philosophy; also the Noble Stanislas Bronikowski, student of Philosophy and Law, and Thomas Walinski, Bedell of the University, giving them as appointed for the present business full power and general faculty to acquit those whom our Protestation and Process at law seem to effect, whatever be their standing. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents with our own hand, and ordered that they be secured with our seal.

Given at Cracow, in the Greater College, on the 21st day of April A.D. 1648. JAMES VITEL, Rector of the University.

Done in the Castle of Cracow, on the Wednesday¹ after the First Sunday after Easter, A.D. 1648. LUKE KOCHANSKI, Vice-regent and Judge of the Castle at Cracow.

‘*ACTA RECTORALIA ALMAE UNIVERSITATIS
STUDII CRACOVIENSIS.*’—

Translation of certain entries.

On Thursday, 6th July 1469, Terms were held.

THOMAS, a Scottish bachelor, demanded from John, a student

¹ 22nd April.

from Cirkbark, the return of a mattress (*lectisternium*) and certain books, which the said John held as security for the loan of a sum of 36 grosz. The student John, in the spirit of a litigant, said he was willing to return the articles to the Bachelor, provided that the money he had lent, namely 36 grosz, were paid; and neither did the one deny the borrowing of the money, nor the other the retention of the articles. On hearing these admissions from the parties, the Lord Rector ordered the articles to be restored, and the money paid, as claimed by each party, within a week.—§ 41.

Thursday, 13th July, Appointment of an Agent.

The Talented JAMES from Clacz, a student, compearing in person, made and appointed as his Agent in the case and cases in which he is or will be involved with one Thomas, a Scottish Bachelor of Arts, the Talented Balthezar from Cymbark, a student, who was also present and willingly accepted the burden of the agency, to act, to defend, and to cite, and to seize the property of the foresaid Scot in default of certain payments due to him, and in general to perform each and all of the acts which the Constituent would perform, or be able to perform if he were present in person at the said proceedings; also to raise moneys in his own name, to exact them, and to grant receipt for the same; promising in the best form of words to hold and keep surely and firmly ratified the acts and deeds of his agent with regard to the premises, and his arrangements whatever their nature. There were present also the Venerable John Tosth, Doctor of Decrees; John, from Rawa, a student; and others.—§ 43.

Thursday, 20th July. Definitive Sentence in the case of John of Cirkbark and Thomas the Scot, student.

On the citation of Thomas the Scot, from the Hall of the Poor,¹ by John of Scirkbark, and their compearance in person

¹ Bursa Pauperum, founded in 1410. Other such Colleges or Halls, 'founded by private liberality, but with slender if any endowments' were the Bursa Divitum, Bursa Canonistarum, and Bursa Jerusalem (for 100 'studentes nobiles et plebei'), *vid.* Rashdall, *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, vol. ii. part i. p. 285.

before the Lord Rector, when the said John craved that the articles of Thomas the Scot held as security for the sum of 36 grosz should be sold, or that the Lord Rector should pronounce his will concerning the matters dealt with previously, and since Thomas the Scot made no statement, the Lord Rector, adhering to his first pronouncement and to the decree recorded above in the Acts, gave in writing his Definitive Sentence between the two parties, to the following effect :

Invoking the name of Christ, who is ever in our thoughts, and being desirous of dispensing justice to every individual in administration of the office entrusted to us, Whereas Thomas the Scot, residing in the Hall of the Poor, has failed to obey our decree and sentence, from which moreover he has not appealed within the period allowed by law, while John of Cirbark, student at Cracow, is both prepared and willing to obey our sentence and decree, as has been actually stated by him, and is clearly recorded in the record of our proceedings, and while the same John, student, craved that the property of the said Thomas, held as security for the sum of 36 grosz, should be sold, adhering to the first decree included in our proceedings we define, decree, and pronounce defined, That the said John, student at Cracow, shall be at liberty to sell the articles of the aforesaid Thomas, the Scot, in the following way : he must summon certain good men and true, who after calling the said Thomas, the owner of the property, will assess and value the said articles themselves ; and after being assessed and valued thus by these men should they prove to be of greater value than the amount of the said loan, John himself, while retaining the articles, shall be bound to pay this surplus to the said Thomas, or Thomas himself, as a favour, shall be at liberty, on payment of the money, to redeem and regain the articles, within two weeks from to-day. This Definitive Sentence was read, passed, and published in writing by the Venerable Stanislas de Sadek, Professor of Sacred Theology, Canon of St. Florian and Rector of the University of Cracow, A.D. 1469, second indiction, in the 5th year of the Pontificate of our Reverend Father in Christ, Paul II., by divine providence Pope, on Thursday,

20th July, in the College of the Faculty of Arts, his own residence. There were present also John of Rawa, student, and I, Arnold of Cucharij, by imperial authority Clerk of the Court of the foresaid Lord Rector.—§ 46.

Bond.—I, THOMAS, from Scotland, Bachelor from the Hall of the Poor, recognise with my own hand that I owe to the Venerable Stanislas Schadek, Lord Rector of the University, one ferto,¹ which by this present note of my own hand I bind myself, under pain of the same penalties and sentences from which I was released, to pay within one month from now, being the penalty incurred by me for insubordination.—§ 65.

Report.—NICOLAS NICLIN, from Pornania, Bachelor and Presbyter, assigned by the Lord Rector as Executor to the Lord de Sadek, reported that he had cited Thomas, a student from Scotland, and announced that he would present in writing his charge against him.—§ 137.

Sentence.—STANISLAS, a Bachelor from Lithuania, is sentenced by decree of the Lord Rector on account of a violent assault upon Thomas, a Bachelor from Scotland, to pay to the University one ferto within three days, and twice that sum to the injured party, Thomas, Bachelor, within the same period.—§ 138.

Delay.—Compearing on Wednesday 30th January a debtor (?), STANISLAS SADEK, Master, petitioned the Lord Rector that on account of his absence from Cracow the period fixed with Thomas the Scot to expire on the following Sabbath be extended until his arrival at another time for the purpose of the same act. This extension he obtained, alleging that it was to the party's advantage.—§ 141.

STANISLAS from Lithuania, Bachelor, citing Thomas the Scot to witness the lodging of a security for the moneys awarded to him (Thomas) in accordance with the judgments

¹ $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mark.

of the Lord Rector, left as security at the session of the Rectorate a book containing the 'Cronica Vincenciana,' along with other books.¹—§ 150.

STANISLAS SADEK, Master, produced a Writ issued against Thomas the Scot, craving an answer in his presence from the said Thomas, who demanded a copy of the principal, and claimed that the parties should meet again within a week from this date.—§ 156.

¹ Or 'other contents' (*cum aliis*).

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This Index is not entirely exhaustive, foreign names, except those of any particular fame or importance, being usually omitted as they are so badly transliterated. Where various spellings of the Scottish names are found, the commonest modern form is given first. The Christian names Patrick and Peter are indexed as interchangeable.

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2. The number of Members of the Society shall be limited to 400.

3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve elected Members, five to make a quorum. Three of the twelve elected Members shall retire annually by ballot, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

4. The Annual Subscription to the Society shall be One Guinea. The publications of the Society shall not be delivered to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear, and no Member shall be permitted to receive more than one copy of the Society's publications.

5. The Society will undertake the issue of its own publications, *i.e.* without the intervention of a publisher or any other paid agent.

6. The Society will issue yearly two octavo volumes of about 320 pages each.

7. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at the end of October, or at an approximate date to be determined by the Council.

8. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

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